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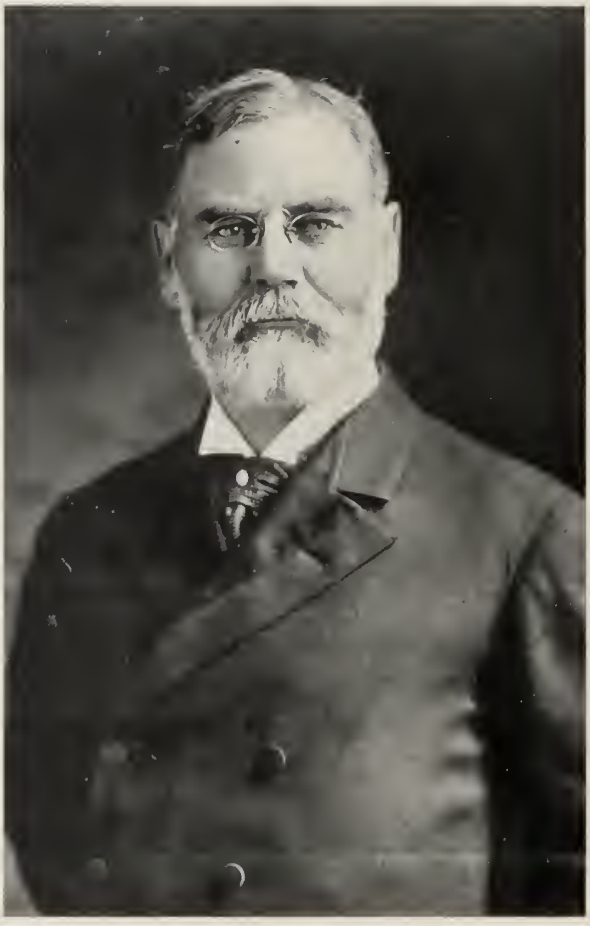
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The Alumni Quarterly

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

VOLUME VIII JANUARY, 1914 NUMBER 1

TWO ADMIRABLE REPORTS

It has in the past been impossible for an interested inquirer to gain from easily accessible sources any accurate or intelligible information of a comprehensive and detailed sort about the conditions or progress of the University. The annual register contains information of an important kind, but it is hardly intelligible to the inquirer who is not possessed of special knowledge and unlimited time. The biennial report of the Trustees complies with the law, and offers the raw material out of which much information could be derived by a specialist. But no printed matter issued by the University has been calculated to supply a great and an increasing demand for facts in digested and intelligible form that would enable the citizen to understand and appreciate the complex and significant facts of University organization, administration, progress, and accomplishment.

To assemble and organize such facts and to interpret and display them in illuminating form is difficult and tedious. It requires a careful inventory of possessions of all kinds. The University has been pushed forward rapidly; its wagon has been hitched to a star; there has been a great deal said about what is to be done ten, fifty, a hundred years hence. All of which is gratifying and necessary, no doubt, to the best kind of progress. But one can look into the future with more confidence if one knows precisely what is being done at present, just what kind of material and workmanship is being put into the educational edifice as far as the work on it has progressed.

A really adequate report of progress would perhaps be three-fold, and would include a statement and analysis of financial matters, an analytical report from the registrar's office, and a general survey of educational purposes and progress. It will be without doubt gratifying to every alumnus to learn that this long-felt want is now supplied in large measure by two excellent reports, just issued, the report of the Comptroller for the biennium ending Jan. 30, 1913, and the report of the Registrar for the same period, each extending to more than one hundred pages, and arranged and presented in clear, illuminating, and suggestive form.

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COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

THE CONTROLLER'S REPORT

The purpose and nature of the financial report, which was discussed in the December 1 issue of *Fortnightly Notes,* are shown by the following matter from Controller Frazer's letter transmitting the report to the President.

"The present report is the first one of its kind to be issued by the University. The Comptroller of the University has for a number of years made a quarterly report to the Board of Trustees, showing the cash transactions for the quarter and the cash balance in each of the appropriations passed by the Board. The Comptroller of the University has also made a quarterly report to the Governor of the State, showing the cash transactions in each of the State appropriations, together with a list of warrants issued under each State appropriation. Further than this, financial reports have been made annually to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture of the United States government, covering the cash transactions in the United States grants made to the University. The Secretary of the Board of Trustees has appended to the printed minutes of the Board of Trustees a list of the University warrants issued during the year.

"In addition to the quarterly and annual financial reports made by the officers of the Board, a report is made at the close of each quarter to the financial committee of the Board by a firm of auditors, which has been employed to audit the accounts of the University. These auditors' reports have been of value in proving at the close of each quarter the correctness of the balances in the various University accounts.

"All of these reports have served to acquaint the officers of the United States, of the State, and of the University with the financial transactions of the institution. The present report is intended to furnish the members of the Board of Trustees and the citizens of the State further information, both summarized and in detail, concerning the financial transactions of the University.

"The report is made up of the following parts: (1) cash summary and proof of cash balances; (2) receipts; (3) disbursements; (4) trust fund transactions; (5) refunds and transfers; (6) analysis of disbursements by cash elements; (7) Board appropriations for the biennium; (8) unencumbered balances in Board appropriations, as at the close of the biennium; (9) balance sheet and property schedules.

"As far as possible, the schedules have been made self explanatory. Each of the parts of the report and several of the schedules are preceded by brief explanatory statements."

THE REGISTRAR'S REPORT

The report of the Registrar comprises five parts: enrollment, composition of the student body, degrees conferred, the faculty, and courses and enrollment in courses. Each of these parts includes a brief introductory statement defining its general scope and calling attention to items of special interest. Summaries of all long tables and all series of tables, and an analytical table of contents, and an index have been provided.

Enrollment

With the general facts regarding enrollment during the biennium, readers of the *Quarterly* are already familiar. The total for 1912-13 is smaller than that for the preceding year by 113 students. The difference represents approximately the loss in numbers occasioned by the discontinuance of the College of Dentistry, which was closed on June 30, 1912, and not re-opened in the following year. The enrollment in the College of Dentistry in 1911-12 was 125; the difference between the grand totals for the two years—5200 and 5087—is 113. The total enrollment for all departments exclusive of the College of Dentistry increased in the biennium by twelve students.

An interesting feature of the enrollment, its stability, or, put in the converse way, the percentage of loss, is shown in the following tables. It will be seen that of this total number of undergraduate students (including law students) enrolled in 1911-12, 14.4 per cent were graduated in June, 1912, and 56.2 per cent were continuing their attendance on November 30, 1912. This leaves 29.4 per cent unaccounted for. They were not graduated; they did not return; they "dropped out."

PERCENTAGES GRADUATED, RETURNED, NOT RETURNED
(STUDENTS OF 1911-12)

COLLEGES (UNDERGRADUATE)	TOTAL 1911-12	GRADUATED JUNE 1912	RETURNED 1912	NOT RET'D 1912	PERCENTAGES GRAD.	RET'D	OUT
Literature and Arts..	909	164	501	244	18.0	551	26.9
Science	393	64	256	73	16.3	65.1	18.6
Engineering	1290	195	661	434	15.1	51.2	33.7
Agriculture	818	68	485	265	8.3	59.2	32.5
Music	82	2	47	33	2.5	57.3	40.2
Law	122	26	84	12	21.3	68.8	9.9
Totals.....	3614	519	2034	*1061	14.4	56.2	29.4

*Includes 18 who were in other undergraduate colleges in 1911-12 to earn the credit necessary for admission to the College of Law, and who entered the College of Law in September, 1912.

A survey of the growth of the University enrollment from 1868 to 1913 is given at the close of Part One of the report. Registrar McConn

discusses the figures thus: "For its short spring term in 1868 the Illinois Industrial University enrolled 77 men. The total for the first full school year, 1868-69, was 128. This number increased rapidly till it reached in 1873-74 a grand total of 406. Women students, first admitted in 1870-71, numbered 24 in that year, 53 in 1871-72, 74 in 1872-73, and 90 in 1873-74.

"The next year, 1874-75, the total dropped back to 373; from which it worked up again rather slowly to 434 in 1879-80. In this year the number of women for the first time exceeded 100, reaching the total of 112, which was not equaled again for fifteen years—until 1894-95.

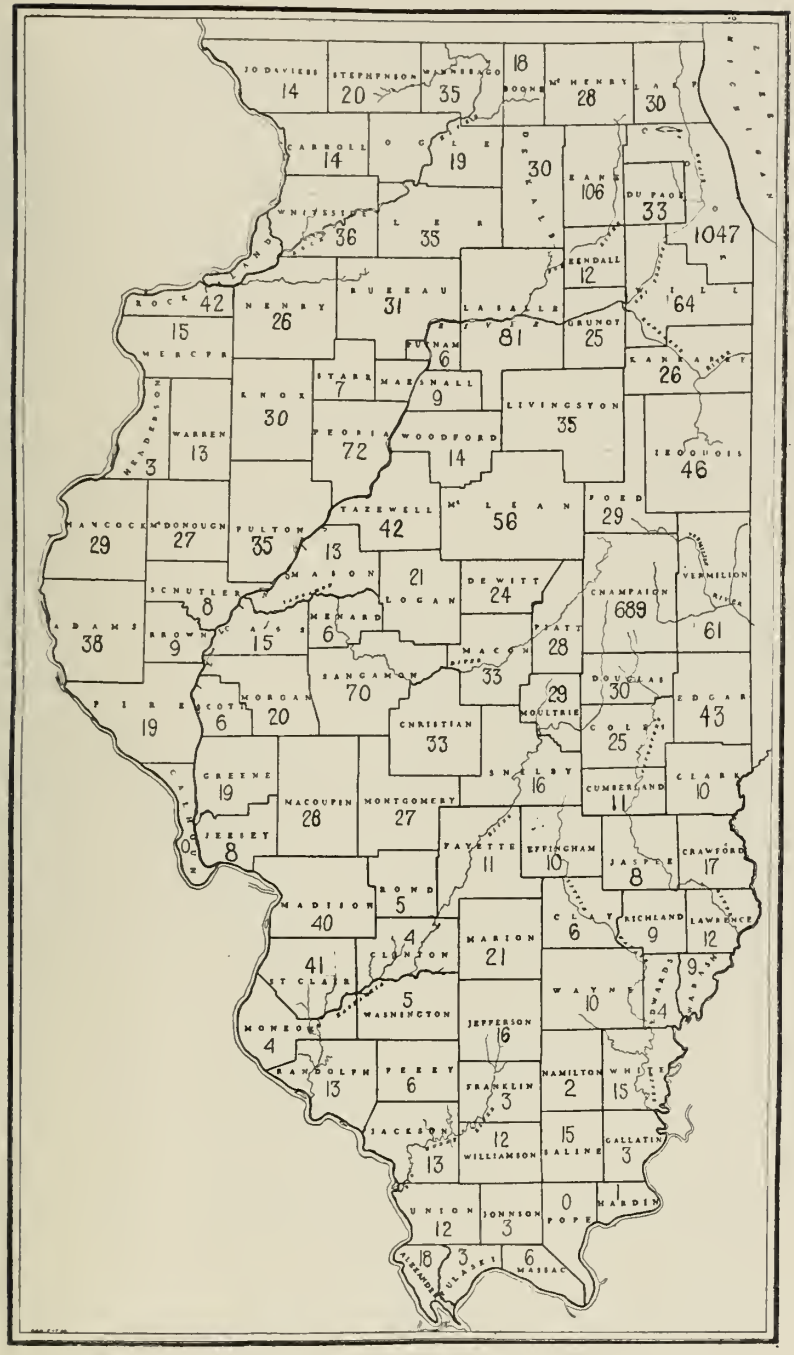
"In 1880-81, the enrollment again decreased, to 379, and it was a full decade—in 1889-90—before it again reached (and passed) the figure for 1879-80.

"In 1890-91, the 500 mark was passed. In the next two decades the enrollment increased approximately 900 per cent—from 519 in 1890-91 to 5217 in 1910-11. A part of this gain in numbers was due to the organization or annexation of new departments—in 1894, the Summer Session; in 1896, the School of Pharmacy; in 1897, no less than four new colleges and schools: the School of Music, the Library School, the College of Law, and the College of Medicine; in 1900, the Courses in Business Administration; and in 1901, the College of Dentistry; but the major part of it was the result of the growth in the four undergraduate colleges at Urbana. In 1910-11, of the total enrollment of 5217, 3196 were registered in the four undergraduate colleges, which were differentiated as far back as 1870; all the departments added or differentiated at a later date, including the School of Music, the College of Law, the Library School, the Graduate School, the Summer Session, the Academy, and the Chicago departments, numbering 2021.

"The highest grand total so far recorded was reached in 1910-11—5217 students. In June, 1911, the Academy was discontinued. This department then numbered 304 students, and this loss in the count brought the total for 1911-12 down to 5200, altho there was a gain in that year of 287 collegiate students. As explained above, the still lower figure for 1912-13 represents substantially the loss in numbers sustained by the closing for the year of the College of Dentistry."

Composition of the Student Body

Perhaps the most interesting features of the report are embodied in Part Two, which indicates, broadly, the sources of the student constituency—the territories, geographical, scholastic, economic, and religious, from which the students at Illinois are drawn. The State of Illinois naturally sends the vast majority of our students. The various parts of this State are almost all represented. Only one county in the State—



DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY COUNTIES OF ILLINOIS

Calhoun—sent no students during the biennium. Three other counties, all lying in the southern part of the State, were represented in but one of the two years. Cook county of course sent the largest number—966 in 1912-13; Champaign county followed with 613 (it should be noted that many families move to the county while the children are in high school and college); eighteen other counties each sent 40 or more in one year or both years of the biennium; 51 counties each sent twenty or more, and 79 counties each sent ten or more. The distribution of students north, south, east, and west in the state is shown by the tables which follow:

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION IN ILLINOIS, NORTH AND SOUTH

	1911-12	1912-13
Students from counties (other than Cook and Champaign) lying north of a line drawn east and west through Springfield	1416	1430
Students from counties which would be cut by such a line	254	232
Students from counties lying south of such a line	530	576

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION IN ILLINOIS, EAST AND WEST

	1911-12	1912-13
Students from counties (other than Cook and Champaign) lying east of a line drawn north and south through Bloomington	846	789
Students from counties which would be cut by such a line	382	425
Students from counties lying west of such a line	972	1024

States other than Illinois sent 1112 students in 1911-12 and 1110 in 1912-13. All states except Delaware and Maine were represented in the first, and all except Delaware and North Carolina in the second year. From insular possessions of the United States fourteen students came in 1911-12 and seventeen in 1912-13. One hundred and thirty-eight students came from foreign countries in 1911-12; in the next year came 143. Thirty-six countries were represented in one or the other year or both years. Five foreign countries had ten or more students in residence for one year or both:

	1911-12	1912-13
China	50	46
Japan	19	16
Mexico	13	11
Canada	10	13
India	5	10

The map on Page 7 shows from how many parts of the world our students come.



DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

The following tables show summaries of the numerical distribution:

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS

1911-12

	Urbana			*Chicago*			*Total*		
	MEN	WOM.	TOTAL	MEN	WOM.	TOTAL	MEN	WOM.	TOTAL
Illinois	2584	816	3400	515	21	536	3099	837	3936
States other than Illinois	684	141	825	263	24	287	947	165	1112
Insular Poss. of U. S.	8	1	9	5		5	13	1	14
Foreign Countries	106		106	29	3	32	135	3	138
Total	3382	958	4340	812	48	860	4194	1006	5200

1912-13

	Urbana			*Chicago*			*Total*		
	MEN	WOM.	TOTAL	MEN	WOM.	TOTAL	MEN	WOM.	TOTAL
Illinois	2560	831	3391	411	15	426	2971	846	3817
States other than Illinois	682	157	839	251	20	271	933	177	1110
Insular Poss. of U. S.	8	1	9	8		8	16	1	17
Foreign Countries	119	2	121	19	3	22	138	5	143
Total	3369	991	4360	689	38	727	4058	1029	5087

The total number of intrants as undergraduates in regular standing during the two years was 2543, of whom 1885 came from public high schools, 231 from other secondary schools, 63 from normal schools, and 364 from other colleges and universities. About two-thirds of all accredited Illinois high schools were represented by one intrant or more.

The sources from which the graduate students came are indicated in the following table. In case a student held two degrees, both are counted. Seventy-one out of 329 graduate students in 1911-12, and 105 out of 339 in 1912-13 held more than one degree.

REPRESENTATION OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS

	NO. OF INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED		NO. OF DEGREES	
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13
University of Illinois	1	1	173	193
Other state universities	17	14	52	52
State colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts	8	10	11	13
Larger endowed universities	8	14	36	43
Small colleges, Illinois	19	17	45	44
Small colleges, other states	47	59	74	94
Foreign institutions	7	5	9	5
Totals	107	120	400	444

Occupations of Parents and Guardians

The kind of material out of which Illinois graduates are made, and the kind of service the institution renders to the state in the training of its citizens is suggested in a peculiarly significant way in the statistics pre-

sented under this head. To make the facts thoroughly illuminating it would be necessary to have the figures under "L. A. & S." clarified as to courses, inasmuch as that college not only is the largest, numerically, but also the most diversified in its offerings, ranging from art to business. Business led in 1912-13 with 1411 students; agriculture was next with 909. The "learned professions" come third with 449. Noteworthy in one way are the number of students whose parents are skilled or unskilled laborers, in another way the number from parents in the "artistic professions," or retired. Looking at the table from another angle it becomes apparent that 409 out of 909 sons and daughters of agriculturists are studying agriculture, while, as shown in the detailed statement too long for reproduction here, of the four children of musicians two are in agriculture, one in engineering, and one in the arts college.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS' PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS AT URBANA, 1912-13

Summary

	L. A. & S.	ENGIN.	AGRIC.	MUSIC	LAW	LIBRARY	TOTAL
Professions (the ministry, medicine, the law, teaching, the army and navy)	204	99	98	17	27	4	449
Scientific professions (ceramists, chemists, engineers, etc.)	45	71	18		4	2	140
Artistic professions (architects, artists, authors, etc.)	9	23	8			1	41
Government service (United States, state, county, city)	41	37	18	1	4	1	102
Business—							
Manufacturing	53	57	12	1	6		129
Mercantile	300	228	117	17	15	3	680
Business managers (advertising manager, manager of telephone company, etc.)	50	75	27	4	6		162
Financial and semi-legal (abstracter, banker, broker, cashier, real estate dealer, etc.)	87	83	58	10	11	2	251
Miscellaneous	73	71	36	4	2	3	189
Railroading	35	35	16	2	4	1	93
Agriculturists	301	142	409	20	27	10	909
Skilled laborers	76	120	35	6	6	1	244
Unskilled laborers	27	43	14	1	6	1	92
Retired or "no occupation"	20	18	7		2	2	49
Occupation not given	53	58	6	5	6	5	133
Total	1374	1160	879	88	126	36	3663

Concerning this table the Registrar writes:

This table exhibits unmistakably the highly democratic character of our undergraduate population. Seventy-six students are sons or daughters of bankers, but 92 are the children of unskilled laborers, and 244 are from the families of skilled laborers (barbers, blacksmiths, carpenters, miners, tailors, tinners, etc.). The representation from what have been called the "artistic professions" (architecture, art, literature, music) happens to be exactly the same as that from the grocery business—41 students in each case; while the total for "mercantile business", which is really comparable with the total for the "artistic professions", is 680. Or take the business of railroading: we have several high officials represented—one president, one chief engineer, one division engineer; we have also 90 young men and women whose fathers are conductors, locomotive engineers, and station agents, or belong to similar divisions of the service.

Religious Beliefs

The student body, according to the answers voluntarily written in by the students themselves, are overwhelmingly "orthodox," though forty-one shades of belief are represented. In 1912-13, 410 students did not write down their church affiliation or lack of affiliation, 117 stated explicitly that they had no religious affiliations, one declared himself an agnostic. There were sixty-four Unitarians, forty-seven Jews, six followers of Hinduism, and one Confucianist. With all these deductions—made for widely varying reasons as they are—3001 students out of 3253 who answered on this point belong to what are commonly known as "orthodox" denominations of the Christian faith. Each of eight denominations were represented by more than one hundred students:

Methodist	907
Presbyterian	617
Congregationalist	264
Christian	239
Baptist	228
Roman Catholic	214
Episcopalian	195
Lutheran	105

Age of Students

The average age of all students registered at Urbana-Champaign in 1912-13, taken as of September 1, 1912, was 22.02 years. Both in the University as a whole and in the undergraduate colleges the average age of the women was higher by nearly one year than that of the men: University men 21.84, women 22.70; undergraduate men 21.20, women 22.18. In the Graduate School the men averaged 28.00 years, the women 27.48 years.

The average age of freshmen in the various schools and colleges stands thus: Literature and Arts 18.66; Engineering 21.31; Science 21.53; Agriculture 21.93; Music 22.42; Law 22.49; Graduate School 27.90; Library School 28.05.

Eighteen students were but sixteen years of age; one was fifty years of age. The distribution between these extremes may be summarized as follows:

No. of students in their teens	1119
No. of students in their twenties	2449
No. of students in their thirties	84
No. of students in their forties	10
No. of students 50 years of age	1
Total	3663

This resumé of the report may well be closed with the following summary of the number of persons in the various rankings in the Faculty:

NUMBER IN THE FACULTY: SUMMARY, 1911-12, 1912-13

	1911-12			1912-13		
OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Professors	125	5	130	108	5	113
Associate Professors	21	1	22	21		21
Assistant Professors	71	6	77	76	4	80
Associates	37	3	40	37	2	39
Instructors	155	22	177	156	21	177
Assistants	86	18	104	95	19	114
Graduate assistants	15	1	16	21	4	25
Special Lecturers	7	10	17	6	12	18
Total	517	66	583	520	47	567
OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION	37	2	39	37	4	41
LIBRARY STAFF	8	26	34	8	29	37
Total	562	94	656	565	80	645
Duplication	27	3	30	24	3	27
Net Total	535	91	626	541	77	618

THE NEW Y. W. C. A. BUILDING

HELEN JAMES, '10

The dedication of the Young Women's Christian Association building on November 9 was the culmination of a series of efforts by the members of the organization and their friends extending through many years, and attended by difficulties which only those who have gone through similar experiences can well comprehend. This imposing building is the most striking manifestation yet seen of the Association's work. To understand the real significance of the structure, a brief historical survey of the Association is of help.

The University Young Women's Christian Association, the purpose of which is "the development of Christian character in its members, and the prosecution of active Christian work," was organized on March 19, 1884. Miss Emma Jones, '84, was the first president. In a recent letter to me she said: "When the little Association was started, our only woman instructor, Miss Hall, who also was dean, put her arms around the baby Association and really made it possible." It was indeed a small beginning; of the seventy-five girls then registered in the University, only a small per cent joined the Association or attended its meetings. In the summer of 1884, Miss Jones (now Mrs. Spence) and Miss Folger, the vice president, outlined many plans. One of them realized was the issuing of the first hand-book, in collaboration with the Y. M. C. A. This little pamphlet was published in 1884-'85, and still lives on in yearly editions. In its present attractive form, it is an invaluable guide to freshmen. During the first years the meetings of the Association were held every Monday, from 4 to 6 p. m., in Alethenai hall. Later, meetings were held in a room on the first floor of Main hall. The building known as the "Association House" was next occupied. This house, which was used also by the Y. M. C. A. men until the erection of their new building, was purchased in the early nineties of an Urbana business man, who had used it as a residence. The structure now stands just west of the new building. In the first years of the life of the Association, the young women eligible to active membership were those who signified their desire to work for the welfare of their fellow students. Interest in Bible study and in mission work was also necessary. Friends of the Association were not lacking. Dr. Peabody, then president of the University, by his friendly and active interest in the new organization, greatly encouraged the young women in their work. Speaking of this, Mrs. Spence says: "Dr. Peabody was a warm friend of both associations; our memory of him is saintly and fragrant." Among others who should be mentioned as sympathetic helpers was Mrs. Anna H. Fay, better known as "Mother" Fay, who for eight years served as matron. Her advice was always being

sought. Miss Ethel Dobbins, secretary of the Association from 1902 to 1905, performed faithful and well-directed service.

Throughout the twenty-nine years of the Association's growth, many things have been hoped for. A new building has been one. The success attained in carrying out an undertaking of such magnitude is a token of the recognized worth of the Association and its services. The Hannah McKinley Memorial—so called in recognition of Ex-Congressman W. B. McKinley, ex-'76, who contributed $20,000 and loaned $15,000 more in memory of his mother—stands on the corner of John avenue and Wright street, just south of the Y. M. C. A. building. The structure is 122 by 40 feet, and is three stories high. It is built of western red brick, with stone trimmings, in harmony with the general combination adopted for the campus buildings, and others adjacent. The brick are laid in white mortar. The contrast is enhanced by the use of black headers in Flemish bond. A considerable amount of diaper and pattern work relieves the flat wall surfaces. The stone appears as casing for the first story windows; in two belt courses; in sills; and in caps for the tall tripled brick piers of the front porch. The rather flat slate roof with semi-circular headed dormers has a considerable over-hang, carried on sawed rafters. The general effect produced by the sharp contrast in the brick work, and by the lightness of mouldings and of stone trimmings, is quite different from that shown by the dark masonry and heavy stone-work of the Y. M. C. A. building across the street. There is also a difference of style, the newer structure being in general reminiscent of the Georgian. As it stands, it is the east pavilion only of the structure which the Association ultimately expects to build. The cost of the present structure, with furnishings, is estimated to be $65,000.

Passing through the main entrance, on the east, one enters the lobby, with the general office on the right. At the west end of the hall is the lounging room, furnished with comfortable chairs, and made home-like with a good-sized fire-place. On either side is a French door opening onto a porch. Also on the first floor are two smaller parlors, one a reading room; and an audience room with a seating capacity of over 200, besides administrative offices and cloak rooms, all finished in dark oak. In the north end of the building are several committee rooms for the Association; and reception parlors for the use of the young women living in the second and third stories. The walls of the first floor rooms are of a deep cream tint. The French casement windows are tastefully hung with scrim curtains. The rugs laid on the hardwood floors are of different patterns, but they follow a general color scheme of brown. Various gifts to the Association, such as pictures, a pianola, and books, all help in making the building a most pleasant home for the young women of the University. On the second floor are fifteen rooms, four of which are single. These are each equipped with running water, a dresser, an institutional bed, a study table, and a roomy closet. Besides the double

rooms, each of which contains two closets, two beds, a dresser, and a chiffonier, there are two suites, one for the secretary, and one for the matron of the building; and a small guest room. Large windows give plenty of light and air. The sixteen rooms on the third floor, of which four are single, are furnished the same as those in the story below. A sleeping porch on the east is large enough for about ten beds, which the girls are to supply themselves. On each floor are two showers, in addition to other toilet accommodations. The attic is large and well lit, and is ample for the storage of all baggage. At the north end of the house is the only stairway. It is quite wide, and lighted by a window at each landing. In the basement are quarters for the servants, a large kitchen, and a dining room with a seating capacity of about 100 people. It is so arranged that the part on the west may be used for private luncheons or dinner parties. On the east side is the bowling alley, the gift of the women's athletic association. Light and heat are furnished at low cost from the University plant.

The total cost of the building and furnishings—about $65,000—necessitated conscientious work in finances. As has been noted, the gift and loan of Mr. McKinley meant $35,000 as a beginning. The intention at first was to get $15,000 pledged in addition to the Ex-Congressman's assistance, but the committee soon perceived that at least $18,000 would have to be the amount, if the building planned for was to be erected. Within ten days, almost $10,000 was given by the faculty members and students of the University. The hearty response which the finance campaign met in the entire community was a gratifying sign of the appreciation of the Y. W. C. A. work during the last twenty-nine years. The Association is to be congratulated on the erection of so handsome a building. With a membership of 465, and an enrollment of 360 in the Bible classes, the organization did efficient work last year; it should do still more this year. Eighty were enrolled in mission study classes in 1912-'13; the average attendance at the Thursday afternoon meetings was ninety.

The present activities of the Association are many and varied. Bible and mission study, and social service classes, which were started years ago and have been developed with the friendly cooperation of faculty members who conducted them, are being led by Miss Martha Kyle, '97, Assistant Dean of Women of the University; by local pastors; and by the religious work director. Miss Curry is now the general secretary of the Association. She lives in the building, and is in communication with the girls at all times. She has general charge of all divisions, including the employment bureau, which is often viewed as being of the most practical value to the community. Names of all residents desiring student help are kept on the records. Girls who otherwise could not afford college educations are, with the bureau's help, often able to procure them. Last year, over forty girls were assisted in finding employ-

ment. The amount which they earned is estimated to be $2,000. The work of the Association is, however, not limited to its immediate departments. For many years the members have been doing settlement work in Champaign. They have taken charge of classes in cooking, sewing, and story telling, and are at present giving lessons to the young women in the factory district. They are also helping in the work of the Associated Charities, one of the leading charitable organizations of our day. In the autumn, at the beginning of the college year, trains are met, and newcomers are helped to find suitable rooms. They are made so far as possible to feel at home in the Association building.

The spirit that dominates all of these activities is, however, the main thing. No one who has watched the growth of the Association since its founding can fail to recognize that the influence it has exerted emanates from its deep religious purposes. The women workers of the Association have always stood for the best things in life; we look to them for inspiration and leadership.

VARIOUS VOCATIONS FOR WOMEN

ELEANOR G. KARSTEN

Some years ago—in the spring of 1910—statistics were gathered at one of our largest co-educational institutions of the middle west to show how large a percentage of the women at that time in attendance at this University had chosen some vocation, and what vocations had been selected. Questionnaires were distributed at the weekly chapel service, attendance at which was compulsory, and were collected at the end of the service as attendance slips, a plan which it was felt would secure as large a percentage of answers as it would be possible to obtain. No compulsion, however, was exercised to secure answers to the questions, the signatures alone being accepted in case any hesitancy was felt in filling out the questionnaire. Because of this a number of the answers turned in were of only negative value and had to be thrown out in a consideration of the data secured. However, all things considered, those interested in this piece of work felt that the information obtained was representative. It will be seen, therefore, that the figures I am going to quote represent conditions at only one of our large institutions of learning, but I believe that they may be considered as typical of conditions elsewhere. Certainly conditions are not less favorable in that university for serious thought on the part of the women as to what they intend to do with the education they are receiving, than they are in other universities of the middle west.

Of the women answering the questionnaire, 64 per cent had chosen some vocation. This figure in itself does not show a bad proportion; probably many of the women who expected to marry, thus choosing the

highest vocation open to women, hesitated to set down this fact and were therefore counted among those who had not chosen a vocation. But an analysis of this figure, 64 per cent, brought to light a rather startling fact. Of the 64 per cent of women who had chosen some vocation, 80 per cent had selected teaching, English and History being the most favored subjects. This figure certainly gives food for very serious thought to those interested in the higher education of women. At a time when the holding of a teaching position by a woman, in one of our higher institutions of learning, except perhaps in the department of Household Science, is looked upon with less and less favor by the powers that be; at a time when even in our secondary institutions of learning the feeling is growing more and more strong that the proportion of women teachers is too large; at such a time we still see this large percentage of the women graduating from our colleges and universities leave their alma mater with the more or less vague intention of teaching. The situation is not only hard for those women who are not especially fitted to teach and not particularly anxious to do so, but also for those who are really eminently fitted for the work and keen to do it, but who among this crowd of teachers, good, bad, and indifferent, though the last two really form one class, indifferent teachers being bad ones, either lose out altogether or suffer materially as to the salary and the professional standing which they receive.

That the need of help in placing women in positions other than teaching is keenly felt is shown by the fact that in 1911, an agency, similar to those already in existence in Boston and Philadelphia, the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations for Women, was established in New York City, the object being to create an "efficient vocational clearing house," "an employment agency interested in all educated women seeking positions other than teaching," and also "a bureau of information, seeking to secure and place at the disposal of applicants such facts, as will insure a free choice of vocation and adequate preparation for its demands." This Bureau was supported by eight eastern colleges and has proved so successful that in the spring of 1913 a similar Bureau was organized in Chicago under the management of Miss Helen Bennett.

The experience of these two organizations goes to show that positions are waiting for the trained woman on every hand, but that most of our college graduates are not prepared to fill these positions, nor, as a rule, are they willing, either by a period of apprentice work or by a year of training at a professional school, to secure the necessary preparation. They have probably been good students and faithful workers, but in many cases they are not women trained to do well a definite work in the world.

Any one who has had much intimate experience with young women during the trying time of registration, will, I believe, bear me out in the statement that any definite plan as to the work to be covered during the four years, is seldom seen. Most remarkable reasons are only too often given for the selection of this or that course; this instructor is such a

THE NEW Y. W. C. A. BUILDING



NEW Y. W. C. A. LOUNGING ROOM



PARLOR IN NEW Y. W. C. A. BUILDING

"nice" man; this course comes at a convenient hour and "isn't hard anyway;" a friend is taking that course and it will be fun to work together; sometimes a certain concentration of work is secured because the student does not like to run from one building to another between classes. But on the whole little of serious purpose is shown in the arrangement of the work, or at least much less than would seem desirable. I believe this is largely due to the fact that most of the women entering the University know almost nothing of the wide and ever widening field of women's activities at the present day. Only too often the girl has grown up to feel that unless she marries the only thing left for her to do is to teach. If early in her college course she could be shown some of the opportunities open to trained women at the present time, some of the many interesting and useful forms of work to be done by the trained woman, she would feel a new interest in her college work and in planning her course so as to best fit her for later work. By this, I do not mean that technical training should form a larger part of the curriculum than it now does; it may not even be a good thing for a girl in her freshman year to make a hard and fast decision as to her life work; but that she should be in an alert frame of mind as regards the opportunities open to her, that she should realize the desirability of relating her college work to the work that is to follow; that she should put into that work something of the vitalizing life motive, this certainly would seem very desirable indeed.

Again I say, and I wish to emphasize this fact, this does not mean a narrowing of the work along technical lines. The education should be just as broad as it now is but it should prepare for the technical training to follow. If I plan to build a square structure, I do not lay a round foundation, though the two may be equally broad and firm; I build the one that will best fit and support the house I wish to build upon it and of which it is to be a part. If a woman plans to take up secretarial work and perhaps later spend a year at Simmons or some similar professional school, acquiring the necessary technique, why not realize in time that modern languages are essential and that certain work in economics will be of infinitely more value to her than, perhaps, work in art and design. On the other hand, if she has chosen interior decoration for her life work, art and design is absolutely essential for her and she can ill afford to spend too much time on Old English or Gothic. Many women doing social service work in one of our large cities have never realized until they were in the field how vastly their usefulness could have been increased by a knowledge of Italian, which would have opened up to them great possibilities of usefulness in the large Italian quarters where so much of their work is done. The Library School of the University of Illinois issues each year an outline of a recommended course of study for the benefit of those students who after having completed their four years' course expect to take up library work. The work recommended in this outline is such as to give the broadest possible foundation for good library work, and is by no means technical. Illustrations might be multiplied,

but the point is clear. The four years can be devoted to broadly cultural studies and yet to studies that will best fit the student for the technical work to come. Who can doubt that after four years of such well planned work and a short period devoted to acquiring the technique of her vocation either by means of apprentice work or work in a professional school, a woman would be better educated because better fitted to do the work that is waiting for trained women to do, better prepared for "complete living" which Herbert Spencer says is the function education has to discharge.

It is hoped that during the course of this year a vocational conference for women may be held at the University of Illinois under the auspices of the Women's League, the object of which will be to promote the earnest consideration of this problem which confronts the college woman; the choice of a vocation and the relation of the college work to the vocational work to be taken up later. Such a conference was held at the University of Wisconsin last year, which succeeded in awakening great interest in the question on the part of the women of the University. Merely to meet women who have made successes in the various fields and to have the opportunity to talk over the situation with them would be an inspiration. It would certainly be well worth while to consider for a moment the opportunities that are offered to women today at the University of Illinois for training along these lines. It would probably be very much of a surprise to most of us to see listed the opportunities for vocational training already offered here. Of the sixty-eight vocations listed and described in the valuable publication of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, "Vocations for the trained woman, opportunities other than teaching," probably the best compilation of the sort that has yet appeared, of the sixty-eight vocations listed here opportunity for more or less adequate training is offered in the University of Illinois in the case of sixty-four. This means that with a properly planned course and in many cases with an additional year of apprentice work or work in a professional school, a woman could prepare herself here at our university to do any one of these sixty-four different kinds of work—other than teaching; as a matter of fact this really means more than sixty-four, several vocations being grouped together under one head in a number of cases. It would seem that could the attention of the women of the University be drawn to this fact early and late, in season and out of season, if there were any time that could be called out of season for emphasizing to the women of the University that it is for them to make the most of the splendid opportunities offered to them during the four years of their college course, then we might confidently hope in a short time to graduate from the University women who would be better educated because of the purposeful work done here, better prepared to take their place in the world and, should it not be their good fortune to have homes and families of their own, to become in some other field, helpful, efficient members of the community in which they live.

SAGAMORES OF THE ILLINI

I.—JAMES ROBERT MANN, '76

"The proper study of mankind," said Speaker Champ Clark last March, during the closing hours of the sixty-second Congress, "is Mann."

Judging from the applause that greeted this assertion, several other statesmen in the House of Representatives thought so too. The Speaker continued:

"He is the most industrious, indefatigable human being I ever clapped eyes on. No minority in the history of the government has ever been more splendidly led than the Republican minority in this House by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois."

Taking into account the circumstance that Speaker Clark is a Democrat, and from Missouri at that, this extolment of Congressman James R. Mann, '76, Republican leader in the House of Representatives, is something to be treasured. This in addition to the gift of a stop-watch, handed to the "Honorable Jim" by Congressman Joe Cannon, who mounted the peaks of oratory to find things good enough to say about his colleague.

Back in June, 1876, the foreman of the Illini anchored into the press an item of significance: "Mr. Mann of Gilman, father of F. I., J. R., and W. A. Mann, spent Commencement day with his prospective trio." The graduation of J. R. must have been well worth coming to see; the archives state that he delivered an oration on "Peace," and that he was custodian of the hatchet. A glance backward of four years reveals him as a freshman, registered in "Military." Those days of '72 are not to be passed over too hurriedly. Ira O. Baker, George R. Shawhan, Henry Dunlap, and Charles W. Rolfe walked the campus as students. Matriculants brought certificates of character, and had to know equations to the second degree.

The prelude of Mr. Mann's career began on a farm near Bloomington, October 20, 1856. At the age of eleven he went to Iroquois county, where his brother, Frank I. Mann, is still located. After graduating from the University he decided to study law, a branch not then taught here. He graduated from the Union College of Law in 1881, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He married Emma Columbia, '78, in 1882, and began the practice of law in Chicago. His legal activities he did not suffer to stand in the way of politics. In 1888 he became attorney for the village of Hyde Park, and in 1893 was elected alderman of Chicago, from the thirty-second ward. In 1894 he was temporary chairman of the Republican state convention, and three years later began his service in Congress as representative from the first Illinois district. In 1903 he changed to the second district, which he now represents. His information on all sub-

jects appears to be inexhaustible; he may be heard in the House talking about everything from the Chuckawalla Valley and Palo Verde Mesa desert land entries and the cotton boll weevil to postage on seeds and plants. He is known as "the great objector," and as a most disconcerting asker of questions. He is a tireless student of bills, and turns out some himself now and then, the Mann Act of 1910 being the most notable of his creations. Although busy in the affairs of the Nation, he has frequently taken time to address meetings of alumni.

The photograph is not truly representative of all of Mr. Mann's charms. We must stand in his presence to know his keen eyes, his hearty laugh and his substantial words that make the multitudes pause.

THE PLACING OF ALUMNI TEACHERS

When a student registers in the University he becomes akin to a great family, the welfare of whose members must be attended to by the Institution until death stills their ambitions. The undergraduate with all his lack of balance is hardly so much a trying object of the University's love and care as is the graduate or, in some cases, he who departs before receiving a degree. The wants of the alumnus are many; the first, the most persistent, and the one for the satisfaction of which he in confidence most placid turns to the old University for help, is in finding a job. That Illinois is able to help, even a little, is a matter for thanksgiving. The University will not lose anything in being good to the alumni.

The alumnus seeking a position acts in various ways, according to his collegiate training. If he was in the College of Engineering, he likely had a job before he left the campus. If he was in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, he doubtless solicited a little written optimism about his capabilities from one of the deans. If he was a student in the School of Education, preparing for the career of teaching, his procedure was according to definite and interesting plans, which are worthy of detailed notice.

Like many of the other things that the young teacher hankers for, his appointment to a desirable position by the Committee in the School of Education depends entirely upon what he is. The ramifications of any analysis of him are tedious to get at; the temptation would be great to dismiss the problem with a sigh, after a hurried auctioneer's estimate. The Committee on Appointments, however, follows the line of most resistance, and reveals information about a candidate, of considerable news

value to him, were he allowed to meet it face to face. If he wants to teach next fall, the preliminaries begin soon. He will be called into the Committee's office early in the second semester, to be questioned about his experience in teaching. If he has had any—and 43.9 per cent of the graduates and post-graduates from the School of Education last June had—he fills out a blue card with his name, teaching preferences and salary anticipated. If he is a beginner, he fills out a white card. After he has consulted with Secretary Miller regarding the data placed on the cards, he goes on about his business. His name and record are, however, started through the machinery of the Appointments Committee, of which Professor Bagley, Director of the School of Education, is chairman. The first step in the search for the applicant's proper sphere of labor is to notify all superintendents of four-year high schools, and the secretaries of other school boards, that the Committee is "prepared to name suitable candidates for positions as teachers, principals, and superintendents, and to give full and confidential information about such candidates." When a school authority sends in notice of a vacancy, the list of qualifications, along with other information, is sent to the applicant who, according to the records, seems most likely to satisfy requirements. A letter recommending this nominee is then sent to the prospective employer. The letter is based upon confidential statements made by the members of the faculty; upon the applicant's fitness for teaching, as shown by his standing in the professional courses; and, in the case of an experienced teacher, upon the confidential grading by school authorities who have employed him.

The salaries of those appointed in 1912-'13 ranged from $450 to $4,200, the average being $885.57, an increase of $45.07 over the average for the preceding year, and $60.83 over the average two years ago. The combined salaries of those receiving appointments with the aid of the Committee amounted in 1912-'13 to $130,000. Upon the basis of five per cent of the first year's pay (the customary teachers' agency commission) the services of the Committee are estimated to be worth $6,500. This is an increase over each of the last two years. Of the 629 registered with the Committee in 1912-'13, 134 secured positions primarily from the nominations of the Committee, seventy-eight were re-elected, eighteen returned for further study, and forty-four obtained positions without aid. Alumni numbered 495; undergraduates, 134.

The appraisal and appointment of the future teacher still in the University has been kept up with good results now for several years. The Committee has always been able to make a large number of first appointments. Second appointments, however, and promotions, have not been so easy to make, because many teachers gradually drift out of communication with the Committee in five or six years. The idea that the University furnishes only beginners has in this way gained credence. More efforts are now made to keep up to date the records of the alumni.

The results of the Committee's efforts in gathering statistics concerning the work of teachers with a few years of experience are instructive. On February 10, 1913, a letter was sent out by the Committee to "students and alumni of the University in the teaching profession." In this letter was stated the Committee's desire to secure and maintain complete records of all student and alumni teachers, information about the latter in particular being wanted. Cards were enclosed for the addressees to fill out with their catalogs of achievements. Students were asked to enroll their names as candidates for positions.

The replies to the Committee's letter yielded, for one thing, some valuable information regarding supply and demand, when comparisons were made with the requests of school authorities. Most of the applicants said they were able to give instruction in English, history, Latin, mathematics, or German; the demand for teachers of these subjects is fully as great as the supply. Teachers of science, commercial subjects, including stenography and typewriting, and of manual training, are not so numerous; more are wanted than are available. The establishment of stenography and typewriting courses in the University has often been urged.

The demand for teachers is shown by the fact that the Committee received 784 requests, 459 coming from Illinois alone. Every state in the Union was represented, except Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey, and Vermont. Foreign countries represented were Canada, China, and Japan. The most inquiries were for high school teachers. Next in order of demands came those for superintendents, principals, supervisors, and for teachers of education in normal schools and colleges. The positions offered for which no candidates were available numbered 180. A partial list follows: manual training teachers, and principals, fifteen opportunities; general science, twelve; commercial courses, ten; mathematics, nine; grade teaching, eight; physics, botany, history, and chemistry, seven each; household science and normal school, six each; Latin, German, and agriculture, five each; English, four; athletics, two; public speaking, one. Salaries ranged from $450 to $3,000. Several unfilled places for college teachers also belong in this classification. The branches to be taught included mathematics, English, and modern languages. Candidates for the places were usually required who had done graduate work. It is hoped that more students from the Graduate School will register with the Committee.

Before leaving the topic of supply and demand, consideration of the major and minor divisions of subjects should be made. Such branches as history, German, mathematics, physiography, botany, and zoology, are usually found as minors in teaching combinations. Inexperienced teachers are generally required to teach several of these in addition to their major subject, the only one, as a rule, which they have much ability to

handle. Properly qualified general science teachers seem particularly hard to find. The main opportunity for specialized instructors is in the larger high schools; beginners can hardly hope to start there. The demand for teachers of any subject always depends upon whether that subject is to be taught alone; as a major; or as a minor. Almost all of the requests may be assigned to the latter two classes; no inexperienced teacher would have much chance in the first.

A novel part of the Committee's report concerned the "success grading" of alumni teachers. These grades were given in confidence by 232 school superintendents, under whose supervision the instruction was given. Grades were made out according to this formula: A (excellent); B (good); C (fair); D (poor); and E (bad). The results were as follows:

	Grade				
Qualification	A	B	C	D	E
Scholarship	148	71	9	1	
Teaching ability	99	109	24	1	
Discipline	87	97	36	10	4
Personality	96	100	24	6	
Good sense	130	72	21	5	1
Professional attitude	136	71	18	4	2
Co-operation with school authorities	162	53	11	9	
Co-operation in community activities	98	79	26	10	7

From this table, it is evident that one of two things happened: either the superintendents mercifully overlooked many faults, or else the teachers were very successful. The grades "fail to follow the normal curve of distribution." The names of those who were given these marks obviously can not be presented here. It is interesting to note that the qualification possessed in the highest degree by the most teachers is "Co-operation with School Authorities," and that "Co-operation in Community Activities" was charged up with as ominous an assignment of badness as were discipline, good sense, and professional attitude, combined.

THE MAKING OF CLASS REUNIONS

The success of a class reunion, like so distressingly many other things, depends upon the measure of hard work in the preparations. But the common trouble at Illinois is the lack of any thing of substance to work at. Precedents to follow are few. Illinois alumni sentiment has not generally taken the form of class reunions. The class secretary setting out now to bring his or her contemporaries together for a reunion in June is

in large measure a wanderer on a trackless plain, so far as the University of Illinois is concerned.

Alumni of many universities have left us far in the rear. Class reunions with most of them are as abiding as the campus followers; alumni look forward to a day in June with all the pleasure that Lowell did, and in case of illness or other cause of absence, write letters of regret that are treasured for years. A fellow-feeling of sympathy, of loyalty, is expressed so unmistakably by members of classes in other universities that we cannot ignore our own shortcomings. Our later classes are large, and perhaps difficult to convene. So are those of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Cornell. At commencement time we have numerous attractions other than meetings of alumni. So have Columbia, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, and Chicago. And let it be said here that the class reunions at most of these institutions are successful affairs, are planned for months in advance, and are carried out in accordance with the plans.

Generally there is a dinner, supper, banquet, or smoker. Sometimes these are given at the home of some class-mate in the college town. At Dartmouth and at Boston last June "piazza luncheons" were served, the classes being of the early '60s and '80s, and so not numerically large. In some eastern universities it is quite the thing for one or two members of the class to draw their personal checks for a rousing celebration at some inn, the women being first escorted to a symphony concert or other mild form of entertainment.

The class dinner or supper, referring here to a general class meal and not to a stag affair, is always the occasion for speech-making, often verging on gasconade, but pardonable withal because a noble sodality is being eulogized. Examples are the "Talkfest" by the '03s of the University of Chicago, and the "experience meeting" of the Michigan '73s. "The Last Ten Years—Where, How, and Why" was in one instance made the theme of half-minute talks. Poems are often read. The Wisconsin '88s compared their divers careers with the forebodings of the class prophecy, read at their graduation. Other interesting things done at these dinners or suppers include the reading of autobiographies; exhibits of old-time photographs, sometimes enlarged from samples taken out of early numbers of junior year-books; photographs of the second generation; displays of class memorabilia of other kinds, such as the menu for the first dinner, the commencement program used at graduation, banners, etc.; singing of class songs; awarding of trophies to grandfathers in recognition of grandsons; stereoptican entertainments, the pictures used being those of old acquaintances and scenes; the presentation of solid silver spoons to class babies; awarding of prizes to alumni coming the longest and shortest distances; granting of farcical honorary degrees and emblems. Besides these rather superficial but no less important acts, there are always transactions more serious. The class necrology is usually reviewed; letters from those

unable to be present are read; the Pennsylvania '72s established a class fund similar to our '95 loan fund; and the '93s are trying to create an endowment fund to help pay the current expenses of the university. At Harvard, the class holding its twenty-fifth anniversary habitually adds $100,000 to the assets of alma mater.

Mr. W. L. Pillsbury, formerly Registrar of the University, relates some interesting details of the fiftieth anniversary reunion last June of the Harvard class of '63, of which he is the oldest member. The distinctive thing about this reunion was that the participants were not limited to the '63s. Included were alumni of three classes prior and following, so that each one present had the opportunity to renew acquaintances with all of his contemporaries. The seven classes represented were from 1860 to 1866, inclusive, thirty-four of the '63s being the hosts at the Phillips Brooks house in Cambridge on commencement day. The thirty-four members of the class of '63 present represented a total living membership of fifty-four. The class banquet was given at Boston; the business meeting, at Cambridge. The members of the class have always maintained a fund to meet the expenses of these annual entertainments. They publish a directory every few years, the latest issue being Volume VIII. This book of 170 pages contains two photographs of each alumnus; one showing him at graduation, and the other as he is today. The biographical matter is unusually complete, the data extending even to grand-children. As forty-eight of the '63s were in the Civil War, the class several years ago raised $3,000 for a memorial window in memory of those who died in the conflict.

Official headquarters for the classes are provided for at some universities, notably Dartmouth. The '88s of Cornell, forty strong, had an entire house for commencement time, and ate and slept there. If a university has a student union building, that of course is much used. Down at the University of Texas the class of '11 last June held forth in a tent, where a negro string band was kept jingling, and refreshments were handed out to all visiting brethren. Headquarters are often lacking, altogether, the class centering all activities in a steamboat excursion or a picnic at some farm, or amusement park. The Wisconsin '08s journeyed to Madison in a special car last June to celebrate their "wooden anniversary." They had a band with them.

One thing to be noticed in these several reunion details is that each class makes an effort to be distinctive, and even conspicuous. Banners are common. Costumes and decorations in the class colors are still more so. Hatbands with numerals are worn at Columbia, Cornell, and at Dartmouth. Sleeve bands are favored at Columbia, and Michigan. Alumni of the latter institution are great believers in bespangled regalia, even graduates from the different colleges of the university having costumes according to their own color convictions. Class badges, overalls (for the engineers), and pennants riot in the field of vision.

And what do the alumni do to amuse themselves while no banquets or business meetings are going on? They have ball games, "bull fights," polo games, story telling, "pe-rades," torchlight processions, reverent walks through old grave-yards to visit the tombs of departed professors; exhibit of a freak "racing car," of which the "spigot of the tank fed into a tin cup, and the exhaust was a tin grater of firecrackers"; class swims; class vaudeville shows and circuses; dancing.

And so the alumni world rolls on; that is, all but the great majority of 23,000 units assigned to Illinois. The inference is not to be drawn, however, that class reunions at Illinois are extinct. They are still held, and do not differ in general from those at other universities, except that one principal defect—our ominous degree of lassitude in such affairs—is usually on hand. Fortunately, there are gleams of exceptions in this gloomy survey. The members of the class of 1888 fittingly observed their twenty-fifth anniversary last June. Speeches, reading of the *Sophograph*, awarding of a silver cup, and a class dinner, were enjoyed. In 1912, the '07s had the best class gathering. The festivities ended with a dance in College Hall. The reunion of early matriculants should also be mentioned as a well-directed meeting for that year. In 1911, forty members of '91 attended the June banquet. A song, made to order for the occasion, was tried. It was also in 1911 that the '01 memorial fund was started, to mature in five years.

Reunions before 1911 do not appear to have attracted even the attention and attendance of those in the two subsequent years. The '84s, however, in 1909, immortalizd their class elm by carving out of it an Association gavel. Many of the class gatherings about this time were at the homes of secretaries. A noteworthy instance of this was the success, at that time wholly without precedent, of the reunion of '81 held in 1906. The secretary made her home the reunion headquarters, and a great reunion it was. A few instances of banquets in fraternity houses also are recorded for the earlier years.

So much for reunions that are past. What will happen in the future is not so much a matter of speculation as might be inferred. Signs of a reunion renaissance are many. Secretaries are making inquiries. Alumni around the campus have countless ideas on the subject struggling to be free. Enthusiasm is growing. A happier and brighter June is undoubtedly on the way.

EDITORIAL

Why Not?

Lorado Taft, addressing a meeting of the College Art Association in Chicago on December 29, expressed the need on every college campus of some figure, monument, or other token symbolical of the spirit and essence of the college. Without such tangible, visible thing around which to center and crystallize, the normal sentiment of the alumnus is likely to dissipate, weaken, and disappear. Such a sentiment should be preserved, both for the sake of the college and for the good of the alumnus, who is made better by the sentiment preserved. That agency, therefore, which gives to a college such a conservator of healthy regard is a great benefactor. Such a benefactor Illinois certainly stands needful of. Mr. Taft mentioned Illinois as perhaps especially devoid of the traditional sentiments that cling to congenial symbols. Now no one of the offspring of Illinois is better able to give material shape to the intangible and evanescent spirit of our prairie state university than Mr. Taft himself, to whom not only the state, but the nation is indebted for works of art symbolical of some of the finest memories and feelings of thoughtful Americans. But possibly Mr. Taft, or others, would hesitate to proffer unasked so much as a grain of sand around which to collect the jewels of our alumni affections. There are thousands of alumni who feel the need that has been expressed. Should they not make it possible for Mr. Taft to do for us what he has recently done for the Great Lakes?

Class Secretaries

The class secretaries are today more active in good deeds than for some time. But such a statement must be qualified to include some secretaries only. Some must unfortunately be excepted, for there are several who are not active and have never been active. Two such have already informed the general secretary that they cannot serve their classes. There are still others, those who, throughout their terms have done nothing to qualify as class secretaries, who would serve their classes if they would indicate their willingness to step aside. The classes themselves might then take action and elect new secretaries, better able to serve them. If not, then the Executive committee, as a measure of last resort, could appoint secretaries. But this idea of permitting the appointment of class secretaries by the officers of the general association is a poor idea at best. And it permits an implication still worse—that several of our classes are not sufficiently seized of the spirit to get secretaries for themselves, or to be conscious of the lack. Of course there is good secretarial material in each class, which is too modest to volunteer for service, perhaps. Then the classes—some person or persons in each class—should bring the material forward. The classes ought to choose their own secretaries for the sake of self respect. Besides, they can more surely choose good secretaries than can the general officers.

If the alumni activities that take place in your vicinity are not fully and promptly recorded in the *Alumni Quarterly* or *Fortnightly Notes,* it is because the news was not sent to the Alumni office.

Tell the News

The general secretary writes to the secretary of each class and each Illini club at least once before the publication of each number of the *Quarterly,* asking for news of individuals and of alumni affairs generally. The responses are prompt, and presumably all such affairs are being reported, as no complaints have come in. Sometimes the reports do not come till called for by mail and by wire, however; which fact leads to the suspicion that some are not reported at all. They are all wanted. The fuller and more detailed the items the better pleased every one will be. Bear in mind that if anything is going on among the alumni in your vicinity, the alumni elsewhere want to hear about it; if nothing is going on, they ought to hear about that, too.

It seems now that more alumni will gather at the University next June than have come together at any previous alumni reunion. Already more than 250 members of those classes in attendance during the regency of Dr. Gregory have declared their intention of being here, and letters are still coming in. Several of the secretaries of classes scheduled for regular reunions have already reported their plans well under way and expressed confidence that a good proportion of their classes will be present. The center of interest in the alumni affairs at that time will of course be the exercises in honor of the memory of Dr. Gregory, an occasion that will be of great interest not only to all who were in the University while he was here, but also to all who realize in any measure the great contribution he made to the whole career of the University by doing well the many new and difficult tasks of the early days.

June Reunions

The Alumni treasurer has hitherto kept the dollar mark out of the editorial column; but here is a situation in which the intrusion may be pardoned. Until the present year about one-fourth of our memberships have expired at each quarter, and renewals have kept the income fairly steady. The amount received on memberships paid in advance, a liability of the Association, has just about balanced the amount over-due, an asset. So all has gone smoothly. But within the year practically all memberships—more than three-fourths—have been arranged to terminate on June 30. The result has been a material reduction in income. At the same time there has been no increase in the rate at which over-due fees have been paid. This brings about a stringency which, until July 1, can be relieved only by more generous consideration on the part of those whose fees are over-due and unpaid. This matter is presented here in order to have the situation understood by those who are concerned but not responsible, and in order, if possible, to save postage. A prompt response from the six hundred who are responsible will be appreciated.

A Squeeze
Please Relieve

UNIVERSITY FOR THE QUARTER

University Convocations

Two general University convocations were held during the old year part of the first semester, the one on November 7 being in honor of Professor N. C. Ricker, who has completed forty years of service for the University. President James presided, and expressed the satisfaction that he and the University in general felt in showing appreciation of Professor Ricker's services in founding and maintaining at a high standard "the largest and best department of architecture in any University." President James declared that at the basis of the Professor's success was the plain, unromantic fact that he had "been on the job." This assertion was seen to be especially appropriate when the audience was told that the venerable teacher was busy, as usual, on that day, and could not be induced to come to a convocation in his own honor.

Other speakers at the convocation besides President James included Professor Daniel W. Shea, formerly of the College of Engineering, but now of the Catholic University of America. Two bishops of the M. E. church also spoke.

The second convocation of the college year came on November 20, and took the form of an observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the Gettysburg address. Professor D. K. Dodge, who is one of the University's most zealous students of Lincoln, compared the martyred president's address with those of Beecher and Everett. President James, who presided, spoke briefly. Mr. C. H. Woolbert, in charge of the courses in public speaking, read the peroration of Edward Everett's oration. The Champaign and Urbana high school pupils led in reciting the Gettysburg address, which they had been studying for several weeks.

Touches of the unusual were added to the exercises by the singing of a forgotten hymn, dedicated to Lincoln in 1863 by the Reverend Dr. Muhlenburg. The hymn, which had not previously been sung in public, was discovered by Professor Dodge in a contemporary issue of the New York *Tribune*. The Reverend Martin E. Anderson, who lived for four years on the site of the Battle of Gettysburg, read part of the dedicatory prayer.

Announcement was made of the students awarded preliminary honors. Their names will be found in the Student Life section of this publication.

Appointees To Faculty

Since the last report of appointments made in the *Quarterly*, several new members have been added to the University faculty, and one official, Mr. R. Y. Williams, connected with the department of mining engineering and with the U. S. Bureau of Mines, and in charge of the mine rescue station at the University, took charge, on January 1, of the office of Director of the Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes. These were created by the general assembly three years ago in accordance with plans drawn by Professor Stoek, and are to be conducted by the University for the benefit of the miners and mine superintendents of the state. No appropriation was made for their support, however. That omission was corrected by the last general assembly, and the Institutes will now be organized.

W. H. Pillsbury, professor of law. Dr. Pillsbury comes from the law school of the University of California, and is to begin his duties the second semester. He will have charge of the courses in real property, taking the place vacated by Professor Wormser, who went to

Fordham College. Dr. Pillsbury has studied under two well-known authorities, Gray of Harvard and McMurray of California.

William H. Burmeister, assistant professor of pathology in the College of Medicine, on part time.

George P. Dreyer, junior dean of the College of Medicine, in addition to his duties as professor of physiology and head of the department of physiology.

G. W. Dittmar, superintendent of the infirmary in the College of Dentistry, in addition to his work as professor of prosthetic dentistry.

Anna Simon, instructor in voice, to take the place of Lois D. McCobb, who resigned.

Gustave A. Gross, instructor in pattern making in the department of mechanical engineering. Mr. Gross takes the place vacated by Frederick Ellis, who resigned.

John C. Maguire, instructor in operative and prosthetic dentistry, and assistant to the superintendent of the infirmary in the College of Dentistry.

E. D. Brothers, lecturer on dental jurisprudence in the College of Dentistry.

Davis, John Davis, director of the research laboratory for experimental medicine, and head of the department of pathology in the College of Medicine.

Franz A. Aust, assistant in landscape design. Mr. Aust will serve as designer. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, and for a time was an instructor of physics there.

Resignations From Faculty

Few withdrawals from the teaching or administrative force of the University are to be recorded at this season of the year. The increasing amount of work required of the Registrar has led Mr. C. M. McConn, who holds that position, to resign as secretary of the Board of Trustees. He has performed the duties of this latter office during the past three years.

James Herbert Kelley, executive clerk in the President's office for four years, and editor of the 1913 *Alumni Record,* has accepted the presidency of the Colorado State Normal School, located at Gunnison, and took up his new duties there the first of the year.

C. Ferdinand Nelson, formerly instructor in chemistry, is now professor of physiological chemistry in the University of Kansas, at Lawrence.

In Honor of David Kinley

Dr. David Kinley, Vice President of the University, was the guest of honor on the evening of January 5 at a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce of Champaign in Bradley hall. Three hundred business men and their guests were present. The event was marked by an unusual series of excellent brief addresses, expressive of the deep and genuine personal regard in which Dr. Kinley is held, and of the appreciation of his great value to the community and the University, as a citizen and an educator. The resolutions adopted do not exaggerate, but reflect, the feeling expressed in the addresses. Speakers besides Dr. Kinley were: President James, former Vice President Burrill, Deans Harker, Davenport, and Babcock. Mr. J. M. Kaufman, president of the Champaign Chamber of Commerce, presided. The following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, Dr. David Kinley has been elected Vice-President of the University of Illinois.

Therefore, *be it resolved* by the Chamber of Commerce,

That we hereby extend our most hearty congratulations to Dr. Kinley upon this deserved recognition of his distinguished service to the University of Illinois, and upon the increased influence and wider opportunities which this high position opens up to him.

Resolved further, that we congratulate the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois upon their wisdom in securing and retaining through so many years the service of this distinguished man.

As scholar, teacher, administrator and citizen, Dr. Kinley has won the esteem, respect, confidence and affection of all with whom he has had to do intimately.

The University of Illinois, the community in which he lives, the commonwealth and the nation are alike under obligations to him for the patient, industrious, far-sighted, courageous and unselfish devotion which he has given in unstinted measure to their interests.

We are sure that the people of the whole state, so far as they know the man and his work, the residents of the Twin Cities and his colleagues in the faculty all unite with us in wishing to Dr. Kinley many long years of increased happiness and service in our midst.

New Course Next Year

The University next year will offer a course in athletic coaching and in the general instruction of physical training teachers. Directors Huff and Bagley have been working on the details of the new course, which is expected to extend through four years. Mr. Huff has been making a tour of a number of eastern universities and normal schools. He departed late in December, and will not return until February. It is his purpose to study the various systems of physical training instruction. His itinerary has included: Savage Normal School of physical education, New York; U. S. Military academy; Columbia; College of the City of New York; Pennsylvania; Princeton; New Haven Normal School of physical education, Yale; Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn.; Sargent Normal School of physical education, Harvard; Dartmouth; Y. M. C. A. training school, Springfield, Mass.; Amherst; Union College, Albany, N. Y.; Syracuse; Cornell; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg; Michigan; and Battle Creek Normal School of physical eduaction.

Work Slowly On Building

But slow progress has been made in new building construction at the University during the past quarter. The framework for the extensions on the ends of the Armory has been set up, but the enclosing of the ends and the concreting of the floor will not be done until after further bids for the work have been considered. Not much definite is announced regarding the new School of Education building, except that plans are being considered for a structure to cost $120,000, to be built just east of the Trinity church on Springfield avenue. Construction is to be in such a way that additions may be made. Plans for an addition to the Chemistry building call for an annex on the east side, to extend to the Mathews avenue line of the Natural History building. Other matters of interest being considered in the office of Supervising Architect James M. White include sketches of the proposed Administration building and of an addition to the Transportation building.

The new Stock Pavilion is enclosed, and will soon be ready for use. It stands at the foot of Burrill avenue, just across the road from Mount Hope cemetery, and from without looks something like a library building, if the terra cotta plaques of animals over the arches in front are excepted. The interior space is mainly taken up with a large arena, flanked with grand-stands, and reminds the observer of an old Roman amphitheatre.

Calendar of Weekly News

The University *Weekly Calendar,* the latest publication to appear on the campus, is in the form of a large poster, and lists all University events a week in advance. The information is printed attractively in large type, easily read at a glance. The *Weekly Calendar* is welcomed as a desk companion by all who are interested in keeping well informed. It is issued on Saturday, and is posted on all bulletin boards. The subscription price is one dollar a year. Assistant Registrar H. E. Cunningham is the editor.

Exhibit For Exposition

An "Illinois day" or "Illinois week" at the Panama Pacific Exposition in 1915 is being discussed. The plan is to have the University Band at the Illinois building for a stay of a week or two, and to notify all alumni, so that the old college airs might be heard again. Director Harding is enthusiastic over the prospects of such a jubilee. A general University exhibit at the Exposition is being considered.

Tobacco Is Forbidden

The use of tobacco (smoking) is now prohibited in the buildings of the College of Medicine, except in such rooms as may be designated by the President of the University. So far as is known, the exceptions have not been specified. This action on the part of the trustees is said to have been taken as a result of several small fires in the building. It is a critical time in the College when both this restriction and higher entrance requirements are imposed.

More Credit Is Required

Entrance requirements of the College of Medicine will be raised, beginning with the collegiate year, 1914-'15. Under the new requirements, students must offer fifteen units of high school credit and sixty hours of college credit. The high school prerequisites must include three hours of English, one hour of algebra, one of plane geometry two of French, German, Latin, or Greek, and one of American history and civics. The college credits must include eight hours each of biology, physics, and chemistry, and six hours of French or German. These prescriptions conform to those of the council on medical education of the American Medical association and the association of American medical colleges.

Entrance requirements in the College of Law will be increased in 1915 to two years of college work in academic subjects. By action of the Board of Trustees, taken at a meeting held on December 13, the specific prescriptions for the required two years will be set by the faculty of the College of Law and ratified by the University Senate.

Conference Held Here

The Association of American Universities held the annual conference at the University on November 7 and 8, representatives being present from nineteen of the twenty-two institutions comprising the membership. The University was elected president for the coming year. The conference next year will be at Princeton University. In 1912 it was at the University of Pennsylvania.

As the organization emphasizes graduate work, a number of the delegates were deans of graduate schools. Afternoon and evening meetings of these deans were held Thursday, November 6, the day preceding the regular sessions. Former members of the faculty present were Dean Guy S. Ford of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota, and Professor Daniel W. Shea of the Catholic University of America. All sessions were held in Bradley hall, and were not open to the public.

At the first session proper, on November 7, President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University spoke on the "Type of Graduate Scholar." Papers were presented on behalf of the University of Minnesota by Dean Guy S. Ford, and on behalf of Columbia University by Mr. William Dawson Johnston, librarian, on "The Librarian as a University Factor." Both luncheon and dinner were served to the delegates in the hall, so that the business at hand was attended to with comparatively little interruption.

At the meeting of the deans of gradu-



THE STOCK PAVILION

ate schools, subjects considered were "Problems Concerning Admission to Graduate Schools," and "Methods of Appointment to Fellowships and Scholarships." A report of the committee appointed to consider the working of the resolutions adopted by the Association in 1906 was heard, and a general discussion followed. The Conference closed with a meeting on Friday morning, Dean Babcock representing the University with a paper, "Further Co-ordination of Colleges and Universities." Some of the delegates attended the University convocation in the afternoon, Professor Shea being one of the speakers.

High School Conference

The attendance of 1100 at the Illinois High School Conference, held at the University November 20, 21, and 22, 1913, was about 100 more than last year, and 300 more than for 1910. Public high schools represented at the sessions were 284; normal schools, colleges, and universities, fifty-six; academies, six. Of the teachers who attended, 275 had their expenses paid wholly or in part. Seven county superintendents were registered. Only four of the 1100 visitors present came from outside Illinois.

Most of the work of the Conference was done in the fifteen sections, which met in the various buildings at stated hours. The administrative section was attended by the largest number of teachers. Next in order came the divisions of English, classics, mathematics, biology, physical science, domestic science, modern languages, social science, and music. At the general sessions held in the Auditorium and in Morrow hall, the two subjects of college entrance requirements, and physical education and health, were discussed. Speakers were Dr. Florence H. Richards of Philadelphia, Dr. E. A. Peterson of Cleveland, O., F. M. Giles of DeKalb, J. O. Marberry of Robinson, and Professor E. B. Greene of the University. One of the general sessions was utilized for demonstrations of automatic pianos and talking machines. The Military band gave a complimentary concert for the visitors.

Among the alumni of the University on the program were: C. P. Briggs, '01, of Rockford; Director George Huff, ex-'92, and Professor E. J. Lake, '95, of the University; S. H. Littler, '11, of Toluca; G. H. Coons, '08, of Murphysboro; R. W. Bardwell, '10, of Delavan; Cleda Moses, '12, of Marion; Augusta Krieger, '10, of Highland Park; E. B. Lytle, '01, of the University; R. R. Snapp, '13, of McNabb.

Visitors At University

Quite a number of educators interested in the University have been on the campus during the autumn and early winter. The list includes President Thompson of Ohio State University; Professor Olaf Hotledahl of Christiana, Norway; President James H. Baker of the University of Colorado; Dr. H. C. Porter, '97, of The U. S. Bureau of Mines; Professor Sakuro Tanabe of The Kyoto Imperial University of Japan; and Professor Cyrus R. Crosby of Cornell University.

Concerts By University

The two numbers already given of the series of four concerts being offered this year by the University have been well attended. Those in charge say that all of the seats, with the exception of a few in the front rows, have been sold for the season. The Russian Symphony Orchestra on November 14, the first day of Home Coming, gave the first of the concerts, presenting an excellent idea of Russian music and composers. The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra on December 11 emphasized German selections. The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra is to appear on February 17. Mati-

née and night concerts are given by each orchestra.

The Star Course has its usual vicissitudes this season, and does not greatly differ from its forbears, with the exception that the present course has been somewhat better advertised than usual. Speaker Clark did not appear on November 17, and the vacancy had to be filled with local entertainers. The glee and mandolin club proved to be acceptable as a substitute.

Some Things Acquired

Miscellaneous acquisitions are being constantly added to the University's stock of possessions. Of considerable interest in future years will be two pens, which have been mounted over the loan desk of the Library. One is the pen used by Governor Dunne in signing the mill tax appropriation bill; and the other was used by Governor Altgeld in signing the appropriation bill setting aside the money for the Library building. The latter pen had been in the possession of the University for some time, but had not been mounted until lately.

A collection of Babylonian inscribed clay tablets, dating from 2400 to 2100 B. C., and found chiefly at Drehen and Jokha, has been placed in the classical museum. These tablets represent well the cuneiform writing of 4000 years ago. The records shown by the characters relate mostly to the sacrifice of animals.

A collection of about 500 catalogs from manufacturers of agricultural machinery has been added to the University Library.

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The University librarian wishes to obtain as complete files as possible of the annual reports of all railroad companies. Incomplete files of some 300 companies are already in the Library. Any alumnus who can send to the officials any of the following material will do his Alma Mater a considerable service:

The 42nd report of the Pennsylvania railroad company; the first eleven of the Milwaukee, Chicago, and St. Paul; the second and sixth of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific; the 1877, 1883, 1890, 1892, and 1899 reports of the Chicago and Alton; the first five, the ninth, eleventh, and twelfth reports of the Chicago and Northwestern.

Faculty Men On Program

At the joint meeting of the Modern Language association of America and the American Philological association, held at Cambridge, Mass., December 29, 30, and 31, 1913, present and past members of the University faculty read papers. Dr. Jean P. Beck's subject was "Comment faut-il étudier les Literatures du Moyen Age." Mr. Roger S. Loomis had a paper, "Richard Couer de Lion in Medieval Art." Dr. A. J. Tieje's topic was "The Problem of Setting in Pre-Richardsonian Fiction." Former members of the University faculty on the program were Professor A. L. Eno, now of Pennsylvania State College, who spoke of "The Drama of the Interregnum, 1642-1660"; and Dr. Percy H. Houston, whose subject was "The Inconsistency of John Dryden." Dr. Houston is at present in the University of Texas.

Lectures

Enough lectures by noted men visiting at the University have been given during the last quarter to constitute a good part of a liberal education for the person taking advantage of them. Probably the most celebrated of the visitors is Sir William Mitchell Ramsay, professor of humanity at the University of Aberdeen, and known as the world's greatest living archaeologist, who gave a series of lectures, beginning November 6, on the general sub-

ject of the Acts of the Apostles. He has devoted his life to the study of Asia Minor, and is recognized as an eminent authority on matters of Greco-Roman interest. As an investigator of the authorship of the Acts of the Apostles, he traveled much in Asia Minor, and discovered many inscriptions. He is the foremost opponent of the theory that Luke, the companion of Paul, did not write the Acts.

Mr. Bernard Langdon-Davies of Cambridge University gave an address on the peace movement December 5 in the auditorium of the new Commerce building. He came as an ambassador from the Garton foundation of London, and was on a trip through the United States under the auspices of the American Association for International Conciliation. His mission was similar to that of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, of France, who visited the University several years ago. Mr. Langdon-Davies placed chief emphasis on the folly, as he saw it, of nations spending large sums for war, when the money was needed badly for other things. He also cited instances of unwise expenditures made by nations in competing with each other regarding the sizes of their navies.

Frank Parker Stockbridge, managing editor of *Popular Mechanics,* spoke before the Ben Franklin club at a dinner given by that organization. In his talk he emphasized the idea that journalists should take the somewhat tiresome "hack-writer" road to success.

W. Phelpes Stokes, president of the intercollegiate Socialist association, addressed an audience in the chapel on October 20. His address was the occasion for a spirited controversy in the communication column of the *Daily Illini.*

Professor W. J. Humphries of the United States Weather Bureau of Washington, D. C., gave lectures at the University on October 23 and 24.

Mr. T. L. Condron, a consulting and contracting engineer of Chicago, addressed the Civil Engineers' club on November 7, taking as his general subject, "Reinforced Concrete."

Dr. J. M. Coulter, head of the botany department of the University of Chicago, spoke on "The Origin of Monocotyledonous Plants" at a meeting on November 7 of "Silphium," a new botanical organization at the University.

Bishop Logan H. Roots of Hankow, China, gave a lecture at the University on November 6, taking as his subject "The Chinese Revolution." The address was of special interest to the Chinese and Japanese students of the University.

Dean Hayford of the College of Engineering of Northwestern University delivered a lecture on November 20 in the engineering lecture room, taking as subject matter his experience in Central America while serving on a boundary commission.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The figures in brackets refer to the volume, number, and page of previous issues of *Fortnightly Notes,* where more extended discussions of the subjects have been given.

The first professorship of civic design in the United States is established in the division of landscape gardening of the department of horticulture. Charles Mulford Robinson is the appointee. [I:12:91]

President James and Professors Greene and Garner are appointed members of the commission in charge of preparing for the celebration in 1918 of the one-hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State of Illinois to the Union. [I:12:92]

The organ for the Auditorium. [I:14:109]

Compilation of *University of Illinois Directory* is begun. [I:15:114]

Governor Dunne opposes the establishment in the School of Education and in the College of Medicine courses for teachers expecting to give instruction in sex hygiene. [I:15:115]

Count Johann Heinrich Bernstorff, German ambassador to America, is selected to give the Commencement address next June. [II:1:4]

Player's club decides to present London Assurance, a five-act comedy, in Morrow Hall on January 17. [II:1:5]

Course in road-making established. [I:15:116]

PERSONALS

President James at the annual meeting of the National Association of state universities, which met in Washington, D. C., in the middle of November, discussed his idea of establishing a national university.

George William Dowrie, who from 1911 to 1913 was assistant in economics at the University, is now assistant professor of political economy in the University of Michigan.

Mr. J. H. Forsythe and Mr. F. K. Cowley of the department of architecture will conduct an art tour of about eighty-five days through Europe next summer. Lectures, inspection of galleries, and instruction in sketching objects of interest will make up the activities of the trip. The party will leave soon after Commencement.

Professor H. A. Hollister, high school visitor, has been elected president of an organization comprising representatives of thirty-six Illinois high schools.

Professor W. M. Wilson of the department of civil engineering has been assisting in the design work on the new Lake street bridge in Chicago.

Ernest M. Halliday, who was instructor in public speaking in the University from 1906 to 1912, has been ordained as pastor of the Ocean Avenue Congregational church of Brooklyn.

Professor E. C. Schmidt acted as civil service examiner in Washington, D. C., during the third week in November.

Charles Fabens Kelley, of the department of art and design, and Miss Marion Patton were married at Pittsburg, Pa., on Thanksgiving day.

Dr. H. B. Ward was one of the principal speakers at the dedication of the new Medical building of the University of Nebraska, at Omaha, October 16 and 17. Before coming to Illinois he was for seven years dean of the Nebraska Medical school.

Dr. Wallace N. Stearns, formerly private secretary to President James, was married on December 31 to Miss Addie McClain of Urbana. Dr. Stearns is now located at Fargo, N. D., and is a member of the faculty of Fargo College.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Edward Fulton, wife of Professor Edward Fulton of the English department of the University, died at her home, 1009 west California ave., Urbana, at 2 a. m., December 16.

Sara Acer was born at Medina, N. Y., where she spent the days of her girlhood. She graduated from Vassar College in 1884. Shortly after her graduation she was called to Wells College, New York, to fill the position of instructor in mathematics. This position she occupied until 1896, when she was married to Professor Fulton, then head of the English department of Wells College. Professor and Mrs. Fulton came to Urbana in 1901.

NOTES ON BOOKS AND ARTICLES

Under this head will be published notices (space permitting) of such books and articles as are sent to the Quarterly for that purpose, and under a sub-title will be listed all such books and articles by alumni, members of the faculty and allied scientific bureaus as may be brought to the notice of the Editor. The cooperation of the alumni and faculty is invited, that this department may be made a complete record of our contributions to current literature.—EDITOR.

Williams, Charles Allyn: Die Schwarze Galeere, by Wilhelm Raabe. Oxford German Series. New York. Oxford University Press. 1913.

The Oxford German series, of which Professor Julius Goebel is general editor, has been augmented by the addition of Die schwarze Galeere, edited with introduction, notes, and vocabulary by Dr. Charles Allyn Williams, instructor in German at the University. This story, by one of the best modern German writers, has been very popular with young readers in Germany, and in this edition brings much interesting material within reach of American students. This edition makes use for the first time of the author's source. Original material of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries has been drawn upon to make clearer the many allusions to historical events in the Netherlands. The introduction affords a brief account of Raabe's life and works, some information relative to the Netherlands during the second half of the sixteenth century, something of the contemporary accounts of matters important for Die schwarze Galeere, and a statement of the source of the story. The notes are helpful; but it is hard to see any good reason for printing the Dutch originals of the songs which Raabe used in German translations.

Mapes, Charles Halsted: Some Other Things; but Here Woman takes her Proper Place. New York and London. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1913.

The average reader likes to think of college life as decidedly glittering, as a succession, why not, of bossies in the belfries, of snake dances under bobbing torches, of freshmen wailing on the cross-arms of telephone poles. The writer of campus lore who can produce a book of 134 pages, as Mr. Mapes has, without yielding to the temptation of describing a classic prank or two must be well poised. He eschews the jumping-jack adjectives, the frayed ing endings. The college flavor he puts in is true to name, even though it is not so highly spiced as some in use.

The dozen sketches in the volume are difficult to classify. They combine the characteristics of the short story, the editorial, and the news article. His words came most naturally in his speeches before alumni gatherings; the harassing dilemma of What to Say to the Boys apparently does not concern him. That he is also competent to fillip the conversation judiciously at a woman's tea party is evident from My Novel Idea, A Story Without an Ending. In fact this first trestle of a scenic novel is stated by the author to be the substance of the amends he has tried to make for omitting the subject of woman from a previous book. He adds that baseball is another thing he forgot. This is attended to in A College Ball Game From the Player's Bench—A New Angle. This account of a game is of value chiefly because of its rarity. Mr. Mapes has that enviable possession, writer's control, which he might have

exercised, even more than he did. For instance, where was it when he wrote "brown as a berry", "put away on ice", "tapering fingers", and "thirty cents"?

Abrams, D. A.: Test of a forty-foot Reinforced Concrete Highway Bridge. Proceedings of the American Society for Testing Materials. Pamphlet, pp. 39.

The bridge tested was of the through-girder type, built for test purposes in 1907 under the direction of the State Highway Commission at the Southern Illinois Penitentiary. Mr. Abrams briefly reviews two preliminary load tests made on the bridge by the Commission; and discusses at some length the more elaborate test made under his supervision in 1911 and 1912. In the latter test a total load of 1,124,000 pounds (twelve and one-half times the design live load) was applied; measurements were taken of the vertical deflection at various points in the span and of the actual stretch and compression in the steel and concrete. Among the results pointed out which are of general interest are the following: that the steel stresses developed in the girders were only a little more than half as much as would have been expected under the excessive load applied; that concrete overstressed while comparatively young may heal; and that there is an hourly variation in deflection of the bridge corresponding with the daily range of temperature.

This paper is well written and is not extremely technical in form. It is a valuable contribution to engineering literature.

Goltra, W. F., '83: Some Facts About Treating Railroad Ties. Three pamphlets, pp. 200. Cleveland, Ohio. W. F. Goltra Tie co.

These pamphlets comprise about 200 pages of papers given before engineering societies, articles historical and descriptive, and discussions by experts of various phases of the problems of preserving railroad ties from decay by means of injections of chemical preservatives. The principal preservatives discussed are (1) a solution of zinc chloride; and (2) creosote oil. The average life of soft wood railroad ties if not treated is stated to be about five or six years. If treated with zinc chloride the life may be about doubled, and if treated with creosote oil the average life may be as great as fifteen years. The use of zinc chloride is, however, much cheaper than the use of creosote. This treatise presents in compact form a very complete discussion of an important engineering problem.

The University Library has recently issued a twenty-page bulletin entitled: Books of Jewish interest in the Library of the University of Illinois. This list, compiled by Dr. D. S. Blondheim of the Romance language department of the University, and prepared for the press by the library staff, contains some five hundred titles, alphabetically arranged, and is intended mainly to help those using the University library who may be interested in Jewish literature and history and who may have difficulty in finding all the books on that subject now in the Library. For this reason call numbers are given with each title. The nucleus of the collection is formed by the books bought during the past year from the fund given for this purpose by District Grand Lodge No. 6, of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. There have been added a number of books presented to the Library by individual members of the same Order, and a number purchased by the Library, so that a very good beginning of a collection of Jewish books has been made.

BOOKS AND ARTICLES RECEIVED

Baker, Ira Osborn: A Treatise on Roads and Pavements. Second edition, enlarged, illustrated, II+698 pp. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1913.

James, L. V.: Underlying Principles of Good Illumination as applied in Modern Systems. Urbana. *The Technograph,* Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, November, 1913.

Parker, Horatio N.: The City Milk Trade. *National Municipal Review,* Vol. II, No. 4, October, 1913.

Savage, Thomas Edmund: Alexandrian Series in Missouri and Illinois. *Bulletin of the Geological Society of America,* Vol. XXIV, pp. 351-376, June, 1913.

Savage, Thomas Edmund: Stratigraphy and Paleontology of the Alexandrian Series in Illinois and Missouri, Part I. Urbana. Illinois State Geological Survey, 1913.

Smith, George McP.: Uber die Einwirkung verschiedner Metalle auf Ferricyankaliumlösungen. Leipzig. *Zeitschrift für Anorganische Chemie.* 1913.

STUDENT LIFE

Preliminary Honor Names

At the second convocation of the college year, held in the Auditorium on November 20, announcement was made that the following students had been awarded preliminary honors:

College of Liberal Arts and Sciences—Pembroke Holcomb Brown; Beatrice Virginia Copley; Alwyn Clyde Eide; Fay Edward Faulkner; Clare Curtis Gamble; Alta Green; Lois Myrtle Harris; Alfred Martin Heinzelmann; Arthur Herman Huisken; Haddon Spurgeon Kirk; Ruth Ellen Lancaster; George Burr McMillan; Ina Valeria Meredith; Irene Balfour Olin; Grace Castello Pope; George Benjamin Ruby; Marie Savage; Horace Abbott Shonle; Helen Waller Webber; Benjamin Wham; Viola Esther Wolfe.

College of Engineering — Walter George Altpeter; Harold Emery Austin; George Howland Butler; Irl Reuben Cline; Richard Newell Coolidge; Bernhard Ernst George Dirks; Henry Dubin; Leo Eslick; Alden Knowlton Fogg; Ralph Green; Roland Everett Greenburg; Max Holmburger, Jr.; Edward Allen James; Lloyd Dunaway Knapp; Frederick August Kuhs Marx; John Harold Miller; Ralph Leonard Morrell; Walter Stephen Nelson; Ferdinand Theodore Ritter; Harry Barrett Rogers; Carl Lee Sherman; Perry Jerome Sweeney; Milo Cornelius Taylor; Robert Ellsworth Thomas; George William Watts; Edward Allen Williford; Barton Edward Witchell.

College of Agriculture—Barton Slade Austin; Harry Frank Cogdall; Augustus Henry Grunewald, Jr.; Robert Bruce Hinman; Joseph Frederick Romine; Thomas Allen Ross; Maynard Elmer Slater; Victor Elwin Spencer; Wayne McKenzie Stevens; Lawrence Emerson Thorne; Roger Thomas Welsh; Warner Frank Whippel.

College of Law—Benjamin Franklin Anderson; Herbert William Bye; Wesley Erett Cummins; Fred Alan DuHadway.

Eight Acts For Jubilee

The annual post-exam jubilee is to be held on the evening of February 10, which is immediately preceding the beginning of the second semester. The program will consist of eight numbers. Silver cups are to be given as prizes. Admission of twenty-five cents will be charged, and students will be given first choice of seats. The judges selected to decide upon the best offerings are Mr. T. H. Guild, Mr. F. K. W. Drury, Mr. Lloyd C. Douglas, and Mr. L. W. Ramsey, '14.

Business Men Hear Students

A number of students representing various sections of the world gave brief discussions of commercial and social conditions in their respective countries at a meeting of the Champaign Chamber of Commerce. A large crowd of business men heard the speakers. Their names, and the countries they represented follow: M. F. Da Costa of Brazil; Sidney Casner of Canada; C. C. Kan of China; A. M. Portuondo of Cuba; J. F. Garvin of Chile; F. E. Walser of England; B. E. G. Dirks of Germany; H. A. Panhoe of Hawaii; S. C. Barman of India; B. R. Ordonez of Mexico; P. J. Nilsen of Norway; I. N. Nazif of Turkey; F. Basadre of Peru.

Censor For New Dances

The new dances, which for the last few months have occupied the attention of the pulpit and the press of all the English speaking world, have come in for their share of notice at the University. The Twin Cities have abounded with tango teachers of various degrees of proficiency, and the new steps have been much discussed and debated in Pan-Hellenic and inter-fraternity circles. The dancing clubs have appointed K. G. Brown, '16, as official censor to see that the Argentine numbers are performed correctly. The only official action taken by the University has been to request students to omit objectionable dancing at all parties in University buildings.

Activities Of Organizations

A record of the activities of all the student organizations during the quarter would fill a magazine. Most of them elect officers at least once each semester, and initiate members once a year. Among the honor societies that have announced pledges, Tau Beta Pi probably stands first in importance. The new members are: A. W. Baumgarten, '14; H. W. Jory, '14; Elmer McCormick, '14; H. V. Orr, '14; J. W. Park, '14; E. T. Reid, '14; W. D. Shipman, '14; C. R. Velzy, '14; C. W. Lincoln, '15.

The following new members of Alpha Zeta have been announced: R. L. Smith, '14; W. A. Albrecht, '14; E. K. Augustus, '14; F. H. Bergland, '14; F. J. Blackburn, '14; Roy Hansen, '14; C. A. Hughes, '14; F. C. Richey, '14; E. Zippenfeld, '14; W. H. Chambers, '15; E. W. Hitchcock, '15; A. H. Grunewald, Jr., '15; M. E. Slater, '15; Alpha Gamma Rho has announced the pledging of twelve men.

The following girls have been elected to membership in the women's athletic association: Dora Frazee, Mabel Hitt, Mae McAdams, Pauline Hallowell, Grace Mitchell, Mae Babcock, Emma Breitstadt, Laura Bardwell, Katherine Chase, Orena Farmer, Helen Fisher, Charlotte Barr, Maurine Mavity, Jean MacInnes, Grace Stratton, Anne Turlay, Gertrude Weber, Grace Geyer. Miss Dorothy Shoemaker and Miss Anna Hughitt, assistants in physical training for women, also were included.

The two literary societies for girls, the Gregorian and the Jamesonian, plans for the formation of which were started last spring by Mrs. Mary Fawcett, then Acting Dean of Women, are now growing rapidly. The details of the organization were completed last fall, when a constitution was adopted and officers were elected. Miss Martha Kyle, Assistant Dean of Women, says that each society now has about 100 active members. Every girl registered in the University is a member of one of the two societies; active membership is granted to those paying a small fee. The alphabetical list of names of all girls in the University was used early in the school year as a basis of membership. The "odds" joined one society; the "evens" the other. The two societies were founded in the hope of making accessible the advantages of the literary society to those not included in the rather limited membership of the old organizations.

Eight pledges were initiated into Epsilon chapter of Alpha Kappa Psi, the commercial fraternity, on December 11. A dinner was served after the installation ceremonies had been concluded. Vice President Kinley, Professor Weston, Controller Frazer, and Ralph Chapman, '15, made speeches. The fraternity was established at Illinois last spring, the preliminary name being the Comed club.

Grace Macbeth, Helen Madden, and Bertha Green have been initiated into Mu Kappa Alpha, honorary musical society.

Other organizations and the number of their initiates during the quarter follow: Scabbard and Blade, twelve; Yo Ma, twenty; Arcus, five. New organizations include the Swanee circle, for girls whose homes are south of the Mason and Dixon line, and the Freeport college club, for Stephenson county students. Accounts of the formation of several new societies, such as Comitatus, Alliance Francaise, and Sylphium have been given in *Fortnightly Notes*.

Pictures Not Forthcoming

The managers of the *Illio* are growing restless in their consideration of the picture problem. Seniors who ought to have been posed beneath the sky-lights weeks ago are still unphotographed; organizations, many of them, have forgotten about the page cut and the six-dollar fee. The old rule which allowed the person photographed to hand in his own print has been changed; the photographer now delivers it directly to the *Illio*.

The office of the junior year-book is now located just east of the *Illini* headquarters in the basement of Main Hall.

Official For Journalists

Sigma Delta Chi was recognized by the national conference of journalistic teachers, in session at the University of Wisconsin, as the official journalistic fraternity. Lambda chapter at Illinois was established in 1911. The preliminary club was known as the Fourth Estate.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The figures in brackets refer to volume number, and page in previous issues of *Fortnightly Notes*, where more extended discussions of the subjects have been given.

The privilege of wearing the I in a modified form is now granted to debaters. [I:12:92].

Reports show a total enrollment in military of 1823, 115 of whom were excused. [I:12:90].

The Y. M. C. A. has 1050 members; employment bureau active. [I:12:92].

University Rifle club formed. [I:15:116].

Mask and Bauble active in movement for better plays. [I:15:115].

Student directory out; now uniform in size with University Bulletins. [I:14:108].

New plan now in effect for electing *Illio* officers. Board of control similar to that of Illini Publishing co. [I:14:108].

Y. W. C. A. building dedicated on November 9. [I:13:101].

Kappa chapter of Alpha Xi Delta entertains visiting members at biennial national convention late in October. [I:13:102].

Students asking for extensions of the Christmas vacation are granted a total of 358 days. [II:1:4].

Law, sophomore, and junior smokers. [II:1:6].

Debaters lose in fall debates with Wisconsin and Iowa. Statistics show that no contests have been won since 1911. [II:1:6]. [See also I:14:106].

Picture of the 1913 senior memorial gate. [I:12:93].

Needed improvements made in *Illini* office. [I:13:102].

The tango dance. [I:12:94] [I:13:102] [I:15:115].

New building for Acacia fraternity to be erected at the corner of Third street and Daniel avenue. [I:15:117].

PERSONALS

R. A. Perry, '17, won first place in a motorcycle race of 304 miles, held during Christmas vacation at Savannah, Ga. His time was 322 minutes. Out of forty competitors, only six finished.

James A. Hunter, '14, expects to leave early in the second semester for China, where he will serve as director of intercollegiate athletics for the Y. M. C. A. His departure from the University will

be especially regretted by Coach Gill, who had planned to have "Jimmy" compete in the Pennsylvania games.

Lillian Savage, '14, and Helen Coe, '16, represented the local chapter of Gamma Phi Beta at the national concention of the sorority held at Madison, Wis., in November.

Gilbert S. Underwood, *ae*-'16, and Miss Mary Smith of Urbana were married on December 31. Mr. Underwood is a draftsman in the office of J. W. Royer, '95, an Urbana architect.

The engagement of Catherine M. Planck, *hsc*-'14, of Chicago, to Paul Kircher, '11, of Chicago, is announced.

J. C. Phelps, '14, was elected president of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity at the annual convention held at Boston, Mass.

The marriage of Arthur S. Ambrose, *ag*-'14, and Miss Clara Van Praag of Decatur was recently made known. The wedding took place last September.

Charles Richardson, '14, was presented with a gold watch by members of the Champaign high school football squad, at their annual post-season banquet early in December. The team, with Richardson as coach, has made a good record for the past two years.

During the Christmas vacation the engagement of Helen Needler, *hsc*-'14, of Chicago, to Mr. Guy F. Wetzel, a senior at Armour Institute, was announced.

ATHLETICS

Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic association held at New York during the holidays do not approve of college athletes playing games for money during the summer, and would prohibit colleges and universities in which violators were registered from competing in intercollegiate games. The resolutions follow a middle course between Director Huff's plan of favoring professional summer playing for money, and Dr. Williams' plan of expelling offenders from the college or university. Several new rules for baseball were proposed, most of them being intended to improve the conduct of players.

BASEBALL

Although Director Huff is absent on a month's trip through the east, baseball practice is being carried on daily in the old Armory. The season does not begin until the middle of April, but a southern trip will be made during the Easter recess; the following schedule of games will be played:

April 9—University of Alabama.
April 10, 11—Georgia Institute of Technology.
April 13—University of Georgia.
April 14—University of Kentucky.

The conference schedule is practically as shown below, with the exception that a practice game with Millikin will be played on April 21; and probably two games with Texas on May 1 and 2.

April 18—Northwestern at Evanston.
April 25—Minnesota at Urbana.
April 28—Purdue at Lafayette.
May 5—Purdue at Urbana.
May 7—Ohio State at Urbana.
May 9—Wisconsin at Madison.
May 15—Chicago at Urbana.
May 16—Northwestern at Urbana.
May 23—Indiana at Urbana.
May 26—Wisconsin at Urbana.
May 29—Chicago at Chicago.

TRACK

This department of athletics probably lost more men last year by graduation than did any of the others. Cope, Nevins, Cortis and Case are all missing. Hunter, who was considered a sure point-winner for the Pennsylvania games in April, has decided to go to China at the close of the first semester to serve as intercollegiate director of athletics for the Y. M. C. A.

Likely candidates at present are Hen-

derson, Goelitz, Sanders and Hart in the relay; Mason in the two-mile; Fish and Culp in the hurdles and vaulting; Phelps, McKeown, and Hammett in the dashes; Schobinger and Butts in the shot-put and discus; Pogue, Husted, and Clair in the jumps.

The track schedule for the coming season follows:

Indoor

February 28—Chicago at Chicago.
March 14—Purdue at Urbana.
March 21—Conference meet at Evanston.

Outdoor

May 2—Purdue at Lafayette.
May 9—Wisconsin at Madison.
May 16—Chicago at Urbana.
June 6—Conference meet at Chicago.

BASKETBALL

The first conference game was won from Indiana on January 6, the score of 35 to 6 being imposed. The Hoosiers were unable to get past the Illini guards. The playing was mixed with considerable roughness, and was of course not lacking in the poor technique characteristic of games early in the season. Williford and Crane were credited with doing the best work. The line-up was as follows: Jensen, Kircher, rf; Williford, Hoffman, lf; Comstock, c; Duner, rg; Crane, lg.

The players were in several practice games before the season opened. Millikin was defeated, 19 to 10; several fives in and about Chicago were met during the Christmas vacation.

The Conference schedule of basketball games is as follows:

January 6—Indiana at Urbana.
January 10—Wisconsin at Urbana.
January 17—Purdue at Urbana.
January 20—Chicago at Urbana.
January 23—Minnesota at Urbana.
February 6—Purdue at Lafayette.
February 7—Indiana at Bloomington.
February 14—Northwestern at Urbana.
February 20—Wisconsin at Madison.
February 21—Minnesota at Minneapolis.
February 27—Chicago at Chicago.
February 28—Northwestern at Evanston.

SWIMMING

The first swimming meet of the college year was scheduled for January 17 with the Missouri athletic club of St. Louis. Water basketball, the new game officially adopted to replace polo, was to be played, and the usual other events were on the program. Water basketball has been given a trial in practice here, and seems to be a better game than the old polo. The first conference contest will be with Northwestern at Evanston on February 20. Chicago will probably be met on February 21. The annual Conference meet will be at Northwestern some time in March. A tour of the east during Easter vacation is contemplated.

The second annual inter-class swimming meet on December 6 attracted ninety competitors. The freshmen won. Most of the seasoned swimmers could not overcome the handicaps imposed on them.

FOOTBALL

A football game with Wisconsin, Coach Zuppke's alma mater, is one of the attractions promised for the gridiron season next fall. The contest is scheduled for November 21 at Madison, and will be especially welcome on account of the fact that the Badgers have not been met by the Illini for several years. Other dates on the Illini 1914 calendar are: October 10, Indiana at Urbana; October 17, Ohio at Urbana; October 24, Northwestern at Evanston; October 31, Minnesota at Minneapolis; November 14, Chicago at Urbana.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The figures in brackets refer to the volume, number, and page of previous issues of *Fortnightly Notes*, where more extended discussions of the subjects have been given.

Northwestern defeated in football, 37 to 0. [I:12:95].

Illinois defeats Indiana in first football game of season away from home. Score, 10 to 0. [I:12:95].

Strong Boilermakers held to a tie of 0 to 0. [I:13:103].

Maroons defeat Illini 28 to 7. Crowd of 3000 students makes the trip to Chicago. [I:13:103].

Cross-country runners defeat Hoosiers at Bloomington. Annual cross-country handicap race won by freshman. [I:13:104]. Illinois wins second place in the Conference cross-country race at Columbus, Ohio. [I:14:110].

Minnesota wins last football game of Illini season by score of 19 to 9. Illinois is tied with Wisconsin for fifth place. Ralph D. Chapman is elected 1914 captain. Seventeen receive football Is; I caps given to three. Two Is granted for cross-country work; two I caps. [I:14:109, 110].

Players receiving All-Conference mention. [I:15:117].

Basketball outlook. [II:1:6].

Meeting of Conference representatives. [I:15:117].

THE ALUMNI

RAPID GROWTH FOR CHICAGO CLUB

The Illini Club of Chicago is adding to its membership at a phenomenal rate. On January 10 the number of members reported to the general Association had reached 921, and new members are being added at the rate of five or more a day. A large part of the new membership comes from among the non-graduate alumni, who have only recently been systematically canvassed by the club. The closing paragraph of a letter recently sent out by the committee on membership might well be made use of by every Illini club:

"Reflect a moment: Can you, a college man, afford NOT to be indentified with this ever increasing group of men from your University who are engaged in activities which enlarge the influence of college men in your community and State, and promote the welfare of the University? Think of the things that united action among former students of the University may accomplish!"

The membership committee is comprised of the following alumni: Gregory Vigeant, Jr., D. T. Gunning, Adolph Kreikenbaum, Dr. Frank J. Ryan, Dr. H. O. Shafer, with E. L. Murphy as alternate.

—

A reception was held on the evening of January 3 for the members of the club, the alumnae in the city, and their guests. About 200 attended. Music was furnished by an orchestra. The receiving line included Mr. and Mrs. George R. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kuehn, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Schreiber, and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Price. The guests were delighted with the attractive rooms of the club. The quotations from famous authors which have been painted on the walls of the lounging room attracted considerable attention:

Ah how good it feels! The hand of an old friend—Longfellow

I would be friends with you and have your love—Shakespeare

I am a part of all that I have met—Tennyson

One likes to feel old ties strengthened by fresh sympathies—Eliot

—

The annual meeting of the club will be held on Tuesday evening, January 20, at 8 o'clock. As the Illini club quarters are too small to accommodate all the members the meeting will be held at the University Club. Announcement has been made that President James and Lorado Taft, '79, are to be the principal speakers, and the usual activities attending the annual meeting will be part of the program.

BANQUET FOR SPRINGFIELD ILLINI

The Springfield Illini club gave a dinner on the evening of December 18 in the St. Nicholas hotel. About thirty-five alumni attended. Judge Solon Philbrick, '84, was the principal speaker. Others who spoke included Cass Clifford, ex-'04; W. E. Robinson, ex-'81; John I. Rinaker, '87; E. V. Poston, '11; and Ed Bullard, '06. John R. Merriman, ex-'12, was elected president; E. V. Poston, '11, vice president; E. K. Stuart, '10, secretary; C. H. Wood, '08, treasurer. An executive committee composed of J. P. Stout, '09, Frank Melin, and D. H. Irwin was appointed. George M. Clendenin, '05, the retiring president, was the presiding officer of the evening.

Judge Philbrick told of the student government system in use at the Uni-

versity during his undergraduate days. Cass Clifford, now assistant state treasurer, said that he had been impressed by the number of alumni organizations in the United States. "Everywhere I go I find an Illinois club, and it is always a pleasure for me to affiliate with these organizations."

Among those present were: W. E. Robinson, ex-'81; John I. Rinaker, '87; Cass Clifford, ex-'04; George Clendenin, '05; Lewen E. George, ex-'03; Harlington Wood, '08; O. L. Herndon, '10; George Hippard, ex-'12; E. V. Poston, '11; Murray S. Hanes, '13; F. H. Lindley, '09; Temple Ridgely, '13; J. W. Bard, '06; Sidney B. Smith, '07; E. E. Bullard, '06; J. P. Stout, '09; E. K. Stuart, '10; Frank Stout, '11; Truman Fullenwider, '11; Clark Bullard, '09; Paul Skoog; Louis Shepherd; J. P. Flood; R. H. Washburn; G. A. Bengal; W. J. Leaverton; T. P. Mahoney; D. H. Irwin; Frank Melin; H. Wilk; Clarence R. Clendenin.

NEW YORK CLUB ENTERTAINS HUFF

Director George Huff was the guest of honor at the regular weekly luncheon of the University of Illinois alumni association of New York on January 5. About twenty-five were present. Mr. Huff was on his tour of eastern universities when the Illini of New York heard of his whereabouts. "We were unable to reach him until Saturday morning," writes W. F. Schaller, '10, "to date him; but some heavy work on the telephone between then and Monday noon served to bring out twenty-five of the fellows." The list of men present follows: J. J. Cushing, '76; Lincoln Bush, '88; F. L. Davis, '88; H. W. McCandless, 90; D. H. Chester, '91; J. A. Kinkead, '93; C. B. Kimball, '94; S. H. Holtzmann, '95; A. L. Moorshead, ex-'99; G. B. Barackman, '02; T. H. Wilson, '02; Torris Eide, '04; D. H. Kelley, '04; F. H. Kneeland, '04; W. H. Rothgeb, '05; C. W. Schroeder, '05; T. H. Amrine, '06; H. V. Swart, '06; H. C. Wood, ex-'06; W. E. Brown, '06; R. F. Lehman, '10; W. F. Schaller, '10; H. R. Partridge, '11; L. H. Graves, '12; J. W. Woodrow.

HOLIDAY BANQUET AT BELLEVILLE

Twenty-two members of the Belleville Illini club were present at the annual holiday banquet on January 3, which was served in the Belleville House Café. Although the affair is given each year during the Christmas holidays for the benefit of the students who are home for the vacation, they were noticeable by their absence, almost the entire gathering being made up of alumni. Following the banquet, informal talks were made by a number of the members. L. N. Perrin, '07, president of the club, acted as toastmaster. Others present were: George Bruggeman, '91; H. G. Schmidt, ex-'01; Herbert Wolleson, '02; Harry Kircher, '03; Arthur Heinzelmann, ex-'03; August Semmelroth, ex-'03; A. P. Poirot, '04; W. C. Wolf, ex-'06; Dr. G. C. Otrich, '08; P. K. Johnson, '09; W. C. Johnson, '09; Stanley Krebs, ex-'10; A. H. Ogle, '13; C. R. Ogle, '13; M. C. Merrills, '14; Edmund Bechtold, ex-'14; E. E. Leopold, ex-'14; R. E. Leopold, '15; C. G. Rayhill, ex-'16; A. R. Romeiser, ex-'16; F. E. Merrills, *sp.*

LOYAL ALUMNI LIVING IN JAPAN

From time to time letters cross the Pacific indicating that alumni in Japan have not forgotten Illinois. A club was formed in Tokyo last spring, as indicated by the report of the secretary in July. An account has already been given of the reunion held in November. President James has just received the following letter:

"We have organized a University of Illinois Club in Japan last spring, and Professor Shiga ['93] is president and I am a secretary.

"All members in Japan are very anxious to hear from the University; so please write or send any publications which are interesting to us. Then I will report to each member in Tokyo.

(Signed) G. FUJIMURA." ['11]

ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION LUNCHEONS

The February luncheon by the University of Illinois Alumnae association of Chicago is to be on February 4. Miss Virginia Chester, who has a book-binding studio in the Fine Arts building, will tell of her work. The January luncheon was attended by fourteen.

GRIFFIN'S PLANS FOR AUSTRALIA

The achievements of Walter B. Griffin, *arch-'99*, have received considerable attention during the last few months. His activities in designing the new capital city for Australia are related by Mr. Henry M. Hyde in the Chicago *Tribune*.

In May, 1912, the prize competition offered by the Liberal government of Australia for a design for the projected city was won by Walter Burley Griffin, '99, of Chicago. Mr. Griffin was awarded $8,700 in prize money.

Shortly after the award there was something of a political revolution in the commonwealth. The Liberal or Radical ministry was swept out of office and a Conservative government took charge.

With the change of ministry came something of a change in public sentiment in regard to the ambitious plan of creating a new capital city. It was declared a dangerous experiment to adopt the radical and somewhat startling plans of a more or less unknown and obscure architect, particularly one who dated his prize plans from the purely commercial and sordidly industrial city of Chicago.

There were appeals to the spirit of provincial patriotism. It was pointed out that there were plenty of competent architects in Australia, many of whom had competed for the prize, and that a composite might be worked out from their several designs which would certainly be as good as that of the presumptuous Yankee from Chicago. For a time it seemed that some such compromise might be adopted.

But the architects of Australia were made of better stuff than that. More than 300 leading members of the profession in the commonwealth joined in a formal memorial to the government, urging Prime Minister Cook to give Mr. Griffin a fair chance to work out his plans.

The fact that the prize winner hailed from Chicago was also seized upon by certain of the London and other English papers to poke more or less fun at the whole project and to jeer especially at the idea that anything worth while from the city planning standpoint could possibly come from this particular nursing mother of the arts. Leading Australian architects by writing letters and giving interviews to the press did their best to correct this impression and to insure for the plans and their creator a serious and sympathetic hearing.

Finally, last fall, Prime Minister Cook called Mr. Griffn from Chicago for conference. The architect spent several months in the antipodes and has recently returned to the city for the purpose of arranging his affairs before going back for a stay of at least three years.

The plans have been finally approved and accepted, and the new capital city, which is to be called Canberra, will be built under Mr. Griffin's direction. He is to superintend the laying out of the city with all its streets, public squares, boulevards, and parks. He is made responsible only to the prime minister.

There are to be a series of prize contests for the designs of the new parliament houses, city, and other buildings from which Mr. Griffin is debarred. But all such plans will pass through his hands and will be subject to his recommendation.

Mr. Griffin's city plans cover a space measuring five miles square and embrace separate centers for the parliament and administrative buildings, for the city government, for military purposes, for markets, for a national university, and for various residence suburbs. All these centers are connected by diagonal boulevards 200 feet wide, with careful provision for both slow local and speedy through transportation along each radial artery.

During his stay this winter in the commonwealth Mr. Griffin addressed audiences in many Australian cities and was instrumental in the formation of a city planning association which already numbers 200 of the leading architects and builders. He is now completing plans for two smaller towns to be built on a great government irrigation project in the Murrim Bigee district of New South Wales.

Mr. Griffin will return to Australia in May, going back by way of Europe for the purpose of enlisting the support of European architects and also to gather ideas for his own work. It is probable that no young architect ever had such an opportunity to write his name large on the surface of what is still largely a virgin continent. And Chicago, hat in hand, may bow its acknowledgement of the compliment.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The figures in brackets refer to the volume, number, and page of previous issues of *Fortnightly Notes*, where more extended discussion of the subjects have been given.

The fourth annual Home Coming on November 14 and 15 is considered a

success. Weather conditions unfavorable. Highest registration is by members of 1913. Governor Dunne present. Alumni smoker in old Armory is the occasion for interesting speeches by noted graduates. Reunion for hurried Home Comers is held immediately after the football game. The new sack rush as a substitute for pushball is fully as exciting, and is less dangerous. Fifteen canvas sacks are used, each eight feet long and a foot in diameter, shaped like enormous golf bags. The freshmen win by the score of 18 to 0. Football mass-meeting is held in the Auditorium. Appearance of "hobo band" is postponed until next spring. [I:13:97, 98, 99]

Further discussion of new sack rush. [I:12:91]

Alumni Association of the College of Medicine entertains dentists and pharmacists. [I:12:91]

How to form local Illini clubs; progress made. [I:14:105]

Dance by Alumni association of New York. [I:14:106] Dinner [I:15:114]

Luncheons by Chicago Alumnae association. [I:14:106]

The Gregory reunion. [I:15:113] [I:14:106]

Quinquennial spring reunions. [I:15:113]

Activities of Schenectady, N. Y., Illini club. [II:I:I]

Minneapolis club banquet. [II:I:1, 2]

Distribution of medical alumni. [II:I:3]

Smoker by Pittsburg club. [II:I:2]

Beginnings of Carbondale, Ill., club. [II:I:2] [I:15:113]

OBITUARY

Laurence Patrick Brode, ex-'11, died on December 19 in a hospital at Los Angeles, Cal., where he had undergone an operation in the hope of securing relief from paralysis. His critical condition was brought on by a severe electrical shock which he received while at work last October. At the time of his death he was twenty-seven years of age, and had been employed as engineer by The Pacific Light, Heat, and Power co. He was a student in electrical engineering at the University in 1907 and in 1910, and graduated from the University of Southern California in 1912. On October 28, 1913, he was married to Alice Louise Strode of Champaign. They began housekeeping in a cottage at Rodondo Beach, Cal.

Mr. Brode was born May 5, 1886, at Granada, Col. He later came to Urbana, and attended the grade schools and University.

NEWS OF THE CLASSES

When you have a new address, position, wife, or child, notify the editor. Announcements sent to friends may reach the QUARTERLY, but probably will not. Mail your information direct, unless your class has a secretary; in any case please make sure that the QUARTERLY is kept in touch with you.

1872

C. W. Rolfe, 109 John avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Professor N. C. Ricker, *sci*, was the guest of honor at a dinner, given on November 5 at the University club. The affair was in recognition of Professor Ricker's completion of forty years' continuous service for the University. Those present included President James, Professors *emeritus* Burrill and Shattuck, Miss Ethel Ricker, '04, and the heads of the departments in the College of Engineering. Several speeches reminiscent of the early days were made.

A convocation in Professor Ricker's honor was held on November 7. An account of this will be found in the University for the Quarter section.

1873

Fred L. Hatch, Spring Grove, Illinois, Secretary

1874

Mrs. Alice Cheever Bryan, 508 south Fourth street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The *Watchman-Examiner* for December 18, 1913, contains a Christmas poem and story by F. Adelia Reynolds. She is a frequent contributor to the columns of that periodical.

The quinquennial reunion of this class is due to be held next June. Do not forget it. Turn over to the '84s and read their plans. They are to have a reunion, also.

1875

George R. Shawhan, 106 Daniel avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1876

Frank I. Mann, Gilman, Illinois, Secretary

1877

Dr. C. B. Gibson, *sci,* has published a book, The Romance of Scientific Discovery. It is intended to appeal primarily to boys, but is of interest also to the adult. The volume has been examined by specialists, who are favorably impressed with it.

1878

E. M. Burr, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1879

Judge W. N. Butler, Cairo, Illinois, Secretary

Lest you have forgotten, it might be well to repeat that the quinquennial reunion is scheduled for next June. Enjoy yourself and do your duty. Be there.

Henry M. Beardsley, *lit.,* M. L., '80, was prominently considered as the layman candidate for moderator of the Triennial National Congregational Council, but did not allow the nomination to be made.

1880

Charles W. Groves, 1801 Church avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1881

Mrs. Virginia Hammett Talbot, 1011 west California avenue, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

J. W. Forsyth, *sci,* and Lola D. Ellis (Forsyth), '84, of Gilroy, Cal., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Ethel Frances, to Mr. Carl Needham Bolfing on December 22, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Bolfing will live at Fresno, Cal.

The following list of students in the University will be of interest to members of '81:

Henry Scovell Beardsley, *ag-*'17
Edith Boyd, *la and sci-*'15
Marian C. Boyd, *la and sci-*'17
Harry Rice Hammett, *me-*'17
Albert William Robinson, *me-*'16
Kenneth Dwight Ross, *la and sci-*'16

Arthur N. Talbot, *ce,* has been appointed chairman of a joint committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Railway Engineering association on stresses in railroad track. The committee, which includes in its membership a large number of prominent railroad engineers, plans to make a detailed investigation of the conditions of modern railroad track and of its possibilities. A considerable fund has been raised for the work.

1882

N. S. Spencer, 1401 University avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1883

Judge J. F. Going, 221 Fremont street, Chicago, Secretary

Katherine Peabody (Girling), *lit,* has a series of interesting and discriminating articles in the *Advance* on Changing Values in Religious Art.

1884

Miss Keturah Sim, 508 west High street, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

FELLOW CLASSMATES:

I have been reminded by Mr. Scott that the thirtieth anniversary of our graduation is not far distant, and am urged to make a vigorous effort to get

as large a number as possible together at that time. With this in mind, I earnestly request every member of the class of 1884, into whose hands this issue of the *Quarterly* may fall, to make plans at once for the return to Illinois next June; then let us set about thinking how we can best make this reunion a success. Report the results to the secretary.

KETURAH E. SIM,
508 W. High st.
URBANA, ILL.

H. A. Stevens, formerly of Joliet, is now city engineer at Corpus Christi, Texas. His two sons, Vernon T. and Richard W., are students in the University, the former in law, and the latter in agriculture. Vernon has won for himself considerable distinction as one of the composers of the varsity song, Let's go Illinois.

Mrs. H. L. Murray, (Georgetta Kemball), now resides at 1036 Grand ave., Grand Junction, Col. In a recent letter she writes that she is reviewing her Latin by working with her two sons, who are in high school, and is enjoying it greatly. In this connection Mrs. Murray quotes the following remark made by her second son, at which, she confesses, she was much amused, but more pleased: "Mother, when I marry I am going to marry an educated woman. I can see how much help such a woman is to the family." Mrs. Murray's optimism has not waned during almost thirty years since her graduation. She expresses herself thus: "Next year is our 30th anniversary of graduation! Well—I find life at fifty very pleasant. With good health, plenty to do, a sufficiency of all things for our needs, the children all doing well; what more could I ask?"

Miss Ella Barber who is now engaged in insurance and real estate at Berkeley, Cal., was recently on a business trip through Illinois, stopping at Chicago and at Champaign. She reports that Illinois alumni have pleasant gatherings at San Francisco and at Berkeley. Besides Miss Barber, T. F. Hunt and wife (June Campbell), and Cora Hill, of the class of '84, and Mary Tracy Earle (Horne), '85, reside in Berkeley.

Bruce Sizer, second son of L. N. Sizer, '84, city engineer of Champaign, is a student in the U. S. Naval Academy, at Annapolis.

The secretary of the class spent the late summer and early fall months touring the British Isles, and parts of France. She returned to Urbana, November 19.

1885

1886

S. F. Bullard, 3001 south 29th street, Tacoma, Washington, Secretary

1887

Mrs. Angie Gayman Weston, 111 Daniel avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1888

Miss Mary C. McLellan, 1806 Park avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Dr. Lyman Hall, ex-'88, died of apoplexy on December 6, 1913, while visiting at Albuquerque, N. M. His home was at Spring Hill, Iowa.

The address of Minnie A. Pearman, ex-*la*, is 1028 Seventh st., N., Fargo, N. D.

Ella Connett (Babb), *la*, has had a new bungalow erected at 2406 Church ave., Champaign.

Henry Bacon, *arch*, designer of the Lincoln memorial at Washington, was pictured in the Chicago *Record-Herald* recently as one of six "immortals," who had been honored by the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Jonas Bing, father of Benjamin Bing, *sci*, died on December 26 in Urbana, where he had resided for over fifty years. He and his son had been in the grocery business.

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Goodell came

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through Champaign a few weeks ago on their way home from a trip to Indiana. Mr. Goodell related some of the experiences of their tour through Europe last summer. While crossing the English Channel he saw a man on the boat who he thought looked slightly familiar. After a while Mr. Goodell summoned up enough courage to speak to the gentleman, who turned out to be Grant Spear, '87, of New York City. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, and the two families had a delightful time together in Paris and afterward in Lucerne. On returning from abroad, Mr. Goodell's two daughters, Frances and Martha, were left to attend school at Dana hall, Wellesley, Mass.

Frank L. Davis, *arch,* former president of '88, sent to his classmates as a Christmas greeting, a card on which was printed some holiday verses, of which he was the author.

Mary Lena Barnes, *la,* is living at Fayetteville, Ark., this winter, and may decide to reside there permanently. In a letter she speaks of meeting Virginia Fisher, who attended the University in the '80s, and who now is on the faculty of the Fayetteville high school. Miss Barnes' niece, Miss Shelton, is studying in the University of Arkansas; and her sister Jessie, ex-'90, is living at Eureka Springs, where she went last August in the hope of benefiting her health. She is now much improved, and is able to attend church, and to take walks over the mountains.

Ella Wilber, *a and d sp,* sister of Frank Dent Wilber, '90 was married on Thanksgiving evening to William Wallace Paul of Chicago. He is a brother of Mrs. Harper, widow of the late William Rainey Harper of the University of Chicago.

1889

Miss Amy Coffeen, 806 south Third street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

N. A. Weston attended the annual meeting of the American Economic association at Minneapolis during the holidays.

F. M. Bennett, until recently pastor of a Unitarian church in Salt Lake City, is now field secretary for the Middle States and Canada. His address is 104 E. 20th st., New York City.

E. R. Lewis, ex-'89, is assistant to the general manager of the D. S. S. and A. railroad, with headquarters at Duluth, Minn.

C. C. Buell, ex-'89, now has two sons in attendance at the University.

George H. Coen, ex-'89, is a druggist at Normal.

The quinquennial reunion of the class is to be held next June. Read The Making of Class Reunions in this number of the *Quarterly,* and see how graduates of other universities do these things.

John W. Keeslar, for eight years the state's attorney at Danville, assisted in the prosecution of the Penman case at Urbana.

1890

Thomas Arkle Clark, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

A. S. Chapman , ex-'90, for many years engaged in newspaper work at Gilman, has been living in Rockford since last July, and is connected with the Rockford *Morning Star.* His two children are in the Rockford high school.

U. J. Lincoln Peoples, *arch,* writes that he has no complaints to make of the way the world is using him. Things are moving along pretty satisfactorily, only it seems to Lincoln sometimes that twenty-four hours are not enough for a

day, especially when two or three days' work crowds into one. He thinks that '90 ought to have a rousing reunion in 1915.

E. S. Keene, *me,* Dean of the North Dakota Agricultural College, writes: "We used to talk glibly before leaving college of a Round Robin letter that was to circulate constantly to keep us informed of each member of the class. Sam Bawden did start such a letter a year after we graduated, but it was lost soon after it started and has never been found. I regret very much that we have no member of '90 who can write as entertainingly as Hobbs of '91. Hobbs at least deserves a wreath of oak leaves for the faithfulness with which he has kept tab upon that pirate crew of '91. During my last visit to Illinois in 1912 I met so many old friends and experienced such a delightful time that I have hungered ever since for a meeting with the old crowd. Down deep in our hearts is still the old feeling that those fellows we once knew so well are really the ones who amount to the most."

Walter I. Manny, now one of the Democratic leaders of Illinois, sends his usual Christmas greeting to his friends. Among other things Walter says to all his classmates: "To have your cup of happiness brimming over brings me joy."

C. H. Snyder, *ce,* Consulting Engineer, 251 Kearny st., San Francisco, says: "I quit the contracting business a year ago and have since been engaged in engineering work. My great work so far has been the City Hall of San Francisco." He thinks that James M. White should be at the head of the committee to work up the 1915 Reunion, and he suggests that this reunion be held in San Francisco. He adds:

"I see our old friend Ralph Hart occasionally. He is an architect, engaged in business in San Francisco.

"A. C. F. Locke, also, I see occasionally. I believe he was in the class of '91 or '92.

"E. J. Schneider, of 1900, I see frequently. He is the Manager of the American Bridge co. here. These are about the only ones that I see often, although there are a number of others here with whom I am acquainted."

1891

Glenn M. Hobbs, American School of Correspondence, 58th st. and Drexel ave., Chicago, Secretary.

We have just passed our 1914 Milestone, a momentous one for the Class of '91 for it is "23 for us" and that means—if it means anything—to get a hustle on ourselves. Just think of the things we have to do: (1) We must get ready to reune like the dickens, for 1916 is our Silver Anniversary; (2) we must build a memorial from the ground up and down, and that takes time even if we have the money (?) and several choice artistic spirits, architects and engineers in the Class; and (3) but not least we must each buy a little anniversary bank with a time lock on it set for June 1916 and begin saving so that we can temporarily banish that well known spectre the H. C. of L. when the proper time comes—Barclay and Smolt please buy the large size and begin saving at once. The anniversary is only 875 days away and we mustn't lose this opportunity of making a firm resolution to attend. (Yes, John we counted Leap Year).

And then, while the resoluting is good, wouldn't it be nice for each member of the Class to swear a big swear to answer all of the Secretary's communications by return mail. Just to show that some of you have already done this we present the following:

Eidmann is the first member of the Class to put himself on record by a "solemn and sincere promise" to attend the reunion if the trains are still running and if he doesn't get total paraly-

sis of the pocketbook in the meantime. May there be forty-four like him.

Young writes under date of October 7th, that he is busy, happy and well. If Charles had only told us earlier about his pleasant vacation trip in the Rockies we would gladly have reported it but it seems like a shame to mention vacations in the middle of the year. The day he wrote, he had seen Lorin Peabody who was in Chicago on business and was looking well. Peabody must have writer's cramp as we have failed to get any communication from him for some time.

We are advised of another entry for the 1916 procession in the persons of Doctor "Gibby," Mrs. "Gibby" and the little "Giblets" (as John Powell expresses it). Hooray!! our list is growing.

And now gentle readers, we are about to unpack another of those Egyptian sphinxes, the Rameses II variety, aged in the wood, soaked in the Nile, and with all of the other antique frills. Now listen—*We got a rise out of Jay Harris!!* And your worthy President did it just as cute as anything—just asked him for three dollars. We never fully realized the power of money until then. And let us not forget the important part of the story. Jay sent the money and then talked about it and several other things. He threw out vague hints that there was more where that came from. Jay is president and manager of the *Tribune-Reporter* Printing Company, a big concern in Salt Lake City, is married and has two children. He and his wife concede they are remarkably fine children but he will have to bring them to the reunion if he wants them properly pedigreed.

By the use of a registered letter we have located Opal Heller at Santa Barbara, Cal. Personally we think her change from Arizona to California a wise one and we trust that the example of most of her compatriots will stimulate her to talk about the virtues of the sunny slope and possibly about herself.

McClure wrote us from Ishpeming regarding some of the American School's technical books for himself and for the Ishpeming Library and while we are not the advertising manager of this school we cannot refrain from mentioning it. Perhaps there are other libraries. Mac refused to divulge any news of himself.

Jerry Bouton has been moving about since last we heard from him. A letter dated November 17th advises us that he spent a month last summer at Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Valley Forge, and Chambersburg, mostly on business, and that he took his annual trips to the State fairs at Memphis and Nashville in September and October.

We received Christmas greetings from Laura Beach Wright who is now at 1837 Crawford Road, Cleveland. We have just learned from her that she was the only representative of '91 at the Alumni reunion in June. We'll do better than that in 1916.

John Chester was on the tie-path again and spoke of having visited Ross Wallace in Peoria. Of course Wallace wouldn't talk about his family but John, who is some judge, thinks his three girls are about right. Don't forget the big show, Wallace, in 1916. John Chester was on his way to Shelbyville for a family reunion at Christmas. The eight brothers and sisters with their families undoubtedly made a jolly crowd.

A clipping from the Jerome, Idaho *News,* shows Doctor and Mrs. Ed. Piper in the rôles of host and hostess to about sixty guests at a Thanksgiving party.

A letter from French under date of December 12 reports the arrival of William Robert French on June 28. We should have had this notice by wireless

on June 29, but nevertheless offer our sincere congratulations.

Braucher reports how near his son Fred came to sharing the honors with Charles Palmer in being the first child of '91 in the University. In an earlier issue of the *Quarterly* we gave a report of his astonishing proficiency with the violin and this fall, after a visit to Champaign to make arrangements for his entry in the Architectural course, he changed his mind and definitely decided to enter the musical profession. We wish him a great success and hope he will climb to the top.

Some perfectly good stationary on which Frank Eno wrote us a newsy letter, states that he is professor of Municipal Engineering at Ohio State. This seems like a promotion and we are going to hazard congratulations. To show that he is sticking close to his work he mentions a short course on Highway Engineering to county commissioners and city engineers throughout the State. The co-operation between the State universities and the agricultural, engineering and industrial interests throughout this broad land is beautiful to see. Here's our ex-'91-er, B. F. Harris and his plan for model farms in each county of each state, which bids fair to be adopted and Eno's work for better state roads is another excellent example.

Eno mentions the Round Robin and while that eastern bunch show commendable enthusiasm they are poor waiters. Right here we wish to report that our gentle flier has been doing fine. The speed he has been making since he left Illinois leads us to the firm conviction that he never got off the ground in that State. That black soil is certainly good corn soil but it sticks to the feet "somethin' terribul." Since our last report the Robin has been through Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and down the Mississippi Valley without a skip. A card from Ed Clark written at Quincy, Christmas Day, says that in the interest of "Peace and Good Will" he has forwarded the "fat" robin as a little Christmas gift to Harvey. He has a right to be fat for he has at least 26 meals inside of him. If he gets loose from that Kansas City crowd he will make fine time to the coast, reaching Los Angeles, we surmise, about February 1.

Ed mentions a fine school building of his own fashioning which is nearing completion and which he thinks will be a credit to him and of course, incidentally to '91. This class is a great little borrower and, as you notice, its credit is only as good as that of its members. Lets loan as generously as we can.

We are glad to bring to the attention of those who did not see the notice elsewhere the fact that C. F. Hottes, ex-'91, has been promoted to a professorship in Plant Physiology at the University. We offer our congratulations on behalf of the Class.

We have had occasion to correspond lately with Edgar S. Belden, ex-'92, who is engineer in charge of the George A. Fuller Construction co. of Kansas City, Mo. We can still see Edgar making those short-arm throws from second base to G. Huff at first. He has been throwing red-hot bolts of a different character for several years and has kindly consented to give the American School the advantage of his experience in steel erection work. Another Illinois man, H. J. Burt, '96, has lately finished a fine article for the School on the subject of "Steel Construction." Burt was for years with the American Bridge co., and is now structural engineer for Holabird and Roche.

We have had various communications from John Powell. He is in Kansas City for the winter. He promised news items for this *Quarterly* but failed to deliver.

We have about decided to cut Alice

T. A. Clark off our mailing list. Perhaps she is under the impression she is a member of the class of '90.

1892

Mrs. Cassandra Boggs Miller, 1103 west Illinois street, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

The firm of Mittendorf and Kiler, of which C. A. Kiler, *la,* is a member, dissolved by mutual consent on January 1. Mr. Kiler bought the interests of Mr. Mittendorf in the house furnishing department. Mr. Mittendorf continues with the undertaking business in another building.

1893

1894

Walter B. Riley, 1802 Clarkdale avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The quinquennial reunion of the class is to be held next June.

Lucinda Pearl Boggs, *la,* Ph. D. Halle, 1900, is the author of an interesting book published by Jennings and Graham, Cincinnati, entitled Chinese Womanhood. The value of this book lies in the fact that Dr. Boggs approaches her subject with an unbiased mind and arrives at her opinions not alone through wide reading and much study of educational and social problems but, also, through personal observations made during a residence of a year and a half in the Orient. The work is dedicated "To the gentle Chinese ladies who called me a friend, and to the ladies of America who sent me with a message of friendship to the middle kingdom." The sympathy and the desire for reciprocal friendship expressed in this dedication prevail throughout the book, the purpose of which is "to help the woman of the East and the woman of the West to feel a common bond of womanhood."

Concerning the merits of this work the New York *Advocate* of October 2 calls it "A book so unusually fine as to merit the finest praise for its content and method of treatment," and writes as follows in regard to those features which are especially noteworthy: "The opening chapter on the abstract question of womanhood ranks well with the attainments of modern writers; it has a foundation of information and scholarship behind it and is not a mere series of sentimental platitudes. . . . The introduction of western ideals, the modern educational problems, and the future of the country are dealt with thoughtfully and with no inconsiderable amount of shrewd prognostication." The reviewer adds that the book is one that should be read with great interest by all American women of culture and thoughtfulness.

1895

E. K. Hiles, 2511 Oliver building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Secretary

Dr. Dent Atkinson, who for several years has been a general lecturer, is now practicing law in Indianapolis. He attended the International Lyceum association convention, held in Chicago.

1896

F. Way Woody, ex-'96, has been elected cashier of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank in Champaign.

1897

O. L. Gearhart, 1107 Springfield avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

L. W. Marsh, *ee,* of Boston, Mass., recently visited the University the first time since his graduation. He is New England manager for the American Luxfer Prism co.

1898

D. R. Enochs, N. Neil st., Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1899

L. D. Hall, 50 Erie street, South Haven, Mich., Secretary

Quinquennial reunion to be held next June.

1900

Nellie McWilliams Enochs, 1714 Clarkdale avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

William Padgett is manager of *Ly-*

ceum and Talent, a magazine devoted to the interests of lyceum and chautauqua work. His office is in the People's Gas bldg., Chicago.

1901

Frank W. Scott, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

C. A. Hoppin, *me*, has opened an office as consulting and contracting engineer, at Peoria. His temporary address is 1117 Jefferson bldg. After May 1 he will be permanently located at 1005 Central National bank bldg.

1902

H. F. Post, 18 Davidson place, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Harry S. DeVelde, *la*, for a number of years after his graduation a teacher in the Chicago schools, is now doing regular evangelistic work. He recently graduated from the Moody Institute of Chicago.

1903

Ethel Forbes Scott, 1209 west Springfield avenue, Urhana, Illinois, Secretary

Grace E. Martin, *law*, was married to Miles E. Baxter, *me*-'06, on November 13, 1913, at Champaign. They are living on a farm near Nauvoo.

Marjorie C. Holderman, *la*, was married to Gus Schultz, proprietor of the Schultz Drug co., of Danville. They live at 442 north Walnut st., Danville.

J. W. Pettyjohn read an interesting paper before the International Lyceum Association at the Auditorium hotel in Chicago. He showed that he had made an exclusive study of his subject, as he talked for over 2 hours on the plan of University extension into the operation of lyceum courses, as originated under his management by the University of Wisconsin. The paper was the subject of a discussion which lasted through several sessions.

1904

R. E. Schreiber, 1500 Farwell avenue, Chicago, Secretary

The quinquennial reunion of the class is to be held next June. What are your plans?

1905

Thomas D. Casserly, Chicago Plumbing & Heating Company, 3941 Evanston avenue, Chicago, Secretary

F. K. W. Drury, *lib*, was elected president of the Illinois Library association, at the eighteenth annual session, held in Chicago.

1906

W. R. Robinson, 837 south Illinois street, Springfield, Illinois, Secretary

Miles E. Baxter, *me*, is assisting his father in the operation of a bee and fruit farm near Nauvoo. He was married to Grace E. Martin, *law*-'03, at Champaign, on November 13, 1913.

Litta D. Jackson, *la*, was married to T. M. Coen, on October 10, 1913, and lives at 1312 Farwell avenue, Chicago.

1907

Thomas E. Gill, 521 Ashton building, Rockford, Illinois, Secretary

H. A. Hopper, M.S., who for three years has been managing his own farm near Ithaca, N. Y., has regained his health, and will soon resume his duties as professor of animal husbandry in the New York State College of Agriculture, of Cornell University.

The address of Harold Thomas Merritt, *ce*, is 715 Washington ave., Evansville, Ind. He was married to Tessa Henry, on October 22, 1913, at Evansville, Ind.

W. L. Egy, *ee*, and J. J. Rutledge, *me*-'94, were prominently connected with the first series of coal-dust explosion tests conducted by the Bureau of mines, an account of which has been issued as Bulletin 56 of the Department of the Interior. The setting up of the instruments, their wiring and operation, and the interpretation of their records were in charge of J. K. Clements, physicist, and W. L. Egy, assistant physicist. J. J. Rutledge, mining engineer in the Bureau of mines, is mentioned in the report as having contributed valuable assistance.

1908

B. A. Strauch, 629 south Wright street, Champaign, Illinois, secretary

Mr. George J. Bouyoucos, *ag*, having received his Ph.D. degree at Cornell University, is now studying in Göttingen. He expects next semester to enter the University of Paris.

1909

P. K. Johnson, Belleville, Illinois, Secretary

P. J. Kealy, ex-*ce*, has been appointed a member of the board of control of the Kansas City street railways. Since leaving the University, he has served as supervising engineer in Chicago, and is at present at work ascertaining the value of the street railways in Toronto, Canada.

Had you thought much about the quinquennial reunion of the class next June? Do your part in making the class representation unanimous.

1910

Alba A. Jones, *law*, and Arthur Van Cleave, *law* '11, of Decatur, have formed a partnership for the practice of their profession. They have opened offices in the Millikin building.

Marshall Craig, ex-*ce*, is in the real estate business at Redondo Beach, Cal.

The marriage of Arthur E. Bramhall, *ae*, and Florence Orr, of Michigan City, Ind., has been announced.

Constance E. Earl, ex-*la*, was married to Frederick J. Ellison on November 20, 1913. They are living at 2724 Austin st., Houston, Tex.

1911

Ruth M. Burns, Roseville, Illinois, Secretary

The secretary's new year greetings are somewhat tardy but they are nevertheless sincere. May the year of 1914 mean much to each and all of us in its responsibilities and honors, its gladness and its sadness, and may it bind the class of 1911 into closer fellowship than has ever been known before.

J. G. Sinclair, ex-'11, is on his way to Colombia, S. A., where he, with a party of zoologists and botanists, has been sent by the Carnegie Institute to gather specimens of plants and animals of that region. The party will turn over to the Carnegie Laboratories, the results of the expedition.

The engagement of Paul Kircher, *sci*, and Katherine Planck, *hsc*-'14, has been announced. Miss Planck is a senior, and Mr. Kircher is finishing a post-graduate course in engineering.

Florence Baxter, *la*, and Alden Snyder, *ag*-'12, were married on October 22, at Nauvoo. They are living on a farm near Kankakee.

J. G. Sponsel, *me*, has been appointed assistant to the master mechanic of the American Bridge co., at Gary, Ind.

Ray Ponder, *me*, is employed as a mechanical engineer for a large manufacturing firm at Mattoon. He was married to Minnie L. Gates at Urbana, on January 7.

James Zetek, *sci*, was married to Maria Luisa Gutierrez, of Panama City, on November 8, 1913. Mr. Zetek is government entomologist at Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.

George O. Cogswell, *ae*, is with the Cullen & Vaughn Construction company of Hamilton, Ohio. His marriage to Catherine Saxton of Pueblo, Col., has been announced for January 19.

Mary M. Hopkins, *la*, is teaching history in the Orange, Texas, high school.

Ellen Powell, *la*, spent last summer in Europe.

J. N. Thoren writes to ask that the marriage of H. M. Thrasher, *la*, and Esther S. Ostrom, as printed in the October *Quarterly*, be annulled, that Mr. Thrasher be returned to his wife, and that Miss Ostrom be allowed to take her rightful place as Mrs. Thoren. Gladly do we rectify the error. Should any one desire to congratulate Mr. Thoren, address him at 7305 Perry ave., Chicago.

The address of Carlotta Ford, *hsc,* is 909 Fremont st., Manhattan, Kan.

J. D. Biggs, *law,* has been married to Grace Davis. Mr. Biggs is state's attorney at Greenville.

W. S. Allan, *ce,* is an instrument man on the location survey for the Chicago, Peoria, and Quincy Traction co. His headquarters are at Quincy.

E. J. King, *ce,* was married to Edna Marie Reed of Bloomington. He is in the employ of the S. H. Johnson company at Kreetan, Drummond Island, in the northern part of Michigan.

Jay L. Irwin, *ce,* is with the Public Works dep't. of the City of Chicago.

C. B. Fullerton, *law,* is with Tenney, Coffeen, Harding and Sherman, lawyers, at 137 S. LaSalle st., Chicago. The firm is one of the oldest in the city.

Mrs. Bertha S. Baird, *lib,* librarian of the Mason City, Ia., public library, has just made her annual report to the board of trustees. A total circulation of 56,873 boks for home use was made during the year. Taking the population of Mason City to be 18,000, Mrs. Baird concludes that the average number of books read by each inhabitant was three. Her report is unusually complete, and fills one fourth of a page of the Mason City *Globe-Gazette.*

1912

Mildred V. Talbot, 150 Steuben st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Secretary

G. E. Stewart, *ee,* 123 Nott Terrace, Schenectady, N. Y., is head of the high tension department of the General Electric co. C. E. Merris, *ee,* is working with him.

R. S. Seese, *ee,* is taking the commercial course at the General Electric co. He expects to go to the Chicago office in a short time.

G. D. Bagley, *ee,* who is employed by the General Electric co., is living at 602 Union st., Schenectady, N. Y.

H. A. Otis, *ee,* who was recently married to Grace Argersinger, is living at Ravenswood, Chicago. He is in the operating engineer's office of the Metropolitan Elevated railroad.

A. B. Van Deusen, *ee,* and D. C. Prince, *ee,* who are in the testing department of the General Electric co., live at 1 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.

C. Van Gundy, *ee,* is employed by the National Electric Lamp association. His address is 1910 east 55th st., Cleveland, Ohio.

Frank C. Dean, *la,* has resigned his position as city editor of the Kankakee *Gazette,* to accept an appointment as editor of agricultural publications at the University of Nebraska. On January 10, he was married to Iva DeRose, of Princeton, Ill.

R. H. Clarke, *ry ce,* is employed in the service department of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing co., 601 New England bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

L. L. Livingstone, *ce,* is in New York City, engaged as engineer, specializing in deep foundation work. He has been making quite a reputation for himself in connection with the cross-bracing of the temporary shoring used in putting down a foundation for a thirty-eight story building. In his judgment the shoring was not sufficiently strong. He sent to the University for a strain guage, and showed that the stresses upon the timbers was unduly great; but his conclusion was scouted. Later the wall began to fail, and it was conceded that Mr. Livingstone was right. His counsel is now much in demand.

C. H. Belting, *ag,* is an instructor in a college at Wichita, Kan. He was married to Essie Conrad, of Connersville, Ind., on December 26, 1913.

John H. McMillen, ex-*ag,* is employed in a railroad office at Harlowton, Mont. He was married to Audrey Pierce, ex-'13, at Gifford, on December 18, 1913.

Beulah Winifred Bach, *la,* was married to Phillip M. Fawcett on Novem-

ber 5, 1913. They are living at 906 west California ave., Urbana.

C. M. Sullivan, *ce,* has resigned his position with the Public Service co. of Northern Illinois and is now with the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. co., at 39 S. LaSalle st., Chicago. "Chet" Grove, *ce,* is also with the Westinghouse co.

1913

Mabel Haines, 808 west Oregon street, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

C. A. Vincent, *ce,* has resigned his position with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad at Buffalo, N. Y. He expects soon to go to Buenos Ayres, Argentina, S. A.

The engagement of R. C. Rottger, *la,* and Mildred Smith, both of Springfield, has been announced.

Winifred Knapp, *lib,* has a position in the Indiana State University.

Paul Gauger, *ae,* is with Butler Brothers, consulting engineers of St. Paul, Minn. His address is 1183 Como blvd.

Agnes N. Porter, *la,* and Albert B. Sawyer, *ag-'10,* of Norborne, Mo., were married on December 31, 1913, at Olney. They will make their home on the Sawyer farm in Missouri.

Harvey Judd Johnson, *ee,* who since his graduation has been in the office of the Bell Telephone co., at St. Louis, is now with the same company at Dallas, Tex. He was married to Elsie Patton, *hsc,* at Urbana, on January 5.

MARRIAGES

1876 Frank Irving Mann, to Mrs. Lena L. Stevenson, on December 28, 1913, at Urbana.

1900 William John Dolan, *law,* to Emma Amelia Pfeffer, on October 22, 1913, at Champaign.

1903 Marjorie Campbell Holderman, *la,* to Gus Schultz, on October 11, 1913, at Frankfort, Ind.

1903 Grace E. Martin, *law,* to Miles Emile Baxter, *me-'06,* on November 13, 1913, at Champaign.

1906 Litta Dustin Jackson, *la,* to T. M. Coen, on October 10, 1913, at Clinton, Iowa.

1906 Miles Emile Baxter, *me,* to Grace E. Martin, *law-'03* on November 13, 1913, at Champaign.

1906 Ruby Blanche Risser, *la,* to Chester Alvie Foreman, *ce-'07,* on October 7, 1913, at Kansas City, Mo.

1907 Chester Alvie Foreman, *ce,* to Ruby Blanche Risser, *la-'06,* on October 7, 1913, at Kansas City, Mo.

1907 Harold Thomas Merritt, *ce,* to Tessa Henry, on October 22, 1913, at Evansville, Ind.

1908 Robert Stuart Arthur, *ce,* to Leta Symonds, on December 2, 1913, at Chicago.

1910 Francis Howard Switz, *la,* to Myrtle May Rix, on September 26, 1913, at Rockford.

1910 Charles Henry Jacobsen, *me,* to Eula C. Jordan, on December 25, 1913, at Los Angeles, Calif.

1910 Albert Butler Sawyer, jr., *ag,* to Agnes Nellie Porter, *la-'13,* on December 31, 1913, at Olney.

1910 Russell Adams McCurdy Anderson, *ae,* to Sue Holmes, on October 24, 1913, at Chicago.

1910 Rollin Moulton Hayes, *law,* to Madeline Davies, on December 19, 1913, at Belleville.

1910 Thomas William Walton, *la,* to Margaret Weinberg, *la,* on August 12, 1913, at Rushville.

1910 Donald Alfred Pierce, *ee,* to Mary Clellah Caley, *la-'11,* on October 18, 1913, at Huntington, Ind.

x-'10 Constance Elizabeth Earl, *la,* to Frederick James Ellison, on November 20, 1913, at Houston, Tex.

x-'10 Mayme Blair Crawford, to Stephen W. Burstrom, *ee-*'13, on December 27, 1913, at Urbana.

911 Mary Clellah Caley, *la,* to Donald Alfred Pierce, *ee-*'10, on October 18, 1913, at Huntington, Ind.

911 James Zetek, *sci,* to Maria Luisa Gutierrez, on November 8, 1913, at Panama.

911 Ray Boyd Ponder, *me,* to Minnie Louise Gates, on January 7, 1914, at Urbana.

911 Florence Gabrielle Baxter, *sci,* to Alden Eugene Snyder, *ag-*'12, on October 22, 1913, at Nauvoo.

x-'11 Lawrence Partridge Brode, to Alice Louise Strode, on October 28, 1913, at Los Angeles, Calif.

x-'11 James G. Alexander, *sci,* to Winifred Jones, *hsc,* ex-'15, on October 30, 1913, at Tuscola.

x-'11 Warren C. Woodward, to Marie Reimer McDonald, on November 5, 1913, at Chicago.

912 Alden Eugene Snyder, *ag,* to Florence Gabrielle Baxter, *sci-*'11, on October 22, 1913, at Nauvoo.

912 Beulah Winifred Bach, *la,* to Phillip Matson Fawcett, on November 5, 1913, at Urbana.

912 Arthur Dechman, *chem e,* to Ida Mae Shotwell, *hsc-*'14, on December 17, 1913, at Evanston.

1912 Gladys Lee Straight, *la,* to Lucien Alexander Wood, on October 28, 1913, at Fonda, Iowa.

1912 Frank Clifford Dean, *la,* to Iva DeRose, on January 10, 1914, at Princeton.

1912 Charles Henry Belting, *ag,* to Essie Conrad, on December 26, 1913, at Connersville, Ind.

ex-'12 William T. Henderson, *law,* to Ethel Phillips Sprang, on October 24, 1913, at Georgetown.

ex-'12 H. R. Hoy, to Ouida M. Read, on January 1, 1914, at Freeport, N. Y.

ex-'12 John H. McMillen, *ag,* to Audrey Pierce, *la, ex-*'13, on December 18, 1913, at Gifford.

1913 Harvey Judd Johnson, *ee,* to Elsie Patton, *hsc,* on January 5, 1914, at Urbana.

1913 Agnes Nellie Porter, *la,* to Albert Butler Sawyer, jr., *ag-*'10, on December 31, 1913, at Olney.

1913 Stephen William Burstrom, *ee,* to Mayme Blair Crawford, ex-'10, on December 27, 1913, at Urbana.

ex-'13 Roy Wesley Shuck, to Camille Credille, on November 20, 1913, at Bonita, La.

ex-'13 Wilbur Youngman, *me,* to Ruth Schulenberg, on November 26, 1913, at Tolono.

BIRTHS

895 To William C. Lemen, *ce,* and Olive B. Jutton (Lemen), on February 21, 1913, a daughter, Orian Gregg.

896 To George D. Hubbard, *sci,* and Edna Rugg (Hubbard), *la-*'00, on July 24, 1913, a daughter, Marjorie Helen.

900 To Edna Rugg (Hubbard), *la,* and George D. Hubbard, *sci-*'96, on July 24, 1913, a daughter, Marjorie Helen.

1901 To Ernest B. Lytle, *sci,* and Alice Fullenwider (Lytle), *la-*'07, on November 26, 1913, a daughter.

1904 To Ella Worthen (Maxwell), *la,* and Charles R. Maxwell, on March 26, 1913, a son, Robert, jr.

1904 To Olin L. Browder, *la,* and Nellie Taylor (Browder), on December 19, 1913, a son.

1907 To Alice Fullenwider (Lytle), *la,*

and Ernest B. Lytle, *sci-*'01, on November 26, 1913, a daughter.

1908 To Nellie Miller (Miller), *la,* and John G. Miller, on December 20, 1913, a son, John, jr.

ex-'08 To Smith Harrison Latta, *me,* and Mrs. Latta, on September 26, 1913, a daughter, Elisa Marnell.

1909 To Daniel Marsh, *ce,* and Mary Gertrude Costley (Marsh), on July 23, 1913, a daughter, Patricia Catherine.

1909 To William H. Rayner, *ce,* and Frances Leonard (Rayner), *la-*'11, on August 24, 1913, a son.

1909 To Clifford P. Mills, *ag,* and Florence Parrett (Mills), *la-*'10, on November 23, 1913, a son, Wallace Parrett.

1910 To George F. D. Zimmerman, *law,* and Julia Barrett (Zimmerman), on November 16, 1913, a daughter, Julia Barrett.

1910 To Noah Overstreet, *arch,* and Mabel Kinnear (Overstreet), on November 14, 1913, a son.

1910 To Florence Parrett (Mills), *la-* and Clifford P. Mills, *ag-*'09, on November 23, 1913, a son, Wallace Parrett.

1911 To Frances Leonard (Rayner), *la,* and William H. Rayner, *ce-*'09, on August 24, 1913, a son.

1911 To Homer Runkel, *chem e,* and Mary Mann (Runkel), in December, 1913, a daughter.

1911 To William H. Almy, *me,* and Florence Baird (Almy), *la,* on November 23, 1913, a daughter.

DEATHS

ex-'75 William T. Pulliam, born 1849, at Moweaqua, died November 29, 1913, at Tolono.

ex-'11 Lawrence P. Brode, *ee,* born May 5, 1886, at Granada, Col., died December 19, 1913, at Los Angeles, Calif.

Call for Nominations

Three class groups are to elect one representative each on the alumni council this coming spring: groups 1881-'85; 1896-'00; 1911-'13. Nominations should be made in accordance with the following provision of the constitution:

> *Article 3, Section 3.*—In an issue of the alumni publication not later than April 1 of each year the secretary of the Alumni Association shall cause to be sent out a list of the nominations received by him for representatives at large. Each nomination shall have been made by at least ten members of the Association belonging to the class group. The list so sent out shall include a brief statement concerning each candidate, giving his class, residence, and occupation, and may include other information.

As indicated, the nominations must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Association early enough to be published not later than April 1.

FRANK W. SCOTT, Secretary.



BUSHNELL SMITH

HOPKINS SPRINGER DUNN DIECKMANN COERS

BRYANT HUNTER ADDAMS WIKE

EARLY LEGISLATORS WHO RECOMMENDED THAT THE UNIVERSITY BE LOCATED AT URBANA

The Alumni Quarterly
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
VOLUME VIII APRIL, 1914 NUMBER 2

FIRST ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE THE STATE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY[1]

C. M. THOMPSON, '09 F. R. TATE, '10

Acceptance by the Illinois legislature in 1863, of the provisions of the Morrill Land Grant Act, was the signal for contest among the communities desiring to be selected as the seat of the college which was to be founded on the grant, and which has since become the University of Illinois. Naturally the contest centered about the legislature, which had the power of choosing the college's location, and by the end of the year 1864, it had reached an acute stage. Among the leading contestants was Urbana, which in reality meant the whole of Champaign county. As the contest grew it appeared to be Urbana against the field. Adherents of rival communities went to extreme lengths in their attempts to minimize the value of the gifts offered for the college's location by Champaign county and her citizens.

Anticipating definite action on the part of the legislature, which was to meet January 2, 1865, the citizens of Urbana and Champaign held mass meetings in their respective towns in December 1864, to consider ways and means of persuading the lawmakers to look with favor on the claims of Champaign county. Lobbying committees were appointed, which in due time appeared at the state capital in the interest of the college proposition.

[1]Several months ago an old portrait was submitted with the request that it be identified. As was suspected by its possessor, Mrs. George H. Dieckmann of Vandalia, the group comprised a legislative committee sent to Urbana in January 1865, to examine the claims of Champaign county for the location of the proposed industrial college. The work of identification led to an investigation of the agitations for the establishing of such a college. In the belief that it would prove of interest to the alumni of that college, and to the alumni of the greatest institution that has developed from it,—the University of Illinois,—this sketch has been prepared to accompany the picture of the committee.

The Urbana newspaper, the *Central Illinois Gazette*, commented on the committee's going as follows: "The Representatives of Champaign county, in the 'third house' or 'lobby,' have gone to Springfield to take their seats."

One disturbing element that appeared for a time to stand in the way of Champaign county's success in securing the location of the school, was the reluctance of the proprietors of the Urbana Institute to offer their property as a part of the gift to the state. It was the opinion of the citizens that the legislature would look with favor on any gift that included a school building well built and ready for occupancy, and no efforts were spared to convince the proprietors of the desirability of co-operating with the citizens of the county in an effort to persuade the state to take over the Institute buildings and grounds. The attitude of the citizens of the community, and the basis on which they urged the proprietors to co-operate with them, are well stated in an editorial of the *Gazette*. "It is well enough for Mess. Stoughton and Babcock [the proprietors] to insist upon this [buying of the Institute] and to secure if possible a repayment of the money invested by them; but suppose the people here, from being too poor, or any other cause, fail to come to time upon this money question within the next twenty days, what will be the effect? Will Mess. S. &. B. still insist upon the pound of flesh and refuse to convey, and thus lose forever, perhaps, the opportunity of making their enterprise subserve the uses of the public or their own use? Without a school of high order, permanently established in the building, it is worth to them less than the brick of which it is built, before they were removed from the kiln where they were burned, and to successfully establish such a school without an endowment, requires years of energy and toil. What is the building or the adjoining lots worth to them if it possesses no charm to draw the people thitherward? If by holding off now they lose the endowment, what lever can they bring to bear in future to coax money out of their enterprise? These are questions that it behooves the proprietors of the brick building on the prairie between the towns well and quickly to consider. If we are rightly impressed, they have a greater interest in securing the location of the Agricultural College of the state here, than any other property owners in the county, and that their financial salvation depends upon it. This is their opportunity and they connot afford to lose it. If they can afford to have their immense pile of brick stand there with no soul to animate it, or at least a sickly soul, property owners a little further off, who live upon and till their ground, can afford it."

In time satisfactory arrangements were made with the proprietors of the Institute. The principal interest then shifted to Springfield, where the question of locating the proposed college was being discussed by the lawmakers. In some quarters it was urged that the legislature appoint a committee made up of certain officials of the State Agricultural Society to locate the college. The citizens of Champaign county insisted, how-

ever, that the lawmakers retain the locating power in their own hands. It was even intimated that the proposal for outside committee work involved bribery and graft. Regarding the situation, the *Gazette* of January 13 had the following to say: "The first week of legislation develops nothing new in relation to the location of this proposed institution. . . . A bill has been prepared by the agriculturalists, and will probably be submitted this week, referring the question of location to certain officers of the State Agricultural society, and giving them several months in which to come to a conclusion. Unless the life is taken out of this tardy measure by the legislature, the question will drag its slow length along during all the next season until some location buys up the committee having it in charge, and thus may be defeated the object of the grant. We fail to see a single reason why the general assembly of Illinois, representing immediately its voters, is not competent to decide the question within the next thirty days, after having by a committee of their own body, received all the proposals of towns asking for it. Nothing is ever gained to measures of this kind by reference to long winded committees. Those who constitute the committee are the only persons benefited."

A week later the *Gazette* had something to say about the different propositions for locating the college. It appears to have been the feeling of the editor that any delay in selecting a site would decrease the chances of Champaign county. "The fight upon the location of the proposed Agricultural College has opened in earnest, and Champaign County is receiving from jealous towns and ten thousand lot and land speculators in other parts of the State a tremendous shower of epithets and kicks, now, that for the first time in the history of Illinois, she has the temerity to show her face in the city where the wisdom of the State biennially assembles, and for the first time asks for herself a favor. Stock jobbers and professional thieves who have all their life-time hung about the capitol and fattened upon the taxes, paid by us, in common with the people of the state, welcome the representatives of our county with contemptuous jeers for making a bid for the University, which at once commands the respect and commendation of the legislature and every disinterested person about the capital. The self appointed agricultural committee, who in defiance of the plain designs of nature, arrogate to themselves all the wisdom suited to the purpose of the proposed Institution in the state, flutter and fight, and in turn denounce and slander us for daring to come at once before the representatives of the people and ask that the state accept the handsome gift tendered by our county, thus refusing the mediatorship of their graces. Political mendicants who have looked to such occasions as this for opportunities to set themselves up for sale to towns asking for the location of a State Institution, snap and snarl, curse and swear, because our proposition looks to a settlement of the question by the representatives of the people, in a fair and open manner, thus cutting off their opportunity, as members of the proposed locating commission, of receiving

themselves from rival towns the money which should go for the benefit of the Institution, instead of toward the purchase of these men who are always in the market for such occasions. From such agencies as these and from such motives, the most unworthy and corrupt, opposition most fierce and virulent is being carried on against it. The location of the Institute will be a fortunate event to the successful town, and offers a splendid opportunity for these men who love bribery and corruption, to realize something in their particular line."

The character of the contest is shown by the manner in which the editor of the *Gazette* handled the pretensions of Chicago to become the seat of the new college. "The prospect of our success has fully aroused Chicago, the citizens of which city have long since become firmly rooted in the opinion that not only Illinois, but the entire northwest, were designed by creative wisdom to minister to their purposes. The *Tribune*, in an article full of the most illiberal falsehoods, opposes with ferocity the proposition to locate by the legislature, as unfair and anti-republican, and calls for the appointment of a commission, at the same time with the recollection of Joliet and Bloomington before it, unblushingly exclaims that 'Chicago certainly has it in her power to secure the location of the college,' if the question of location should be referred to a commission, plainly indicating that while her blandishments are insufficient for the stern integrity of the representatives of the people, the commission will fall an easy prey. At a meeting of their citizens a few evenings since, it was resolved that if 'Chicago could not secure the location of the institution, the question should be decided by a commission of thirteen members.' From this it would appear that the people of that city, who likewise bring the value of every commodity to the standard of dollars and cents, are prepared to fall in with the course indicated by the *Tribune*. The general assembly may easily see from this the fatal error of allowing any body of men but themselves to control the question of location, if the impressive lessons taught by the location of the Normal school and the Joliet Penitentiary should be for a time forgotten by them."

In the meantime the legislature had appointed a joint committee to visit Champaign county for the purpose of inspecting the Urbana Institute. This committee was composed of five senators, John H. Addams of Stephenson, John B. Cohrs of Tazewell, Washington Bushnell of La Salle, Andrew J. Hunter of Edgar and William H. Green of Alexander; and seven representatives, Obed W. Bryant of Lee, George H. Dieckmann of Fayette, Richard C. Dunn of Stark, William T. Hopkins of Grundy, Leander Smith of Whiteside, John T. Springer of Morgan and Scott Wike of Pike.

The committee visited Champaign county, and its inspection of the gift offered for the location of the college is well described in the *Gazette*: "On Saturday morning last [January 21, 1865], by special train, a joint Committee of five Senators and seven Representatives visited Champaign

and Urbana for the purpose of investigating the bids made by our county. The Committee were met at the depot by a number of our citizens with carriages, and escorted to the college building, now in an advanced stage of completion, where a thorough and scrutinizing examination was entered into with entire satisfaction. . . .After an examination of the building and grounds the committee were taken upon a short excursion in the country and returned to the National House for dinner. Major Houston and his lady honored themselves and their house by placing before the Honorable gentlemen a magnificent dinner, which from the manner in which it was disposed of, was well appreciated. In the evening our honorable visitors returned by special train placed at their disposal by Mr. Oliver, apparently well pleased with their visit."

The committee was "apparently well pleased," for before leaving for Springfield its members held an informal meeting presided over by Senator Bushnell, at which they expressed their thanks for the "courtesies, reception and generous hospitality" extended to them by the citizens.

And the report made to the general assembly by the committee was highly favorable to the claims of Champaign county. In fact the description of the location of the grounds proposed to be given to the state would better fit a more scenic region. "Your Joint Committee, appointed to visit Urbana, find the proposition from Champaign County substantially as represented in the bill containing the proposition of said county.

"The general appearance of the country is unsurpassed in the west, for the beauty of its landscapes, the richness and variety of its soil, interspersed with fine groves of timber and streams of pure water.

"Champaign county is located about the center of the State, north and south, and midway between Bloomington and the State line, on the east, is remarkably healthy, and long celebrated for its fine cattle and abundant harvests. It is included in the great coal field of the west, and at a depth of less than two hundred feet, as is shown by actual experiment, are found rich veins of the best bituminous coal.

"The Illinois Central railroad runs through the county from north to south, and the Great Western railroad runs from east to west. The cities of Champaign and Urbana are connected by street cars, and contain a population of about eight thousand.

"The Urbana and Champaign Institute is a substantial brick building, with stone foundation, standing on a beautiful elevation of ground, about one half mile from the Illinois Central railroad at Champaign City, and about an equal distance from Urbana, the county seat of Champaign County. The whole structure is beautiful in its architectural proportions, and very imposing in its appearance.

"The main building is 125 feet front, by 40 feet in depth, and five stories high. From the center a wing projects, 44 by 70 feet, four stories high. The front wall has a projection eight feet by forty, with pilasters and towers ornamenting the corners. The stories are from 10 to 14 feet in height. The inside of the building is unfinished, and may be somewhat

modified from the original plan, if desired, as to size and number of rooms.

"The original plan contemplates some 85 or 90 dormitories, or student's rooms, 10 by 15 feet each, with suitable rooms for principal and professors, large and commodious recitation, painting and society rooms; ample dining room and chapel, with basement, kitchen and cellar, halls and storage rooms, amounting in all to one hundred and seventy or eighty rooms, with accommodations for from four to six hundred students. Accommodations for a much larger number of day students could easily be provided by reducing the number of dormitories. The walls are without a crack or a blemish, and the whole structure is very substantially built. The building is under contract to be wholly finished, complete and entire, at the expense of the county, in the early part of the coming summer.

"The farm, of one hundred acres, is contiguous to the building, and is a handsomely elevated tract of land, with a stream of living water running through it.

"We have examined the abstract of title to these grounds, and find the title perfect, and in a condition to be conveyed unincumbered.

"The buildings and grounds are admirably adapted to the purposes of the Industrial University, and the surrounding country is most charming. This offer to the state indicates the thrift and enterprise of the people.

"In the opinion, therefore, of the committee, the proposition of the county of Champaign is a most generous and liberal one, and the location most desirable. Yet, while your committee admit all this, we do not desire to compromise any one to the proposed location."

The *Gazette* commented on the report of the committee as follows: "The reader will find in this issue the report of the legislative committee, who visited our place some two weeks since, for the purpose of viewing the building and grounds offered to the state for the purpose of the proposed Industrial University. It will be seen that our honorable visitors fully appreciated the munificent gift tendered by our people.

"It would seem that a few more attacks of the Chicago *Tribune* and its veracious correspondent, Mr. *Hic Hoc,* would accomplish the object of our citizens before the Legislature. The *Chebang* is still in the ascendent."

Early in February 1865, it seemed that the legislature would not accept the proffered gift of Champaign county and locate the college at Urbana. Filled with disgust the editor of the *Gazette* summed up the situation as follows: "The hope heretofore cherished of securing the location of the Institution here by act of the legislature grows beautifully less. Notwithstanding the strong hopes of our people the law makers failed to see it. It is all right if they don't want our magnificent building and lands, there is no law to compel them to receive them. The General Assembly have a right to put the thing into a faro bank or make a foot

ball of it if they think best. We have no words of denunciation for them for voting as they please."

As is well known the legislature two years later accepted the proposition to locate the college at Urbana. In March 1868 it was opened under the name of the Illinois Industrial University, with four professors and about fifty students. From this small beginning it has grown under another name to be the University as it is today.

THE FOUNTAIN OF THE GREAT LAKES

AN ADDRESS BY LORADO TAFT, '79

Note by E. J. Lake, '95

The beautiful bronze and granite Fountain Of The Great Lakes, by Lorado Taft, stands in Grant Park, Chicago, against the South facade of the Art Institute, and near the shore line of Lake Michigan, which it symbolizes with Superior, Huron, and Ontario. This notable work was developed by Mr. Taft through a period of several years, and was finally completed and presented to the city as the first purchase of the Ferguson fund.

The Great Lakes are typified in the group by five beautiful female figures joined in composition by a line of sparkling water poured from shell to shell, and finally into the great basin below. These splendid figures are built upon a base of stratified rock, with a simple background of solid granite.

Modern in treatment, as befits a new world conception, the group is in that refinement of line and proportion that marks the work of Lorado Taft, and reflects his understanding and appreciation of the best Greek art. The conception is monumental and unusually effective in that the unity of design is retained from the sides as well as the front. The following extract from Mr. Taft's address made at the dedication on the ninth of last September states the origin and development of this fitting personification of the great waterway to which Chicago and Illinois owes much. This address is significant of the value of extended study and cooperation in the production of such monuments, as well as of the genius, energy, justice, and modesty of our one great sculptor alumnus.

I have been asked to say a few words on the origin of this fountain, but before doing so I wish to acknowledge here my indebtedness not only to the Trustees of the Ferguson fund who have given me my opportunity but to my long-time friend and co-laborer, Jules Berchem the founder, who makes as good bronze castings right here in Chicago as you can find in Paris or Munich; to the architects, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, who have aided me so much, and especially their representative Mr. Puckey, indefatigable and omniscient in detail; and finally but never to be forgotten—my good friends of the Municipal Art League who kept me encouraged so many wistful years, assuring me that Chicago should have

the Fountain of the Great Lakes, if they had to beg the money on the street corners.

It happened in this way: Almost twenty years ago—I remember it was soon after the World's Fair—I was on my way one evening to Evanston, and chanced to sit beside Mr. Burnham. We were talking of the triumphs of that most beautiful of all expositions and Mr. Burnham criticised gently the lack of initiative of our sculptors, remarking that he was sorry that none of us had thought to make a fountain personifying the Great Lakes. I recognized at once the beauty of the suggestion and felt appropriately ashamed that none of us should have thought of it. Later I made the sketch which has developed in the course of years into the group before you. There was a long dreary period after the World's Fair; a hopeless eternity of depression and longing illumined only now and then by the ghoulish hope of a death mask of a prominent citizen and a possible bust.

It came over me gradually that the coy attitude of our artists—like a girl waiting to be proposed to—was not a success. That while our public needed sculpture it did not know it and never would guess it unless someone showed it what it wanted! It was high time to visualize some of those pent-up emotions. But sculpture is an expensive craft—it is like architecture in that respect—and its most beautiful dreams are impotent unless you can externalize them. By good fortune I chanced to have at the same moment here in the Art Institute a large class of young people eager for something to do. I began to devise subjects for their united efforts. One year we did the notorious Nymph Fountain which astonished the world upon this very spot. The next year, I think it was, five of my young sculptors made from a sketch of mine the first model of the "Great Lakes". They were less than life size, they were not very good, and being made separately they did not fit together very well. But people liked the idea and I was encouraged to do them again. I did so, this time doing the work entirely myself, though at intervals between lecture trips and writing and teaching and "death-masquerading". It was a rather desperate time but there was a *leit motif* of hope running through those days and months. When at last the group was finished and exhibited it found friends and some never ceased to work for it until the order was assured. This first model was made in my little studio in the Fine Arts Building, a space but little wider than the group, so that I never saw the ends of the composition from any distance. Upon receiving the definite order from the Ferguson Committee I made the group all over again, enlarging the figures from seven and one-half feet to ten feet.

The motif of the group is not profound. I have sometimes wondered if it were not too obvious. "Lake Superior" on high and "Lake Michigan" on the side both empty into the basin of "Lake Huron" who sends the waters on to "Lake Erie" whence "Lake Ontario" receives them. As they escape from her basin and hasten into the unknown, she reaches wistfully



THE FOUNTAIN OF THE GREAT LAKES
Lorado Taft, '79, Sculptor

after them as though questioning whether she has been neglectful of her charge. The exigencies of placing have made her reach toward St. Louis instead of St. Lawrence, but you are requested to overlook this solecism.

Some have thought that my personifications of the Lakes are, or should be Indians. Naturally the idea suggested itself to me, but was never seriously entertained, since the Indian type of womanhood is hardly our ideal, while a classic Diana in moccasins and feathers—a prettified, characterless Indian, is no longer acceptable in art. Back of this however is the feeling that these creatures should be of no time nor race. They are the Danaides of the new world whose immemorial task was solaced for a moment by the canoes and camp fires of the red-skins.

But we are gathered here for another purpose. We come to do honor to a good man—a man of imagination and vision. I never met Mr. Ferguson, but I wish that I had. I remember what a thrill I felt when the significance of his unprecedented benefaction first dawned upon me. I felt that I should have known him. I wanted to thank him personally in the name of all Chicago, the Chicago of today and of the many tomorrows. And I would have thanked him with still greater emotion in the name of Chicago's new school of sculptors which this bequest makes possible—the group of men and women who will bring fame to our city as a direct result of this gift.

I mentioned this desire to a friend who remarked dryly that perhaps it was well that I had not met Mr. Ferguson—if he had heard my wild talk he might have changed his will and left everything to an asylum or library. But whether or no he foresaw the workers as well as the work; whether the sculptors and architects entered into his consciousness, this remains to me the highest cause of enthusiasm and gratitude, that artists are growing up in our midst who shall win for our city recognition in the world of beauty; who shall crown our commercial life of Athens and Florence and Venice.

What Chicago lacks, what all our new American cities so deplorably lack, is a background. Our traditions are all before us. Our homes, our streets, our lives are casual. We need something to give us greater solidarity—to put a soul into our community—to make us love this place above all others. This Art alone can do. Jane Addams has understood it when she wrote: "After all, what is the function of Art but to preserve in permanent and beautiful form those emotions and solaces which cheer life and make it kindlier, more heroic and easier to comprehend, which lift the mind of the worker from the harshness and loneliness of his task, and by connecting him with what has gone before, free him from the sense of isolation and hardship?"

Such is the value of monuments; such is the potency of this ancient, awfully permanent art of sculpture. It bears its message through the ages, reaching a hand in either direction, binding together as it were the generations of men. On mouldering stone and corroded bronze we read

the aspirations of a vanished race. In the same materials we send our greetings to myriads of souls unborn. There is elation in the thought. It is immortality.

Gentlemen, shall I confess it? I have looked upon your splendid citizenship with admiration sometimes not untouched with envy. I have been jealous of your privilege of doing splendid things for our Chicago. Do you wonder then it is with deep feeling that I thank you and Mr. Ferguson for permitting me to join you as a stock holder in this community—a contributor in some small way to its heritage?

MY EXPERIENCES AS A DISCIPLINARY OFFICER

THOMAS ARKLE CLARK, '90

Dean of Men, University of Illinois

For more than a dozen years I have been very closely connected with all disciplinary matters at the University of Illinois, and have assumed very largely the direct initiative for whatever disciplinary action has been taken by the Council of Administration upon whom the responsibility for discipline finally rests. I have always seen the students concerned both before and after action has been taken; I have gathered and sifted evidence, I have received protests from members of the faculty who thought our punishment trivial; and from parents and friends who considered them unreasonable or cruel. I have been interviewed by state officials who begged for special leniency in behalf of their friends, and I have had letters from ministers and teachers who pleaded for pardon for their former parishioners and pupils. I have not yet reached the point where the pleadings of mothers and fathers and friends do not touch me, and I hope I never shall, but I think experience has led me to take these matters more calmly, to be more deliberate and conservative in inflicting penalties than I was inclined to be fifteen years ago, and having once come to a decision to stick to it more rigidly than I was at first inclined to do.

Many people say to me, "I couldn't be hired to take your job," meaning that the work of a disciplinary officer is unusually unpleasant and trying upon the emotions, with little compensation for the discomfort and pain that one must suffer. I must confess that the experiences of my first few years of service left in me the same state of mind. I shrank from the duty of recommending the dismissal of a student from college, and my heart bled for the parent who was to be wounded by the punishment of his child. As time has gone on I have seen more clearly the effect of discipline upon the individual, and I have reached a number of conclusions or generalizations from that experience. As my experiences

have been almost entirely with young men I shall confine my illustrations and my discussions to them.

A young fellow who has been detected in a violation of college regulations, whether it be a case of hazing, or cribbing, or gambling, or stealing, or whatever it may be, almost invariably thinks first of his parents,—usually of his mother. I have remarked often, not as a jest, but as a matter of fact, that one parent at least of most of the students who have been disciplined at the University during the last ten years is in some critical physical, mental, or financial condition which the son thinks will prove fatal if the parent is informed of the boy's disgrace.

"It will break my mother's heart," I am told over and over again, and though this is no logical argument if the punishment is deserved and the good of the University community is furthered, I have come to know that mothers' hearts are not so easily broken. "If I am sent home," boys say to me, "it will mean that my education is at an end, and that my father will have nothing to do with me further". I have had fathers and mothers tell me often that if their son should be sent home in disgrace they would disown him, and though this sometimes may be true, in point of fact I have never known a parent who when the actual crisis came did not come to the support of the child. Two years ago I thought I had found an exception to this rule. A father and mother sat in my office and talked to an only son who was about to be dismissed from the University for irregularities of conduct. Both said to him that if he were sent home he need never ask for help again. They assured him in the most unmistakable terms that he would be no son of theirs and that they would never help him in any way. He was finally dismissed, and I was gratified to learn only a few weeks ago that he is now a student at a neighboring state University, and that he is receiving generous monthly allowances from home.

A few years ago a young sophomore was dismissed from the University for hazing. His case appealed to me at the time because of the peculiar circumstances at home. His parents were both dead, and an elder brother with whom he had many difficulties was his guardian. This added trouble it seemed would estrange them completely. I shall never forget his downcast and hopeless face when he came to say good bye to me. A year later he told me that his dismissal from college was the best thing that had ever happened to him. It awakened him to the seriousness of life, and more strangely than that it brought him and his brother more closely together than they had ever before been. He came back to the University at the close of his period of suspension a happy boy and a serious student, and as I am writing these paragraphs a letter comes from him written from a western city where he is now a successful business man, stronger, perhaps, for the experiences through which he has gone. My first conclusion is that whatever happens to a boy the folks at home can be counted on to stand by him.

My experience with young men has led me to the conclusion that the fellow who violates a college regulation or a moral principle and who is not detected in it, or the man who is detected and who is allowed to go without punishment, is usually weakened in character or confirmed in his bad habits by the experience. I have in mind two illustrations which occurred early in my experiences as a disciplinary officer. I stumbled upon the fact one day that a young fellow just entering his junior year was dissipating his energies and squandering his time and money by gambling. When called to the office he was very much agitated and begged for "one more chance". It was the old story of his "first offense". There was the sick mother at home, believing in her youngest son, there was the probable ruin of his college career, and he assured me that he had learned his lesson, and would give up the habit. Since no other students were concerned I accepted his word and dropped the matter. I have since learned that he kept up the practice at irregular intervals throughout the rest of his college course safe in the feeling that if caught again he could again work upon my feelings to let him go unpunished. The second case was that of a young man caught in the act of cribbing in an examination. He seemed very penitent, the offense was committed in an environment which made the temptation strong, and he gave me his word of honor that such an offense would not be committed by him again. It was not a month before he was again detected, and his only excuse was that since his offense had before been condoned he was the more emboldened to try it again. I could multiply illustrations, but these I think are sufficient.

I have been surprised often during these years at the universality with which men will tell me the truth even when the facts are against them. This tendency to tell the truth may very likely be influenced by the fact that tradition has led students to believe that I generally know the truth, and they tell me only such things as they suppose I already know; but be that as it may, in a large majority of cases I am convinced that men, even when they are guilty, when asked about themselves do not hesitate to tell the facts. When men do lie it is seldom to protect themselves, but often in their misguided zeal to help or protect others. It is a curious fact that with foreigners, especially with Orientals, we have had little disciplinary trouble. Only one exception comes to my mind, that of a Chinaman who was reported for cribbing in a final examination. When questioned by the dean of his college before the case was reported to me he denied all guilt and all connection with the affair. When I called him in, however, and put the case before him, he haltingly confessed his error and admitted his irregularity. "Why did not you tell the truth to your dean", I asked him, "when he questioned you?" "I was ashamed," he replied, "for myself and for my country." I have wondered how many of our own boys if caught in such a corner so many thousands of miles

away from their own native land would have thought, as this Oriental did, of the disgrace to their country.

I have been interested, I might almost say at times annoyed, to see in what linguistic circumlocutions students will indulge to keep from giving away a classmate even when he may have been guilty of a real crime. The false sense of honor, for I believe in many cases it is false, which prevents one student from giving information on another, leads men to protect all kinds of derelicts. Only a few weeks ago I had the case of two students reported for cribbing in a final examination. It was quite clear to any one who examined their books that one had copied from the other. Each protested his own innocence, and each evaded any reference to the work or conduct of the other. One went so far, however, in his indignation at having his honesty questioned and at being called before the committee, that he inadvertently gave away the plot which the two men had made—for they had entered into an agreement that the man who cribbed should not be given away. It was with difficulty, after this affair was over and the guilty man had confessed, that I was able to make the other man see that he had been under any obligations to tell the truth, even when it might involve another man, or to help to discourage cheating or dishonesty. Perhaps even those who read this paper will admit it as reluctantly as he did.

Although I can not always sympathize with the average student's sense of honor which prohibits him from "telling", I have quite generally respected it. One instance in which I did not do so may prove interesting. We had about ten years ago a case of pretty promiscuous stealing from the gymnasium—sweaters, baseballs, and public and private property generally. I called in the suspected man and, though he confessed to a part of the work, he implicated the young fellow who was at that time president of the athletic association, and with him I had an interview. "Do you know who has been doing the stealing lately at the gymnasium?" I asked. "Yes," he replied, "but I am sure you would not expect me to tell you that," he answered. "Why?" I said. "Well," he continued, "you must know that a student's sense of honor will not permit him to 'peach' on another student". "Not even when he is a thief?" I asked. "No", he replied. Then I told him what I knew and showed him that the guilty man was trying to hide behind him. It was really gratifying to find how rapidly his false sense of honor disappeared and how willing he was to clear his own reputation and to help us get rid of one of the worst criminals we have ever had at the University. He learned then what is generally true—that a man who will steal will lie, and that in clearing himself he usually does not care whom he incriminates.

Even the discipline which at first seemed most severe has often ultimately proved to be the best thing that could have happened to the man. I remember one Christmas day years ago when a young freshman

and his broken tearful mother sat at my fireside trying to gain courage to face the world. The boy had very meager resources; he had been hard up, and had fallen into the habit of stealing from the gymnasium lockers of other students. He had been detected, arrested, lodged in jail, and fined. Now he was out of college and was going home. It was a pretty sad hour we spent together, and in some ways a pretty hopeless one. I urged him to go some where else and get a new start, and he said he would try. A few years later I received an invitation to the commencement exercises of a reputable western college and within it a card bearing his name. Two years ago he came to see me at home-coming time. He had done well in college, he was married, and he was making good as principal of a reputable high school. The discipline of which I had at the time been the main instrument, he came to thank me for. It had been, he said, the turning point in his life, and he believed had been instrumental in making him a man. He shook hands with me as we parted with tears in his eyes.

Another case is similar. Various articles had been disappearing from cloak rooms at the University and from lodging houses about the campus, and I began to suspect a young sophomore. He fell into a trap that was set for him, confessed his guilt, and was dismissed from college. He had a good many influential friends who tried to have him readmitted to college, but it did not seem best that this should be done. I lost track of him for a while, and then one day three years ago he turned up to tell me that the discipline which had seemed so severe to him at the time had proved his greatest blessing. It had roused him to an appreciation of his own moral danger, it had caused him to think as he had never done before, and had made him determined to get a college education. He had entered another college, had graduated in the course in architecture, and is now a successful practicing architect in a growing city in Illinois.

As a rule the man who is disciplined takes his punishment without whining. There is the occasional exception of the man with little conscience and some influence who expects this influence to pull him out of any hole into which he may fall. I remember one pleasant example of a fellow who had been dismissed for a year for hazing, whose father would have moved heaven and earth to get him back. There was no doubt in any one's mind of the man's guilt, and no one who asked for his return did so on the ground that he was not guilty. It was simply a campaign to see what "pull" could do. One otherwise respectable and influential citizen came to me and asked me as a special favor to him to have this boy readmitted. He said he had been a friend of the University for thirty years and had never before asked a favor, and he thought he deserved that this one be granted. I said that we could not in honesty treat this boy in a different way from what we were willing to treat every other boy who had committed the same infraction of rules. Ministers asked that this boy be reinstated, prominent business men wrote about

im, members of the legislature made special pilgrimages to the University o intercede for him—not because his punishment was in any way unjust; hey wanted his return simply as a special favor to them. He came back t the end of his period of suspension, but he never managed to graduate.

Only a few months ago a young fellow who was the son of a wealthy nan and who had been dismissed for hazing said to me at parting "My ather has influence, and you will hear from him. I'll get back yet." Such men, of course, never do get back.

The sort of man that I have just mentioned is, however, pretty rare, nd, as I said, the college man as I have known him generally takes his nedicine without making even a wry face. I believe there is no ther among the many sorts of experiences I have with the college man hat more increases my respect for him and challenges my admiration han the manly way in which he takes discipline. I have had very few nen disciplined at the University who did not come in and shake hands vith me before they left, and I have had scores of them who told me fterwards that their punishment was deserved and beneficial. I wish I night record as general the same good feeling on the part of parents. t is undeniably the case, however, that few parents accept the punishment f their own children as just. They have the same attitude that a father ad who talked to me a year or two ago concerning a so-called raid upon he Walker Opera House. "When I read the account in the Chicago apers of the dreadful things those students did", he said, "I spoke right ut. If I had to deal with those students, I should expel every one of hem; but when later on in the item I saw that it was my son who had een caught I said, 'Why, poor George, he's a good boy. They surely won't do anything to George.'." And he brought every kind of influence o bear upon us to cause us to rescind our action; but George was guilty nd had to go. I have often remarked that the disciplining of parents nd friends of students is a far more difficult and trying task than meting ut justice to students, but it comes in as a part of the day's work.

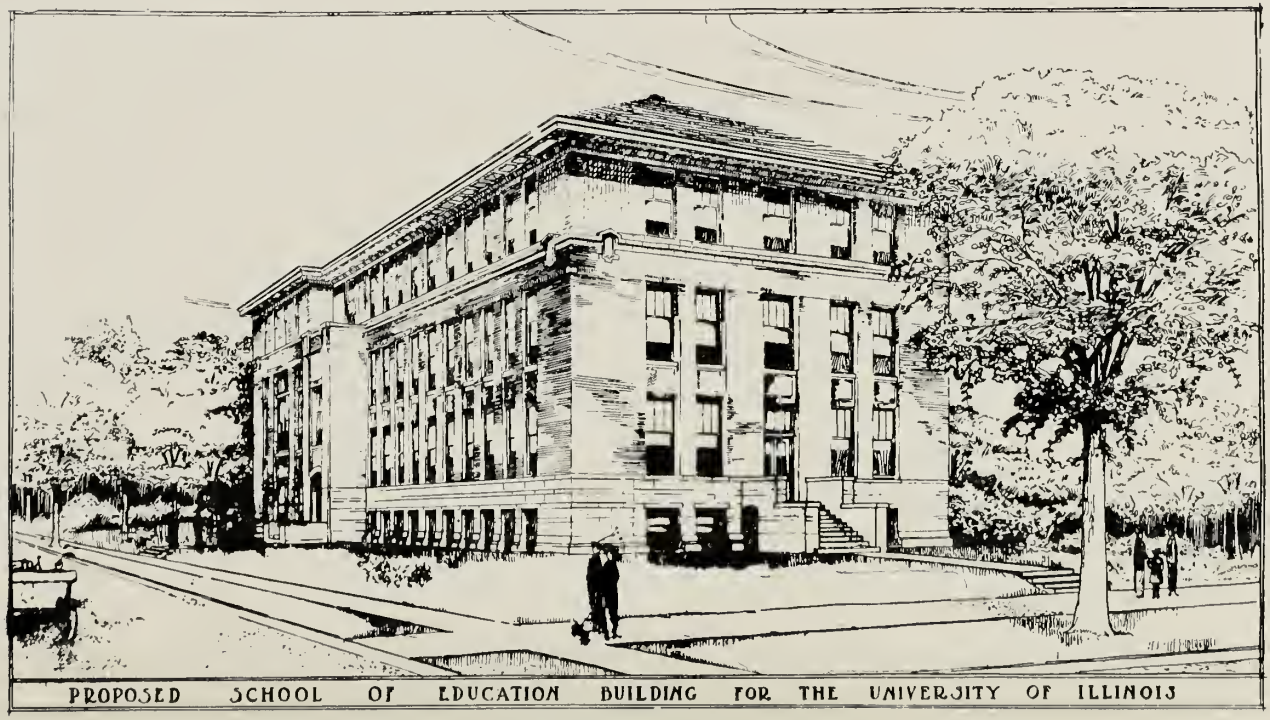
When a man is disciplined at the University there is always a brief formal letter which goes to the student and a similar one to his father. I nave found by experience that in such cases though brevity may not be he soul of wit it is at least a form of discretion which will often keep me out of trouble. Besides the formal letter which I send, I am almost always asked to write an unofficial friendly letter to try to put things right at home. "Won't you write a letter to mother and let her know that I am not wholly bad?" a boy said to me only a few weeks ago, and I was very glad to do so; for in his case as in the case of most college men whom I have known, dereliction is a matter of thoughtlessness and carelessness, rather than of real innate evil. There is good in every man whom I have known, and there is no one else so willing to hear this as mother. I have written a large number of these letters, and, though I have had replies to

very few of them, I am quite sure that they softened the blow to mother, and that the boy was grateful.

Though there is much in the experience of a college officer as closely connected with discipline as I am to make one cynical and to cause him to lose faith in human nature, yet I am constantly having experiences that show me that men are still honest, and conscientious, and manly. One busy day a few years ago I received an urgent letter from one of our graduates who had been out only a few months asking me to name a time when I could see him on an important and private matter. The case was urgent, he assured me, and the interview meant much to him. He came in a day or two and told me his story. When entering the University he had transferred from another college. By some curious error the registrar of the college from which he came had entered, upon his record, credit for a subject which he had never taken. The boy had let the error go without mentioning it, the subject had been transferred to his University credits, and he had used it toward graduation. The whole mistake had arisen through no direct act of his own, and he had weakly let it go. The deceit had weighed constantly upon his conscience until he could bear it no longer. He was quite willing to relinquish his diploma, he said, or to reenter the University and make up the amount which had been falsely credited to him. I thought that perhaps there might be some other solution of the matter and went over his college credits with that hope in mind. I found to my satisfaction that by a slight readjustment of his work the spurious credits could be discarded and that he still had credits enough honestly earned to meet that requirements for graduation. I sent him home happy, and, so far as I know, he and I are the only ones who know all the details of the story.

Two years ago I had another experience, with a young fellow caught in a really serious college escapade, which strengthened materially my faith in human nature. It was a situation in which the boy knew that if he told the truth he would be permanently dismissed from college. I knew all the details of the case, but this fact he was not aware of. In spite of the penalty which he knew would be inflicted, and ignorant of what I already knew, he told our committee as frank and straightforward a story as I have ever heard. Though his father is a man of wide influence in the community in which he lives. the boy accepted his punishment in a thoroughly manly fashion, made no effort to use his father's influence, and left me with the most friendly feeling. It gave me the greatest satisfaction a few months ago to be able to write him that because of his truthfulness and because of the manly way in which he had received his punishment our Council of Administration had reconsidered its action in his case and would allow him to return to the University next fall—an action which had been taken in reference to no other similar offender in ten years.

I was walking across the campus one bright spring morning not



PROPOSED SCHOOL OF EDUCATION BUILDING FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

many years ago when I came upon a young sophomore sitting on the senior bench. "I thought you'd be along soon," he said, "and so I was waiting for you." "What can I do for you. Ralph?" I asked. "Well," he answered, "I was drunk last night, and I had to tell some one; so I thought I'd tell you." The sequel doesn't matter so much, I suppose. I am glad to be convinced daily that there are still honest men in college—men who have courage to tell the truth even when the truth brings public disgrace to them, men who are willing to confess their faults even when such confession means dismissal.

I seldom lose track of the fellows who for one reason or another have been disciplined by the University. Even if their dismissal is a permanent one they write to me, or send me messages, or drift at intervals in a friendly way across my path. I count them among my closest and warmest friends. Only this afternoon one of them called me up to ask a few words of advice and to make a kindly inquiry about my health. There is lying now in my basket of unanswered correspondence in my office one of the kindest letters I ever received, from a boy whom I was instrumental in sending away from the University. There is never a Christmas that I do not hear from some of the once derelicts who send me good wishes or the baby's picture. It gives me the greatest pleasure to know that these men are almost without exception doing a man's work in a manly way and that out of their discipline has come for them a real strength.

In this rambling paper I have tried to make it clear that in college as elsewhere discipline of the right sort makes men strong and develops the better traits of their character. The man who avoids or evades discipline which is due him is by that fact so much the weaker and so much the more likely again to transgress regulations. Most college men accept punishment in a manly fashion and seldom hold a grudge against the college officer whose position requires that he inflict it. The man upon whom college officers inflict discipline need not fear that the fact will alienate the home folks from him; it seldom if ever does, and it should not. The man who is dismissed from college usually turns out well, not because he had violated a moral or an institutional law, but because he has had a jolt which wakes him up to the real responsibilities of life. And so my experiences have made me optimistic rather than otherwise, have given me more rather than less faith in men, and on the whole have tended to give me a broader sympathy for individuals.

I have known a great many men during the years that I have been connected with the University, and some of those I have come to think of as my close friends. Among the number as I count them over, I am sure that there are none more loyal to the University and none more loyal to me personally than some of these same men whom I as an officer of the University have been called upon to discipline.

VOCATIONS OF ALUMNAE, 1874-1911

The present tendency in the education, as in the occupations, of women is toward variety. But that tendency has not been long enough at work among the alumnae of Illinois, even with the help of marriage to reduce the number of those who choose teaching as their life work to less than a majority of all alumnae. The Central Illinois branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, through its committee on vocational opportunities for women, has classified the 1,162 alumnae who were graduated between 1874 and 1911, inclusive, according to occupation. The data are taken from the *Alumni Record* of 1913, and are not quite complete, because the women who have married have in many instances not recorded the nature of their occupation between graduation and marriage. Two hundred and seventy-nine were not reported as engaged in any occupation. The exact basis of compilation, therefore, embodied only the 883 who were in 1912 actively engaged in some vocation.

The results are shown in the following table, necessarily somewhat inaccurate because not all work was reported, and in some cases exact dates were not given.

Teaching	6
Including: Subjects not specified	525
Household Science	33
Music	14
Art	10
Physical culture	10
Psychology	5
Library instruction	5
Dean of Women	5
Kindergarten	3
Elocution	2
County Superintendents	2
Library work	2
Various Occupations	1
Including: Architecture, medicine, clerical work, stenography, Y. W. C. A. work, each	7
Music, chemistry, each	6
Law, organized charity, each	5
Bookkeeping, nursing, each	4
Others	22

The chances are slight that the woman who teaches for more than five years will ever marry, or stop teaching for any other reason except death. This fateful fact is shown by the following tabulation. Of the 614 who have taught, 337, of whom 154 graduated 1907-11 inclusive, are still so employed; 259 are not; eighteen have not furnished data.

TIME EMPLOYED (YEARS):	1	2-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31
Still teaching (1911-12 :	67	154	67	28	10	7	1	
Stopped for marriage :	40	98	26	3	2	1	0	
Stopped for other reasons	15	53	9	6	4	2	0	
Totals	122	305	102	37	16	10	1	

PROFESSOR SANBORN TENNEY

This notice of Professor Tenney is an addendum, or foot-note, to the series of biographical sketches which accompanied the portraits of our early faculty group, published in the October *Quarterly;* and is to remedy a succession of failures to make adequate mention of one of the best known men among those scholars and teachers who laid the foundations of the University. His name was omitted entirely from the faculty list in the *Record* of 1906; little more than his name appeared in the edition of 1913.

Sanborn Tenney was born in Stoddard, N. H., January 13, 1827. He was graduated from Amherst in 1853, and for the two years next following he taught natural history in the New England Normal Institute at Lancaster, Mass. In 1855 he went to Cambridge, where he studied natural history under Louis Agassiz, became lecturer before the Massachusetts state teachers' institute and delivered courses of lectures in various parts of the country. He was appointed professor of history in Vassar College in 1865, four years after that institution opened its doors. In 1868 he accepted a similar position at Williams College. He delivered a course of lectures on physical structures and natural resources of the United States in 1873 before the Lowell Institute in Boston, and a second series, on geology, two years later. He died suddenly at Buchanan, Mich., July 9, 1877, while on the way west to join the Williams Rocky Mountain expedition at Chicago. He was to have been leader of the party. Accounts of his life and achievements appeared in contemporary periodicals, notably in the *Popular Science Monthly,* in which were printed many of his articles, and in the New York *World.*

Professor Tenney was productive as a writer, in addition to his activities as a lecturer. He wrote Geology for Teachers, Classes, and Private Schools (1859); A Manual of Zoology (1865); Elements of Zoology (1875); and in collaboration with his wife, Natural History of Animals (1866). He was also well known as contributor to periodicals, especially the *Popular Science Monthly.* His articles included: Odd Forms Among Fishes; Plant Eaters of North America; and Sea-side Studies.

SAGAMORES OF THE ILLINI

II.—JOHN AUGUSTUS OCKERSON, '73

Some alumni come to the University first and then go out into the world to gain experience. Mr. Ockerson had been through considerable of it before the cattle were driven from West Urbana to make room for the I. I. U., although when he entered in the fall of 1869 the hazers might have pointed him out as a man young enough not to have voted for General Grant the year before. Perhaps he was for Seymour; but his service in the army of occupation in the Civil War probably suggested more of Grant to him. Whether it did or not, his experience in the army as preparation for college may have had something to do with the easy superiority he showed in his daily tasks at the University. He was a "serious-minded, well-behaved student," so one of his classmates tells us. It could be added that he crossed the ocean from Sweden when he was three years old, but whether that broadened his outlook, he alone knows. One has to take account of all these things in making any analysis of a man who has civilized the Colorado and Mississippi rivers, and whose prominence in the field of civil engineering is international.

He was born March 4, 1848, in Skane, Sweden, and came to the United States in 1851, settling at Elmwood, Peoria county, where he attended high school. The Civil War soon became the subject of universal discussion, and he enlisted in the 132nd Illinois infantry. Later he was in the first Minnesota heavy artillery. The Illinois Industrial University was in 1869 just getting started, and John enrolled in the "mechanical course." He was a good student, though not especially brilliant. Old classmates say that he avoided student pranks, and was generally found industriously attending to business. As classes began at 7 instead of 8, with only 30 minutes for lunch, opportunities for improvement were not lacking. He was fond of oratory, and as president of Adelphic helped arrange and participated in many debates with the Philos. Professor I. O. Baker's nascent[1] appearance on the rostrum took place during this epoch. He had collaborated with John in getting up one side of a debate, but forgot all when he arose to speak, and had to strike out and end up in a strange land. It soon became evident that the literary night was pretty dark, especially when Ockerson got up and began to grope around for the things his colleague had forgotten.

Mr. Ockerson, like most of the other students, did some manual labor about the University to help pay expenses. In an old list of warrants he

[1] "In those days, Prof. Burrill, always the friend and helper of the faithful student, had already copyrighted that word NASCENT for which he still finds such forcible use."—*Mr. Ockerson in an address to the Alumni Association, 1903.*

is credited for "work in shop, $19.50," and "carpenter work, $37.50." "We dug potatoes in the fields," he once said in a speech, "were often paid in potatoes, and cooked and ate them by the peck in our rooms in the old University hall." In 1873, Mr. Ockerson's last year, the "labor classes" worked four hours each alternate day. Wages paid varied from three and one-half to twelve cents an hour, the latter amount being paid "if diligent and faithful."

One gets the idea that Mr. Ockerson and all the other students of those days when the donation to the Institution of a Kalamazoo three-horse clevis was gratefully acknowledged lived in a collegiate atmosphere not much different from that of Illinois today. "We listened to the daily roll call of that famous soldier, Professor Snyder," the noted engineer once said, "as he called out 'Burwash, M. B. Puckett, or Bucket, or whatever your name may be.'" Then again: "The Sunday suit of one student by some means found its way to the head of the flag-staff." And: "Then Leflar was wont to strike what he assumed to be a Shakesperean attitude, while the corridors resounded with his interpretation of the plaints of the melancholy Dane." . . . "We plodded along trying to follow Prof. Stewart's more or less lucid explanations of chemical reactions and his illustration of the hemitetragonal trisoctahedrons."

After leaving the University Mr. Ockerson went through much the same routine of experience as that followed by any other young civil engineer. During his first three years he was level and transit man for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad, assistant in the United States Lake survey, and assistant engineer of the Eads Jetties. He early became interested in the Mississippi river and its improvement, and is today a member for life of the Mississippi Commission, that has had supervision of levee construction involving millions of dollars. The work for which he is best known, however, was his scientific treatment of the Colorado river, which for several years before 1910 had persisted in flowing west and north into the Salton basin of the Colorado desert instead of southwest into the Gulf of California, the proper outlet. The river itself was not so much to blame as a company of promoters who tapped the channel just south of the international border in Mexico with a canal intended to furnish water for irrigating the Imperial valley in Southern California. The water diverted soon got beyond control, however, and the river flowed inland instead of to the Gulf. Over 15,000 people, 225,000 acres of land, and property including that of the Southern Pacific railway and of the New Liverpool Salt co. were in constant peril. Several unsuccessful attempts involving thousands of dollars and the best efforts of prominent engineers had been made to get control of the water when President Taft appointed Mr. Ockerson in July, 1910, to take charge of the situation. He recommended the construction of a mammoth river levee over twenty miles long, the building of which meant the clearing of over 450 acres of land. "The Ockerson plan to levee the river to the range of tidal influence

is the correct one," wrote Mr. F. L. Sellew; "until this is done and the levees are made secure against the attack of the current, the Lower Colorado cannot be regarded as under control."

Other engineers were not so confident that Mr. Ockerson was on the right track. His plan was often criticised unfavorably, and a strong chorus of I Told You So went up when a sudden flood swept away a large part of the first levee. The work of reconstruction began at once, however, and the water was finally directed back to the old channel, where it peacefully flows today.

Mr. Ockerson's work during the last few years has been chiefly as a member of the Mississippi Commission, although he maintains an office as consulting engineer in St. Louis. He has made a careful study of the Father of Waters, and has done much to prevent the floods which even yet at times are a menace to lives and property from Cairo south to New Orleans. The improvement work has also resulted in a great increase of tillable land in extensive sections formerly under water. The improvements in levees made in the last few years are suggested in a communication Mr. Ockerson sent to the American Society of Civil Engineers, after he had made a trip down the river during a flood: ". . . the members of the Mississippi River Commission viewed the river from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico. Anyone who could have seen, as they did, hundreds of miles of levee intact, the farmers behind them busy plowing and planting, the fruit trees in bloom, the stock fattening on green herbage, would surely have been impressed with the efficacy, the necessity, of levees."

Mr. Ockerson's authoritative position in the world of civil engineering has earned for him recognition in many ways. He was on the jury of awards at the Paris Exposition in 1900; chief of the department of liberal arts, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1902-5; United States delegate to the International Congress of Merchant Marine, Paris, 1900; to the tenth International Congress of Navigation, and to other European gatherings. He has received decorations from Germany, Italy, Sweden, France, Belgium, and China. In 1903 the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering. He was president of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1912; is a member of G. A. R., Noonday club, and of Bellevue Country club, St. Louis. He has been president of the St. Louis Illini club, and in 1903 delivered an address, Learning and Labor, to the Alumni Association at Commencement time. He has contributed many articles to the *Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers*, to the *Journal of the Associated Engineering Societies*, and to the *Engineering Journal*. *The Mississippi River from St. Louis to the Sea* is the title of a book of maps he published in 1892.

He was married two years after his graduation to Helen M. Chapin at Detroit, Mich. She died in 1886. In 1890 he married Clara W. Shackleford at St. Louis.

EDITORIAL

The Election of Secretaries

The attention of the classes of '77, '85, '93, and '96 is directed to the matter of choosing secretaries for those classes. Among the advertising pages will be found a list of candidates nominated by members of the classes concerned. The ballots should be sent as soon as possible to the secretary of the Association. The result of the vote will be announced in *Fortnightly Notes* for May 15.

Representation on the Council

The Executive Committee of the Association has authorized the announcement of candidates for representative at large on the Council from three class groups, in accordance with a suggestion printed in *Fortnightly Notes* for April 1, as well as that of Mr. Ogle which was received by the secretary before April 1, but a few hours too late for insertion on that date. Ballots will be found among the advertising pages.

Make Plans Now For Alumni Day

Every former student, graduate and non-graduate, whose address is known at the University, is being invited to attend the Gregory reunion on Alumni day. The attendance will in all probability be larger than at any former reunion, and it may be advisable for all who expect to attend to arrange in advance for accommodations. Requests for rooms and other accommodations should be addressed to the secretary of the Alumni Association.

And Especially For the Dinner

It is likely that the Alumni dinner will be more largely attended this year than hitherto. Hitherto the Dinner Committee has usually been fortunate in providing approximately the required number of places. Every alumnus who expects to attend will confer a favor on, as well as show a proper consideration for the committee by ordering his dinner reservations early. A blank form for this purpose will be found among the advertising pages.

The Mementos; What Have You?

Every Gregory matriculant who has a memento of his college days that is more easily transported than a barber's pole should send it in for the exhibit to be made at reunion time. Especially desired for this event are programs, photographs of teams and other groups, broadsides, posters, and hand bills, and paraphernalia such as sometimes appeared on the campus in the early days. It is to be hoped that some one will bring with him, to wear at the reception, one of the drill uniforms of the early days. A special committee has been appointed to look after this exhibit.

Articles entrusted to the Association will be properly cared for and returned to the owners.

An Event Of Significance

No more stirring and significant event has happened at Illinois in many a day than took place when President James stood before one hundred and ninety-two of his colleagues, summarized the purposes that had guided the administration while he has been President, told of assertions then current that he had lost the cooperation and confidence of colleagues, declared his unwillingness and inability longer to retain the presidency if such were the case, asked that his colleagues, by secret ballot, affirm or deny the truth of such assertions, and withdrew.

The result was not only an overwhelming vote of confidence in the President, but an expression of cordial good will and esteem such as it has seldom been the fortune of a college president to receive. The vote and the message which the University Senate on that occasion sent to President James ought to satisfy any possible uncertainty that in the ten years since he came to Illinois he has grown steadily and consistently in the regard of his colleagues. A small man, an unfair man, a man of uncertain ideals, an autocrat, could not at the end of ten years or of any other period call forth from his colleagues such a tribute of faith so strongly felt or so emotionally but soberly expressed as that.

The President And Trustees

In presenting his resignation on March 20, 1914, President Bowman of the University of Iowa reminded the Iowa State Board of Education that when he accepted the position the board "agreed in writing that all recommendations for appointment and for dismissal in the University should come through my office to your board. This is the procedure in any well-governed university." And in the same letter: "At the meeting of your board held at Cedar Falls, March 11, you considered in executive session a number of administrative matters concerning the university. Among other things at that time you dismissed a professor of the university without a hearing and without the knowledge or advice of the chief executive of the institution."

The analogy between this action and the recent attempt to reappoint an assistant professor at Illinois contrary to the recommendation of the President of the University of Illinois is complete. That no university can be well-governed in which such practices are tolerated is an axiom of university organization and administration, and has not been seriously threatened in recent years except in a few of the smaller and newer states and state institutions where educational matters have been made the victim of political ambitions. But the danger is inherent in the very nature of state universities, and must be expected now and then to make itself manifest.



JOHN AUGUSTUS OCKERSON, '73

Considering the relatively slight amount of attention that has in the past been paid to the selection of nominees to the office of trustee, the University of Illinois has been singularly free from serious danger in this direction. As the wealth and influence of the University increases, and, as under the present administration, the amount of freedom allowed the trustees in the expenditure of funds is greatly enlarged, necessity of great vigilance in the selection of trustees becomes increasingly imperative.

The importance of this consideration will of course appeal to a considerable proportion of the more thoughtful voters of the State; but only a minority of such voters will understand the seriousness of the responsibility imposed on the trustees, and on the voters who elect them. It is natural that the alumni should best appreciate the necessities in this situation. Every alumnus, graduate and non-graduate, must not only understand, but assume, the responsibility. It is imperative that the alumni of Illinois put themselves in a position to exert an influence worthy of their knowledge and their interest in the task of safeguarding the election of proper trustees for the University.

The Reunion In the Making

Preparations for the Gregory reunion on Alumni Day, June 16, go on apace. The largest number of early students ever brought together will assemble to do honor to the memory of the first regent, to renew old memories and strengthen the bonds of fellowship. Among those who will come to honor the memory of Dr. Gregory will be at least three who labored with him from the first year of the University—Dr. Burrill, Dr. Shattuck and Professor Willard Flagg Bliss—whom all present will delight to honor on that occasion. Professor Bliss, now eighty-five years old and living in Virginia, was the first professor of agriculture in the University. He has not been on the campus since 1870.

But gray hairs and the kindly condescension born of years will not predominate. There will be a great in-gathering of the young ones, from '72 to '13. Plans for all of the quinquennial reunions are coming on well, from '74, which will muster almost every living member of the class, to 1909, which P. K. Johnson says will make a stir from the baseball bleachers to the south farm. Judge Butler, '79, who has not missed a reunion since before most of us were born, will gather his flock about him and tell wondrous tales; '84 is coming strong; the honor class, '89, engages to "do itself proud"; no one knows what '94 will do, but Walter Riley says it will be heard from; so will '99; as for '04, ask Schreiber, whose menu for the lawn festival begins with a barrel of lemonade and has no end; Belleville brew is not a part of P. K. Johnson's plans for '09, but there will be ample substitutes. Miss Haines is stirring the ardor of the six hundred infants of 1913 to make a lusty showing.

UNIVERSITY FOR THE QUARTER

Ten Years Of Service

The close of the present academic year will complete a decade of progress for the University under the presidency of Dr. Edmund Janes James. That some recognition of that fact, and of the unparalleled progress made by the University during the period, should be manifested was already in the minds of many, both in and out of the University, when a crisis in the relations of the Board of Trustees and the President crystallized the feeling and resulted in many cordial expressions of confidence in the President and high regard for him on the part of alumni, colleagues, and other citizens. Before the trouble referred to became known the Illini Club of Chicago had given formal expression of its sentiments. Immediately after the trouble became known, many other organizations gave expression to similar feelings. Such of these as have come to the attention of the *Quarterly* are printed here. The resolutions passed by the Chicago Club follow:

Whereas, The presentation of the detailed expense budget of the University, at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees to be held tomorrow [January 21], will mark the completion of the financial side of the tenth year of the administration of Edmund J. James as President of the University of Illinois; and

Whereas, During his decade of service the University has made wonderful progress in equipment, faculty, reputation for scholarship, the number of students, multiplication of departments, and the number and solidarity of student interests and activities; and

Whereas, The financial condition of the University has been made more stable than ever before by the law setting aside for University revenue a tax of one mill on the dollar of assessed property in the State—a law whose passage was mainly due to the persistence with which it was urged by President James: Now therefore,

Be it resolved, by the Illini Club of Chicago, That we hereby tender our hearty congratulations to the President of the University, Dr. Edmund J. James, on the successful and happy completion of ten years of service, marked by so great a degree of prosperity and success; and be it further

Resolved, That we look forward with confidence to the continued success and progress of the University under the administration of President James, and trust that at the end of another decade it shall be our pleasant privilege to congratulate him again on a still higher and wider development; and be it further

Resolved, That we commend the wisdom of the Trustees in extending their continued confidence to the President and his administration; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Board of Trustees through the president of the same, with the request that they be entered in the minutes of the Board.

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The Alumnae Association of Chicago also took advantage of the anniversary to express appreciation of President James' decade of service:

The members of the University of Illinois Alumnae association of Chicago in meeting assembled on February 4, 1914, by unanimous vote resolved that the most sincere congratulations be extended to you on the completion of your first ten years as the honored head of the University of Illinois; and further, that an expression of their appreciation of the efficient services which you have given during that time, not only to their Alma Mater, but to the state as well, be sent to you.

It is the earnest hope and wish of every member that you continue to serve as President in the work which has made possible the constant growth, the increasing influence, and the general development of the University of Illinois.

—

On March 4 the Detroit Association passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Detroit chapter of the Illinois Alumni Association in regular session assembled extend to President James of the University of Illinois their felicitations on his successful administration, covering a decade.

We also beg to record our firm confidence in the judgment and educational ideals manifested by President James in his labors for the advancement of the University.

We pledge President James our hearty support in his future endeavors and the brave fulfillment of his high duties as Chief Executive of our Alma Mater.

THOMAS W. WALTON, president
ERNO B. PLETCHER, secretary
ADAM STROHM, committee chairman.

The instructors and assistants on the faculty passed the following resolution with but one dissenting vote:

Resolved, That this meeting heartily endorses the administration of President James in so far as we are familiar with it, and pledge it our loyal support.

—

Nineteen clergymen representing practically all of the denominations in Champaign and Urbana on January 28 presented the following resolutions to President James:

Whereas, Dr. Edmund Janes James is completing his tenth year as President of the University of Illinois; and

Whereas, The decade just closing has been marked by unexampled advance in the revenue, equipment, attendance and general standing of the University; and

Whereas, We have been impressed by the ever improving quality of the teaching and scientific staff—owing chiefly, we believe, to the wisdom and care with which selections have been made for new positions and for occurring vacancies; and

Whereas, We have noted with increasing pleasure the rising standards of scholarship, conduct and character in the student body, which is largely due, we believe, to the example set in all such matters by the President of the University himself; and

Whereas, We have obesrved on the part of the President an absolutely even-handed justice in all his dealings with students and members of the faculty of all races and faiths; and

Whereas, It is a matter of common knowledge that President James has set his face like a flint—oftentime at the cost of temporary unpopularity—against all forms of graft or illegitimate influence, local, family, church, or political;

We, pastors of churches and congregations in Urbana and Champaign, congratulate President James on the magnificent opportunity which came to him in the presidency of this greatest institution of the commonwealth, and still more do we congratulate him on the way in which he has measured up to this opportunity; and

Further, We congratulate the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois on their wisdom in selecting and supporting such a man in this high office; and

Further, We congratulate the people of Illinois that they have obtained for this most important educational position in the state such a wise and vigorous administrator, such a sane and far-sighted educator, and such a devoted and unselfish leader of the youth of this commonwealth toward all that is beautiful, and true, and good; and

Further, It is our hope and prayer that President James' health and strength may continue to enable him for many years to come to do the great work to which under God this great state has called him; and

Further, We desire copies of these resolutions to be given to the press, and sent to each member of the Board of Trustees with the request that they be entered in the minutes of this board.

Comment on the Presidency

When President James appeared before his colleagues of the faculty, told them of the reports he had heard to the effect that he had lost their confidence and their cooperation, asked them by secret ballot to declare their attitude, and agreed to stay or to go, according to their verdict, he aroused public interest all over the country. It was at once apparent to editors as well as to educators and the intelligent public that here was a situation more important than any man. It was clearly the old issue, always near at hand in state universities, whether the trustees will keep their hands off the executive offices of the University. Wherever they have failed to do that, the results have been lamentable. Illinois has been especially free from the danger which had been the evil spirit in too many state universities.

That a strong and healthy public sentiment exists generally on this subject is indicated by the editorial utterances here noted. Newspapers in both the Middle West and the East have, so far as the *Quarterly* has observed, taken a sympathetic view of President James' attitude. Said the Chicago *Tribune* in an editorial, Hands Off the University:

There are ominous tendencies developing in the affairs of the University of Illinois.

Do the people of this state realize what it means to them and to their children and to their children's children to establish the freedom and independence of learning in this commonwealth? Do they realize that all our liberties, all our progress, depend upon our watchful, unwavering defense of it from those who would prostitute it or enslave it?

Here is a test of the intelligence, a test of the essential Americanism of this generation of the people of Illinois, one of the most significant of tests. If we know the conditions of our own well-being, If we understand and honor the principles and ideals of our country,

we shall guard jealously the freedom of our schools, from the cross-roads school to the university, and we shall punish swiftly and certainly any man or any interest which attacks that freedom openly or surreptitiously.

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Since the resignation of the president of the University of Iowa, in March, the situation in that institution as compared with that in the University of Illinois has been a topic of some discussion. The *Tribune* notes the analogy, and then turns to the alumni:

It will be a sharp reproach to the alumni—and to the alumnæ—of the state universities if they do not take the lead in the defense of these institutions wherever and whenever they are threatened. The *Tribune* recently has called attention to the attempt to manipulate the affairs of the University of Illinois, and the resignation of Dr. Bowman from the presidency of the University of Iowa because of high-handed interference by the trustees. In spite of the splendid activity of the University of Wisconsin, the men who have put that great institution in the forefront of American colleges have had to fight in past years again and again for academic freedom and for the enlightened program they were at work upon in the service of the commonwealth.

In the case of the Wisconsin struggle, the university of late years was especially fortunate in having one alumnus whose power was as great as his loyalty to his alma mater. Senator La Follette was not only willing to fight for the university; he was able almost to insure victory in advance. Besides this potent personal factor back of the university, account must be taken of President Van Hise's exceptional force of character and public abilities, and of the fact that the university had proved in a conspicuous way—in fact, was constantly demonstrating—its direct connection with and practical service to the people and state of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin ought to be full of men and women ready to fight for the freedom of the university at the drop of the handkerchief. Iowa also ought to be full of them, and Illinois. Are they?

In defense of academic freedom the more enlightened and independent newspapers may be relied upon to do what they can toward rousing public opinion. But it should be a matter of pride to college men and women, who are the chief beneficiaries of these universities, that the defense of their alma mater should not be left to the public spirit of the press. They themselves, especially through their organizations, should be the most jealous guardians of academic freedom, the first to appear on the firing line whenever politicians or self-seekers, or any interest seeking to restrict learning or research or to control its application, are found to be at work.

"A decidedly wholesome atmosphere surrounds the entire episode," observes the Boston *Transcript*, and goes on to say that "altogether it was a week of triumph for Dr. James":

When President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois left it to his faculty to decide whether he should resign, there was enacted a scene unique in American universities. Small wonder that there was general surprise that such a thing could happen. The stories of czardom in our universities and of the autocratic powers possessed by all presidents had made the rounds so often that it was not believed that any executive would submit his case to the men he had himself been instrumental in placing on the teaching staff. And the fact that he asked them to take a secret ballot only added to the universal astonishment.

When all is said and done, however, why was not this the best way for Dr. James to determine what competent men thought of his ability and to find out whether there was any truth in the persistent rumor that he did not possess the support of his faculty? How better could petty differences be adjusted and the confidence of the people in the integrity of their university be maintained? Needless to say Dr. James' resignation was not demanded by his associates, who by an overwhelming vote—188 to 3—proclaimed their faith in the president. Still later a ballot of instructors and assistants revealed an even greater degree of confidence, only one dissenting vote arising. Alumni, too, joined the procession, various associations adopting resolutions in which they unqualifiedly approved the president's administration.

The effect that the whole affair had on the feelings of the president is, however, of minor consideration. That a great university executive was willing to let his faculty be the court of last resort is the thing of importance. It may be that this custom will not become general, perhaps even the incident will never be repeated, but the country is bound to admire a president who regards his professors as men of real intelligence and trusts them enough to leave his own fate in their hands.

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Governor Dunne made known his feelings in the controversy when he wrote the following cordial letter to the President:

"Dear Dr. James: Yours of the 6th instant is before me. Before receiving notice of the meeting [of the Board of Trustees] I had promised to attend the celebration of the centenary of the creation of Belleville as the county seat of St. Clair county, and have made all arrangements to be present and deliver an address at that celebration.

"It gives me much pleasure to know that the teaching force of the faculty of the univer-

has shown with such practical unanimity confidence in your administration of the ponsible position of President of the Uni-sity of Illinois.

'Every citizen of this state, including my-f, is intensely interested in the continued cess of this great university, and it is my nest hope and desire that all personal con-erations and ties of preference among the stees should give way to the great object of king our university the greatest state uni-sity in the United States.

'Politics must not enter into consideration the university, and whatever may be our liation with political parties, they should be gotten in the execution of our business as stees of the university.

'In reference to yourself, as I have here-ore publicly stated, I believe you to be a st efficient and competent executive and icator. Under your administration the iversity has developed in the most wonder-manner, and, in my judgment, the state iversity is fortunate in possessing such an e and forceful executive at its head.

'Kindly present to the Board of Trustees regrets at being unable to be present.

'Wishing you and the university continued cess, I am very truly yours,

"E. F. Dunne."

This letter was read at the March eeting of the Board of Trustees, and is unanimously made a part of the cords. The trustees voted, however, t to include in the records the various ts of resolutions commending the esident.

onor for r. Kinley

Vice President Kinley has been hon-ed by an invitation from the Carnegie Foundation for the Promotion of Inter-national Peace to go to South America and urope next summer in the interests of ternational peace. He has been granted ave of absence from May 1 to October

niversity ppointees

An appointment of interest is that of r. R. E. Hieronymous as community advisor. It is his duty to give advice to officers of munici-palities in the State ncerning problems in improving towns d counties. He will consult with ambers of commerce, boards of edu-cation, and with local improvement asso-ciations. His work will be directed by Vice President Kinley and by Dean Davenport. Mr. Hieronymous was president of Eureka College, from which he graduated in 1889; teacher in the Carrollton, Ill., high school and in the state normal school at Los Angeles, Calif. He has taken post-graduate work at Michigan and at Chicago.

Mr. Peter White, Chicago manager of Haskins and Sells, was appointed a member of the board of examiners of public accountants to take the place of Mr. Arthur Young, who resigned.

Mr. C. R. Moore, formerly chief engi-neer for the Esterling Manufacturing co. of Indianapolis, instructor in electrical engineering . Mr. Moore graduated from Purdue in 1907, and for four years was assistant professor in that institution. Other appointments are:

Mr. Vergil V. Phelps, executive clerk in the President's office.

Mr. W. L. Morgan, instructor in the Illinois Miners' and Mechanics' Insti-tute.

Mr. Guy Mills, '12, instructor in civil engineering.

Mr. Lewis E. Young, instructor in mining engineering.

Mr. H. E. Cunningham, Secretary of the Board of Trustees in addition to his regular duties as Assistant Registrar.

Mr. Robert Beach, instructor in gen-eral engineering drawing.

Mr. Robert D. Glasgow, '08, instructor in entomology.

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Dean Harker and Professor Dodd have been appointed members of a com-mittee made up also of representatives from the law schools of Northwestern and Chicago to prepare material for a possible State constitutional convention. The committee has held two sessions, and has planned work that should be of much value in revising the constitution.

Professor L. D. Coffman has been ap-pointed director of the educational sur-

vey which is to be made of the State. It is believed that the large amount of material to be collected will be of considerable value for laboratory work in the School of Education. Dr. Coffman expects to attend to his regular University duties in addition to his survey work.

Withdrawals From Faculty

Besides the resignation of Mr. J. H. Kelley and others noted in the *Fortnightly,* mention should be made of Mr. John B. Kaiser, lecturer in the Library School and seminar librarian in political science and sociology, who withdrew to accept the position of librarian of the Tacoma, Wash., public library.

Visit From Ray S. Baker

The University, in particular the College of Agriculture and Dean Eugene Davenport, is the subject of an appreciative article by Ray Stannard Baker in the February *American Magazine.* Mr. Baker in his "Seeing America" tour stopped at Champaign "for two reasons: first, to see one of the most stimulating men I know, Dean Davenport of the Illinois College of Agriculture, and, second, to see the University of Illinois, one of the most stimulating of institutions."

After expressing his belief that the typical man of today is the University president or professor rather than the captain of industry, and that the state universities of the middle west are developing at a remarkable rate, he returns to his comments on our own institution:

I was deeply impressed, while Dean Davenport drove me around, to see the wonderful recent development of the University of Illinois. . . . It has been adding hundreds of acres to its campus and farms, and the whole institution is growing like a boom city.

Take the College of Agriculture, for example, which is a monument to the leadership of Dean Davenport. When Dean Davenport came to the University, nineteen years ago the school of agriculture was little more than a joke. It existed only because the Federal Government appropriated some twenty thousand dollars which had to be expended in agricultural experimentation and instruction. The state contributed not one cent. There were three professors in the faculty and nine students in the courses. When Dean Davenport asked for a building to cost $150,000 it was considered a joke. For nine students! But he got it. He got it by the sheer force of the idea which inspired him—the idea of a truly democratic educational system under the control of the state.

Last winter the legislature of Illinois appropriated almost five million dollars for the support of its university for two years—said to be the largest single appropriation ever made by a state to higher education.

Now, it isn't easy to wring money from a popular body for anything that is not tremendously vital. Above all things, a democracy responds to a sense of life and power. If the University had not given that sense of life—if the people had not felt here a power for leadership in the state—that money would not have been appropriated. The same is true in Wisconsin, Minnesota, indeed all through the West. These universities are growing because the people recognize in them great new engines of democratic government.

It has always been the dread of the old leaders that somehow education would be cheapened, that there was something about scholarship which must not meet the rude breath of the world. I asked Dean Davenport at Illinois, President Van Hise at Wisconsin and President Vincent at Minnesota what effect the growth of the new departments of the university was having on the old scholastic courses, and they all answered that instead of being crowded to the wall, these courses were stronger than ever. While the number of students taking the classical courses has not increased as rapidly as the number taking the new groups of courses, still they have had a healthy increase. And in all these institutions the work of the classical course has been revived and strengthened by contact with the vivid life of the university. The association between students of classical courses and those in agricultural, engineering, and business has been valuable to both. It is significant that in Illinois the membership in Greek letter fraternities is made up indiscriminately of students from all the various courses. In short these universities are strong because they reflect not a part of life but the whole of it. The University of Illinois furnishes a cross-section of tbe entire life of Illinois. Even the coal miners, a low class of labor, come within the scope of the university, for a school to give miners a better and more scientific command of their trade is already under way.

Democracy in education is cherished by the low cost of instruction. While the Uni-

versity of Wisconsin has been compelled, owing to the rush of students from other states and from foreign lands, to charge tuition to non-residents, Illinois University is free to the world. The average cost of attendance to students is only five hundred dollars to six hundred dollars a year, and over one-third of the men are making all or part of their own way. Another influence making for democracy is the association of country and city students. The older education drew men from the country and turned them, educated, into the city. But the new universities have started cross-currents. Over one-tenth of the men in the College of Agriculture at Illinois are from the city of Chicago and are going back on the farms. The congestion of cities in America has been a problem fruitful of much discussion. Many foolish schemes for forcing people into the country have been proposed; but these great colleges of agriculture have discovered the only solution. By making agriculture a calling so highly developed that it calls for the ablest brains and the best scientific knowledge, country life becomes so attractive and so profitable that people choose to accept it rather than to live in the crowded streets of cities. Another problem, that of how to "keep the boy on the farm," a fertile subject for fifty years in America, is being simply solved. Send him to college! He comes back with the conviction that his work is one of the most important and most interesting in the world. He comes back seeing that it requires, not mere dull drudgery, but brains; and that the chances for profit as well as for a free and wholesome life are better than in any average city calling.

Vital work attracts strong men; and more and more these Western states are looking to the universities for expert service, for all kinds of leadership. When Chicago wishes to solve its smoke problem it sends down for a university engineer, and the university loans him; when Wisconsin wants to solve its railroad and industrial problems it calls in university experts; when the farmers of Illinois want to know exactly the value of the soils of the state, that they may know better how to use fertilizers and to plant crops, they call on Dr. Hopkins, who makes a soil survey of the state, which will cost when completed nearly two million dollars. A wonderful work of enormous practical benefits, not only directly to the farmers, but in the education of students! In this work the university, in the person of its investigators, will have been on every farm in Illinois and touched intimately every family in the rural districts.

Is it any wonder, with this intimate reaction, with this idea of service to the State uppermost, that these universities have become centers of power and influence? And is it not a fine thing that the people should be turning for advice and leadership to experts? And is it not good to have students educated in such an atmosphere of service?

On Leave Of Absence

Among the faculty members on leave, or those who expect to be away next year, is Professor John A. Fairlie, who was granted leave for a year to study in Europe, but who later obtained permission to be absent from duty this semester instead. He is in charge of an investigation of the state departments, bureaus, and commissions, with headquarters at the University.

Professor Maurice H. Robinson has been granted leave of absence for 1914-15. He expects to study in Europe.

Mr. O. E. Staples, Bursar of the University, has been granted a sort of vacational leave of absence for two months next summer. He has been in the continuous employ of the University for fourteen years, with the exception of a two-weeks' vacation each summer.

Activities In Building

The principal building work now in progress is that of erecting the addition to the Library book stacks on the south. This annex, the estimated cost of which is $27,000, is simply an extension back to the walk of the south wing or stack room, and will provide space for over 100,000 books. The foundations are now in place, and the rather tedious job of taking down the stone of the old wall is under way. This addition is at best only a temporary solution of the problem of securing adequate library room. Supervising Architect James M. White has been directed by the trustees to prepare plans for a new library building, to be located at the foot of Wright street just east of the new Armory, the only site available where the large amount of space required could be had. This building of course is not likely to be begun for several years.

Contractors have been asked to submit bids for the new addition to the Chemistry building, to be erected as the

completion on the east of the square now partially formed by the old structure. As the appropriation for the building and equipment was $350,000, the east campus as well as the department of chemistry will be much improved. The old building erected twelve years ago has become rather crowded, as the enrollment in half that time has doubled.

The contract for the addition to the Power House has been awarded to Freeman and Brooks for $10,655. The building, which will contain two 500 horsepower boilers, is to be completed by September 1. The total cost of building and equipment is estimated at $44,880.

Plans for a Ceramics building, to cost with equipment about $120,000, are being prepared by the State Architect. The structure would be about as large as the completed Transportation building, and would house parts of the work in ceramics, mining, municipal and sanitary engineering, and the State Geological Survey.

The hothouse laboratories long desired by the departments of botany and zoology, and plans and appropriations for which have already been approved by the trustees, may be provided if the most suitable location—the lots and residence owned by Professor S. A. Forbes at the corner of Springfield and Mathews avenues—is secured. A vivarium for zoology and a plant laboratory for botany are to be erected.

The contract has been let for the completion of the ends of the new Armory. The work is to be finished September 1.

A description of the new School of Education building, which is pictured on another page of this magazine, was given in the *Fortnightly* for February 1. There also will be found information concerning the plans for the west wing of the Commere building which is to house the administrative offices of the University; and for the new observatory building.

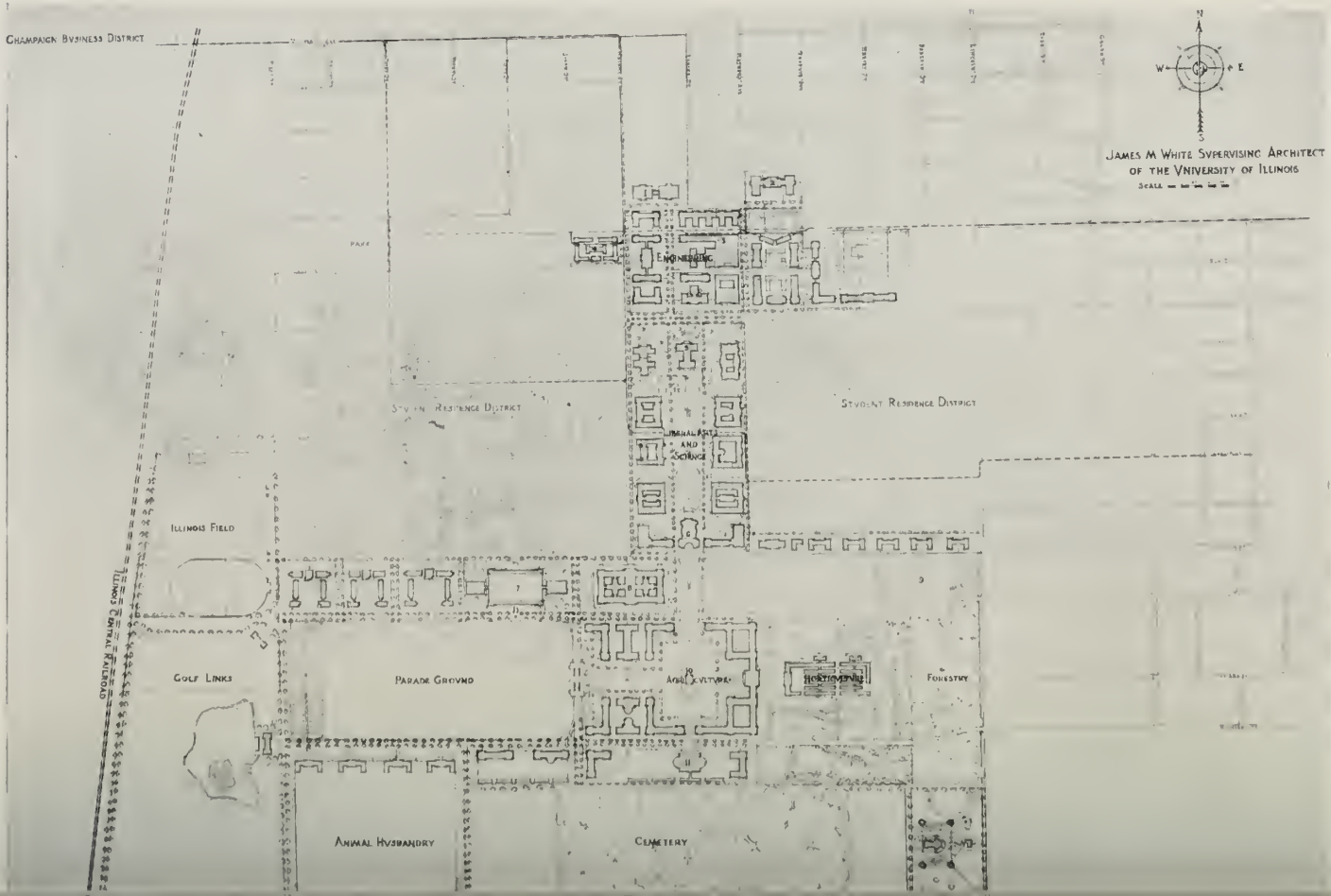
Concerts for Next Year

The series of eight concerts by four noted orchestras given with the aid of University funds closes May 7, when the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra plays in the Auditorium. The attractions have been liberally patronized, the total receipts up to March 1 being $3,846.50. Probably $100 more will be realized from the sale of tickets to those who do not have season admission for the May concerts, so that the net expense to the University will be between $1,000 and $1,100. An appropriation of $5,000 was the original sum provided, and a like amount has been approved for concerts next year. The price for each concert, under this arrangement, is twenty-five cents.

A Scarlet Fever Panic, Rather Than An Epidemic

Scarlet fever and fright have in the past two months created a situation at the University that required a very unusual amount of quick judgment, prompt action, and untiring vigilance on the part of the University authorities. There has not been an epidemic, but there has been a panic, almost as hard to handle, and in some respects quite as difficult to handle as disease of the body. Ten students ill or dead of scarlet fever, four thousand others more or less thoroughly frightened, and approximately eight thousand anxious parents, to say nothing of uncounted numbers of more distant relatives, of sweethearts, and more distant friends and neighbors, scattered all over the Mississippi valley but in electrical connection with the campus, created a very real and difficult situation.

Two students died and perhaps


CHAMPAIGN BUSINESS DISTRICT
JAMES M WHITE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
SCALE
PARK
ENGINEERING
STUDENT RESIDENCE DISTRICT
LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCE
ILLINOIS FIELD
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
GOLF LINKS
PARADE GROUND
HORTICULTURE
FORESTRY
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
CEMETERY

LATEST CAMPUS PLAN FOR UNIVERSITY

THE CAMPUS PLAN HERE SHOWN HAS NOT BEEN ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES; BUT I REPRESENTS THE POSSIBLE EXPANSION OF THE PRESENT BUILDING EQUIPMENT AN ARRANGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY. SEVERAL NEW BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN LOCATED I CONFORMITY TO IT, NOTABLY THE ARMORY, THE STOCK PAVILION, AND THE HORTICULTURA GREENHOUSES. THE SITE ALREADY SELECTED FOR THE PROPOSED NEW LIBRARY BUILDIN HAS BEEN CHOSEN WITH THIS GENERAL PLAN IN VIEW. THUS, ALTHOUGH IT DOES NO CONSTITUTE A PROGRAM, IT IS LIKELY TO FORM THE UNDERLYING BASIS OF CAMPU DEVELOPMENT, AND NEW BUILDINGS ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE SO PLACED AS TO CONFLIC WITH ITS GENERAL FEATURES.

twenty-five cases developed, most of them in mild form. Two other persons died of the disease, one a nurse in Burnham hospital. The difficulties arising from the situation arose not so much from the number of cases as from the inadequate hospital accommodations in the University community for handling a large number of contagious cases. The solation ward of Burnham hospital accommodates eight; neither Champaign nor Urbana offers any accommodations whatever, and in the face of the serious situation which was early seen to be probable the two municipalities refused to accept any responsibility or incur any expense. It should be said, however, that the health officers of the two towns did all in their power to assist the University officers. But the two towns and the State Board of Health threw the whole responsibility on the University.

Foreseeing such an event, the University took prompt and adequate measures to do the work. President James and Dean Clark canvassed the situation. Dean Clark was put in charge, with the assistance of Dean Kinley, Dean Davenport, and Dr. Beard. A conference of the mayors and health officers of Urbana and Champaign was called in the President's office. It was quite evident from the discussion that the cities had no intention of assuming any responsibility for the students, should more of them fall ill. A representative of the State Board of Health asserted that it was the business of the University to take care of the students. He also offered many suggestions as to what should be done, all of which, and others, had been done already. But there were many problems even more puzzling than that of how to care for an unknown number of possible cases when the hospital was filled. One of these Dean Clark put up to the State health officer: A student living with twelve others in a house where thirty others take their meals is taken ill with the fever. What will you do? Quarantine the thirteen in the boarding house and let the other thirty go, or quarantine the forty-three in the boarding house, or quarantine the boarding house and all of the houses where the thirty have their rooms? The health officer pronounced the question foolish. Being assured that it was not a hypothetical but a real case, he went back to Springfield to find out and report. That was in February. He has not reported, as yet.

The University took the responsibility, and Dean Clark directed the work. In a report to the President he has told some of the details. From that report the following facts are taken.

The isolation ward was seven-eighths full on February 22, and I knew that something would have to be done to make arrangements for taking care of other students, should there be any new cases. We decided that the University would have to take some action immediately, and we prepared to do so. We chose as an emergency hospital a small frame and stucco building which lies at the east end of the new parade ground, and which was recently used by the Horticultural department as an office and service building. At eleven o'clock on February 23 I advised the supervising architect's office that it would be necessary to use this building for the purpose stated, and that a student would be sent there by one o'clock. Through the supervising architect's office instructions were issued to send a squad of men to the building to do any necessary wiring, plumbing, heating, or cleaning to put the building in first-class condition. It was impressed upon the superintendent of the buildings that these operations must be carried on with the greatest dispatch. The building was thoroughly cleaned, and electrical cooking apparatus, borrowed from the elec-

trical kitchen of the Household Science department, was installed. Arrangements were made with local dealers to send to the building on an hour's notice such supplies as might be needed. We ordered that some necessary articles for the care and comfort of the inmates be sent at once to the building, and this was accomplished by twelve o'clock.

On account of the severe snow storm it was necessary to borrow two teams and a snow plow to clean Wright street so as to permit the delivery of goods and the passage of the ambulance. The fire truck of the University was pressed into service as a delivery truck, and through the kindness of Miss Bevier and Miss Parsons a box of food supplies was obtained from the cafeteria, and dishes, knives, forks, and spoons were taken from the Woman's Building. At one o'clock, when the first patient, Mr. Sam Bass, was taken to the building, almost everything had been arranged for the use of the place as an emergency hospital. More than a dozen students have been taken there since that time, and five nurses have been in attendance.

The physicians and the nurses in attendance are unstinted in their praise of the care which was exercised, and the completeness of the details that were carried out. Much of the credit of this is due to Mr. H. D. Oberdorfer of the supervising architect's office, who did everything possible to contribute to the success of the undertaking.

On March 5 Mr. E. J. Parent, a sophomore in the University, was sent to the emergency hospital with scarlet fever, but on account of erysipelas complications in his case, the head nurse, Miss Hayden, thought it unwise to let him enter. Burnham hospital also, from which one of our patients had been discharged, refused to let him enter there. It became necessary, therefore, to provide other quarters outside of the building. A tent from the Armory and one from a local firm were secured and erected on the south side of the emergency hospital. Floors were built and lights installed. In the meantime, however, it had been thought wisest to open the house at 1208 West Springfield avenue, Urbana, owned by the University and recently vacated as a second emergency hospital.

On the morning of March 6, after looking over the house at 1208 West Springfield avenue, a squad of men was set to work cleaning and scrubbing. Arrangements were made for turning on the city water, installing an electric meter, and connecting a Bell telephone. Coal, food supplies, kitchen utensils, beds, and bedding were ordered and installed. A coal range was borrowed from the Household Science department and was set up and connected with the hot water range which was in the house. At five o'clock Mr. Parent and his nurse were taken to the house.

Throughout the entire time it has been the endeavor to act with as great economy as possible and yet make things as pleasant and convenient for the patient and nurses as could be. On account of certain formalities necessary for the purchase of supplies from local firms by the University, these have so far been charged to Mr. Oberdorfer, of the supervising architect's office.

At the meeting of the Council of Administration on February 24 a health committee, consisting of Vice President David Kinley, Dean Eugene Davenport and Dr. J. H. Beard, with myself as chairman, was appointed to take charge of matters. It seemed wisest to us to dismiss all general University exercises for the time being, and to ask students to omit their social functions for two weeks, and this was done. The general exercises in Military and Physical Training and all other large classes were also discontinued. Under the direction of Dr. Beard, about a doz-

University buildings were fumigated to the extent of 2,000,000 cubic feet.

In addition to this general fumigation which seemed necessary because of the number of students who were taken ill in classes, the Library of the University took extra precaution. Every book returned to the University was treated as a suspect. All were placed half opened, on the shelves of a small closet in the Library Building. Each afternoon this closet was closed, sealed, and the books thoroughly fumigated. This precaution was continued as long as the health officers of the University thought wise to do so.

I have been through three epidemics at the University in the last few years, two of smallpox, and one of diphtheria, but through it all I have never before seen so many students panic stricken. Freshmen were generally frightened, but even upper classmen and the student leaders, who might be expected to keep their heads and help control the situation, believed and circulated the wildest rumors. The report came to me one day that seven students had died the previous evening and that eighteen new cases had developed. I sent out pretty generally a little bulletin which said among other things:

1. No other cases have developed among students and no students are now seriously ill.
2. No students have died since the death of Mr. Cater last week.

So great was the excitement that immediately there was read into my bulletins the meaning that although students had not died, many private citizens were seriously ill, and a number of them had died. It seemed impossible to get students to believe that we were telling them the exact and the whole truth.

After the deaths of the two students the excitement became very great, and as soon as we had established our emergency hospital it seemed almost impossible to control students. On Tuesday evening, February 24, I was incessantly called up over the telephone to answer inquiries from students who were more or less excited. On the day of the 25th the office was filled with students from morning till night getting excuses or asking for information to calm their fears. On the evening of the 25th I answered after dinner fully seventy-five telephone calls. The 26th was fully as bad. All the day the office was crowded and after I had gone home at night I had forty telephone calls and twenty-five people came to the house to talk over their fears. I had long distance calls from Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, New York City, and from all over the country, asking about conditions and the situation as regarded the individuals concerning whom the relatives were worried. I think I have never been through a more nerve-racking experience than were those few days.

Organ for Auditorium

A pipe organ, one of the largest in the middle west, is being made for the Auditorium by Casavant Brothers in their plant at South Haven, Mich., and is expected to be installed and ready for the first convocation next fall. The instrument was designed by Director Mills of the School of Music, and includes all essentials known to have a place in such organs. A set of chimes will be a part of the equipment. An echo attachment may be added later.

Hall of Fame Installation

The fifth name and portrait to be placed in the Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame was installed January 28, when the fame of Philip D. Armour as meat packer, exporter, and philanthropist, was recognized by the admission of his name

to the first institution of its kind in the world. The portrait of Mr. Armour was unveiled by his grand-daughter, Miss Lolita Armour. Mr. J. Ogden Armour tendered the portrait to the University, and Dean Davenport received it. President James gave the address of welcome. Other speakers included Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, president for many years of Armour Institute and intimate friend of the Armour family; Mr. A. P. Grout, president of the commission, Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame; Mr. Alvin H. Sanders, and Mr. Harry A. Wheeler.

The names and achievements of the four others in the Hall of Fame are:

Cyrus Hall McCormick, inventor of the reaper.

James H. Brown, first president of the Illinois State Fair.

Jonathan B. Turner, father of the agricultural college and experiment station.

Isaac Funk, pioneer farmer.

The significance of the Hall of Fame is best gained from the Commission's statement:

"The Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame is the result of a movement to record the services and commemorate the lives of the great leaders of the State in the development of agriculture from a pioneer art to a civilized science on which the prosperity of all classes will ultimately depend."

Portrait of Mr. Kimball

A conference on life insurance and its educational relations was held in the Commerce building April 3. An interesting part of the exercises was the presentation to the University of a portrait of the late Alonzo Weston Kimball, one of the past distinguished life insurance men of Illinois. Representatives of several life insurance companies gave addresses. The portrait was painted by Alonzo Kimball, son of the insurance man and well known as a book and magazine illustrator. Vice President David Kinley presided.

Outline for the Summer

The Summer Session, which begins June 22 and extends to August 14, will include courses not only in the subjects generally given, but also in high school athletic coaching, playground work, and public school music. Special emphasis will be placed upon graduate courses in English, chemistry, education, and economics. A student may earn his master's degree in four summers' work by studying an additional four weeks in the regular University term. Only students who have had the preparatory training specified for each subject are admitted as candidates for University credit, although others may enter as specials, or as conditioned students.

Coaches Huff, Zuppke, Jones, and Gill will have charge of the instruction in athletic coaching, which will be adapted especially to the needs of high school teachers and principals who have charge of athletic teams part of the time. A specialist will offer instruction in playground supervision.

Summer Work In Library

The Library School offers a variety of courses during the first part of the Summer Session from June 22 to July 31. The instruction is intended for Illinois librarians and assistants who could not spend a year or two in a library school. Librarian Windsor, Mr. Ernest J. Reece, and Miss Ethel Bond, '07, of the Library School faculty, will be the principal instructors.

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The month of field work required of seniors began February 9 and ended March 7. The public libraries of six Illinois cities cooperated with the School by accepting students for practice work.

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The annual inspection trip made by

iirty-eight students to libraries, book-tores, binderies, and printing shops this ear included St. Louis, Jacksonville, nd Springfield. This trip usually fol-ows the seniors' field work, but was ostponed two weeks on account of carlet fever. The librarians of the ties visited did everything anyone ould possibly expect of busy folks to iable the students to see and examine eir libraries at work. The School is eatly indebted to them.

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Lectures by visiting librarians have en given as follows: December 17 id 18, Mr. George B. Utley, Secretary the American Library Association, A brary Diagnosis, and The Work of the nerican Library Association. January and 23, Mr. Henry E. Legler, Libra-in of the Chicago Public Library, Re-nt Developments in Legislative and unicipal Reference Work, Books Our randmothers Read when Children, and ie Chicago Public Library and the ay Grounds.

Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott began her gular five weeks' instruction in library ork with children April 6, meeting the niors daily, and the juniors twice a ek.

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The January meeting of the Library lub was held January 8 at the Wom-s building. Professor A. H. Lybyer the department of history gave an istrated lecture on Constantinople. At close of the lecture a brief musical ogram was given and refreshments ere served. About 80 were present, cluding former students of the School w in residence at the University.

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Anna May Price, '00, is organizer of the Illinois Library Extension Commis-n, Springfield.

Bess E. Wilson, '07, has resigned her sition as librarian of the Southern Inois Normal School at Carbondale, al is an assistant in the John Crerar Lrary, Chicago.

Rachel Agg of the junior class has withdrawn from the School in order to accept the position of librarian of the public library at Plymouth, Ind.

Edna A. Hester, '03-'04, has returned to the School for special work.

Fanny W. Hill, '12-'13, has returned to finish her work, after a year's experience in the public libraries of Champaign, and of Union City, Ind.

Edna L. Goss, '02, is head cataloger of the University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis.

Helen Calhoun, '05, was married to Mr. Gentry Cash, February 14. They are living in Whiting, Ind.

Catherine Alexander, '12-'13, is in a sanatorium at Howell, Mich.

Sabra L. Nason, '05-'06-'07, is librarian of the Umatilla county library, at Pendleton, Ore.

Mary E. Goff, '11, is reference librarian of the University of Texas, Austin.

Comparative Registration

The University stands first among educational institutions of the United States for the year with a gain of 887 students, exclusive of those attending the summer session, and ranks second (944) when summer students are included Illinois has more students in architecture (351) than any other school in the United States; more students in medicine (445); and is fourth on the list in the number of students in agriculture (792), (not counting the household science registration, which if included would change the rank from fourth to third.) The University is given fifth place (282) for enrollment of students in commercial subjects. In attendance totals, minus the summer session, the University stands sixth with 4835, as compared with eighth place last year; with summer students, tenth (5259), as compared with eleventh place last year. The total, 5259, is for the first semester; the registration for the second semester

shows an increase of 270 students, making a total of 5529. These figures were compiled by Rudolph Tombo Jr. of Columbia University, and were published in the New York *Times* January 18. The detailed statistics of enrollment exclusive of summer students are:

	1913.	1912.
Columbia	6,403	6,148
Pennsylvania	5,305	4,734
Michigan	5,304	4,923
California	5,225	4,585
Harvard	4,922	4,828
Illinois	4,835	3,948
New York University	4,835	4,063
Cornell	4,760	4,605
Wisconsin	4,450	3,957
Northwestern	3,776	3,619
Chicago	3,719	3,366
Ohio State	3,708	3,274
Syracuse	3,699	3,392
Minnesota	3,616	3,418
Yale	3,263	3,265
Missouri	2,547	2,388
Nebraska	2,482	2,483
Texas	2,373	2,253
Kansas	2,308	2,112
Iowa	2,294	1,766
Pittsburgh	1,906	1,833
Cincinnati	1,871	1,924
Stanford	1,743	1,661
Princeton	1,599	1,568
Indiana	1,417	1,423
Western Reserve	1,370	1,378
Tulane	1,244	1,238
Washington University	1,225	958
Johns Hopkins	1,012	772
Virginia	885	799

The including of summer registration, which is much greater, proportionately, in other universities, sets Illinois back to tenth place:

	1913.	1912.
Columbia	9,929	9,002
California	7,071	6,457
Chicago	6,834	6,351
Michigan	6,008	5,620
Pennsylvania	5,968	5,287
Wisconsin	5,890	5,141
Harvard	5,627	5,729
Cornell	5,612	5,412
New York University	5,508	4,543
Illinois	5,259	4,315
Ohio State	4,111	3,608
Minnesota	3,932	5,063
Northwestern	3,877	3,632
Syracuse	3,845	3,529
Yale	3,263	3,265
Missouri	3,135	2,871
Texas	3,106	3,016
Nebraska	2,850	2,811
Kansas	2,610	2,403
Iowa	2,542	1,944
Tulane	2,298	2,249
Indiana	2,271	2,
Pittsburgh	1,906	1,
Cincinnati	1,871	1,
Stanford	1,756	1,
Princeton	1,599	1,
Western Reserve	1,370	1,
Johns Hopkins	1,311	
Washington University	1,225	
Virginia	885	

The leadership of the University architectural registration is a detail general knowledge, but the fact that College of Medicine is also accord that supremacy comes as a surprise many who have not been aware of recent development in the Chicago partments.

Preparation of Students

An investigation of University fre men records for 1910, 1911, and 1 made by stude coming from accr ited high schools a academies of Illin shows that failures in courses w highest for those who came from priv secondary schools, where intimate re tions between teacher and pupil generally thought to be highly adv tageous. Next in order stand th from high schools having from three five teachers. High schools with six ten teachers come next in the classifi tion, and are followed by township h schools; high schools outside of Chic with more than ten teachers; and h schools and academies accredited by North Central Association. Chic high schools stand eminent with least number of failures. The per c for all public high schools (242) 10.2 as compared with 15 for the private secondary schools represen In practically all cases English mathematics led with the most failu modern languages, chemistry and b ogy being next in order. The failu varied inversely with the number teachers, chiefly because the schools the larger teaching groups are situ in large cities having well-organized mentary schools. The absence of

advantage explains the rather unfavorable statistics for township high schools.

Illinois too Commercial?

The old protest of local dealers against University "commercialism" has been endured in comparative silence for so long that a recent statement by Dean Davenport is both instructive and readable. He shows that the College of Agriculture, which is criticised for its sales of farm products such as butter, milk, live stock, flowers, and the food that is disposed of at the cafeteria in the Woman's building, cannot teach students butter making without making butter, stock raising without raising stock, corn growing without raising corn, floriculture without raising flowers, household science without serving food. The problem is, what should be done with the by-products? If milk, for instance, is sold in the Twin Cities, the milk dealers complain that they should not have to compete against the State Institution, supported by taxes they themselves have helped to pay. If the milk is made into butter and sold, the retail dealers squabble over the limited output, which is never large enough to go around. If the milk is fed to the hogs, they in turn have to be sent to market. If the milk were poured into the sewer, the shocking waste would cause a continental gasp. At the real basis of the murmuring, concludes Dean Davenport, is the fact that the University has set new standards of excellence in the public mind.

PARAGRAPHS

AN EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT, pertaining chiefly to the University courses in commerce, is being prepared by Dean David Kinley for showing at the World's Fair in Panama, 1914-15.

THE UNIVERSITY has just concluded a series of tests in the Locomotive Testing Laboratory on Illinois Central consolidation type freight locomotive No. 958. This engine was placed in the Laboratory about a year ago. Since that time many tests have been made by the faculty of the College of Engineering and by students in the railway courses.

The highest speed recorded was 45 miles an hour. The greatest tractive effort registered was 30,000 pounds; the highest horsepower developed, 1650.

The tests were conducted primarily to increase the efficiency of locomotive performance. Considerable work was also done to improve the running of the locomotive.

PERSONALS

Mrs. James, wife of the President, has gone to Austin, Texas, in the hope of benefiting her health. She was accompanied by the President and Miss Helen James, '10. They are staying at the home of Herman James, '06, adjunct professor of government in the University of Texas.

Two faculty members of the University, Professors George A. Miller and Henry B. Ward, are included in the membership of a committee on scientific research in American universities appointed by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. President *Emeritus* Eliot of Harvard is chairman of the committee, which has already organized and begun to plan for the general advancement of scientific work in America.

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The figures in brackets refer to the volume, number, and page of previous issues of *Fortnightly Notes*, where more extended discussions of the subjects have been given.

Trustees formally approve schedule of $2,953,900.97 for the fiscal year. [11:2:10].

Total attendance at four short courses during the last two weeks of January was 1776. Agriculture, 1065; household science, 469; highway engineering, 191; ceramics, 51. [11:2:11-12].

Boulder to be placed at Dr. Gregory's grave. [11:2:13].

Tuesday night reading hour for department of English. [11:2:15].

Art exhibit in Auditorium. [11:2:15].

Washington's Birthday convocation. [11:4:27].

Branch of Drama League formed at the University. [11:5:38].

New members of Phi Beta Kappa. [11:6:46].

OBITUARY

BURDEN PULLEN

Mr. Burden Pullen, who until his recent death at his home in Centralia shared with Judge Cunningham the honor of being the only surviving member of the first Board of Trustees of the University, is remembered especially for his work in planning the old Arboretum, which once occupied the space where the Engineering group and the President's house are now situated. As a member of the committee on grounds, one of the most important in the early days of the University, he was directly concerned with some of the most vital portions of the Institution's history.

Mr. Pullen was born June 8, 1833, at Highstown, N. J. His father, a fruit farmer, moved to Middleton, Ohio, in 1839. Mr. Pullen attended Franklin College in Indiana, after some preparation in the common schools. He was a fruit grower in Ohio until 1856, when he went to Centralia, Illinois, to engage in the same business. A year later he married Miss Lucile O. Gex. Of the nine children born, six are still living, one of whom, Rome B., graduated from the University in 1892. Mrs. Pullen died in 1893. Two years later Mr. Pullen married Mrs. Anna E. Russell, who survives him.

Governor Oglesby appointed Mr. Pullen a member of the first Board of Trustees of the University in 1867. He served until 1873. To him was intrusted much of the important work of planning the old Arboretum, the predecessor in a way of the Forestry. The ground (now occupied by the Engineering group and the President's house) was not then considered fit for buildings on account of the swampy Boneyard. The intention was to plant two samples of each kind of tree, so as to have in time a "horticultural museum." The rapid growth of the University, however, and the resulting demand for building sites, necessitated the abandonment of the Arboretum project and the establishment of the Forestry on the south farm.

As a member and first vice president of the State Board of Agriculture for many years Mr. Pullen was active in conducting state fairs, and was chairman of the committee on horticulture and floriculture that had charge of the Illinois exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1893. At Centralia he was interested in the Merchant's State bank, and also in an ice and cold storage company.

NOTES ON BOOKS AND ARTICLES

Under this head will be published notices (space permitting) of such books and articles as are sent to the Quarterly for that purpose, and under a sub-title will be listed all such books and articles by alumni, members of the faculty and allied scientific bureaus as may be brought to the notice of the Editor. The cooperation of the alumni and faculty is invited, that this department may be made a complete record of our contributions to current literature.—EDITOR.

Ebklaw, K. J. T.: Farm Structures. The Macmillan Co. 1914. $1.75.

The man who has a modest sum of money with which he hopes to make himself snug against the time when the floods come and the rains descend learns from the agricultural journals how he could expend a hundred thousand dollars (5 per cent for the architect) if he had that. So the farmer who wishes to know how to build economically and modestly usually finds that most of the printed information on the subject of farm buildings consists, as Mr. Ekblaw explains, mainly of compilations of plans accompanied by criticisms of more or less value, or of discussions of farmsteads too expensive or impractical to be applied to present ordinary conditions.

This book effectually remedies both defects. It smacks somewhat too much of the class room in the chapter on building materials, but elsewhere is simple, businesslike and practical. The typical plans of farm buildings, the simpler methods of building construction, and descriptions of the more essential requirements in the way of equipment and conveniences to soften and sweeten farm life are all happily presented. The person who wishes to erect a farm structure will find here useful information, whether he aims at a chicken coop or a farm house equipped with acetylene or electricity, hot water heating, pressure water supply, and complete plumbing. The illustrations are excellent. Among them loom large the famous round barns of the Illinois Experiment Station.

Link-Belt Company: Link-Belt Silent Chain Data Book, No. 125; pp. 112. Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis. The Link-Belt Company. 1914.

This engineering data book has been published to enable users of power to select the correct silent chain drives for their work and determine exact costs from list prices shown in the book.

Besides giving complete engineering information on silent chain driving in simple and compact form, Data Book No. 125 describes many uses of silent chain for the efficient transmission of power and gives specific reasons and illustrations showing application in a large variety of uses. Over 200,000 installations were drawn upon for the information contained in this data book.

The book is the only work of its kind and consists of 112 pages, bound in flexible red cover. Copies can be obtained free of charge by addressing the manufacturers, Link-Belt company, 39th street and Stewart avenue, Chicago.

Miller, Wilhelm: The Illinois Way of Beautifying the Farm. Circular 170, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. 1914.

Professor Miller is trying to beautify all of the farms and lawns in Illinois, and no doubt this beautiful circular will do as much as any one thing in that direction. It is quarto size, 9 by 12 inches, printed on fine paper, and is a thing of beauty in itself. Contained in it are no fewer than one hundred and eleven engravings from photographs of yards, lawns, houses, shrubbery, streets,

some to show what to do, others what not to do, in planting trees and shrubbery. Many of the illustrations, good and bad, will be familiar to recent graduates. All are illuminating and helpful. The advice and suggestions are quite as helpful as the illustrations—full of good sense and good taste. A copy of the circular will be sent to anyone who promises to do some permanent ornamental planting within a year.

Pickels, G. W. and Wiley, C. C.: A Textbook on Railroad Surveying; pp. IX+293; 66 figures; 14 tables. New York. John Wiley and Sons. 1914.

The book is very neat mechanically and typographically. Its general characteristics are conciseness, orderly arrangement, and a statement of the conditions under which the several problems are likely to be required in actual practice.

The special features of the book are: (1) The solutions of the problems relating to turn-outs are in marked contrast to those in nearly all other books on the subject, in that they are based upon the forms of frogs and switches universally employed in practice. (2) The solution of all problems are given in outline only; that is, the detailed mathematics is omitted, in the belief that the reader can follow the solution more easily without the elementary mathematics with which he is familiar. (3) The nomenclature for curves is that recommended by the American Railway Engineering Association, and is in marked contrast to that in other books. (4) The transition spiral has been correlated to the simple curve.

The book is a distinct advance both as a text-book and as a manual for practicing engineers. It was written for a text-book, but is more; and it is unfortunate that the term text-book is used in the title.

Ward, H. B.: The Duty of the State in the Prosecution of Medical Research. *Proceedings, Fourth Annual Alumni Week of the University of Nebraska.* Omaha. 1913.

Professor Ward, who was Dean of the College of Medicine of the University of Nebraska from 1902 to 1909, delivered this address at the recent dedication of the new laboratory of the college. He discussed in his interesting way the state university's place in medical education, emphasizing the importance of concentrating efforts on ambitious, mentally and physically competent students; of making the university a help in solving municipal and state problems; of providing for research work.

BOOKS AND ARTICLES RECEIVED

Davis, L. H., and Emmett, A. D.: A Preliminary Study of the Changes Occurring in Meats during the Process of Drying by Heat and in Vacuo. Pamphlet, 11 pp. Reprinted from the *Journal of the American Chemical Society,* Vol. XXXVI, No. 2. February, 1914.

Forbes, Stephen A.: The Simulium-Pellagra Problem in Illinois. Pamphlet, 9 pp. Reprinted from *Transactions of the Second Entomological Congress,* Oxford, 1912.

Hubbard, George D.: Tilted Shorelines of Ancient Craigton Lake, Ohio. *Science,* March 27, 1914.

Koller, Armin Hajman: Methods of Teaching Prose Composition. Two parts. *Monatshefte für Deutsche Sprache und Padagogik,* February and March, 1914.

STUDENT LIFE

The Exercises For Class Day

Class day officers elected at a senior meeting March 30 are: Permanent secretary, Naomi Newburn; historian, M. O. Nathan; orator, A. V. Essington; poet, L. W. Ramsey. No prophet was chosen. A committee was appointed to arrange for the hobo band celebration at Interscholastic. The juniors elected A. R. Siebens as hatchet orator to represent their interests on class day. The program follows:

Piano duet	Helen Parker Daphne Rexwinkle
Salutatory	E. R. Hatowski
Class history	M. O. Nathan
Violin solo	Lulu Dexter
Class poem	F. W. Ramsey
Music	Quartette
Hatchet oration	A. R. Rohlfing
Response	A. R. Siebens
Cornet solo	W. I. Kirby
Class oration	A. V. Essington
Music	Quartette
Valedictory	R. W. Owens

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The following is the list of the ten students ranking highest in the class for the entire four years:

R. W. Owens	96.55
[1]Myrtle Cruzan	96.26
E. R. Hatowski	95.11
Margaret Taylor	94.55
Carrie Herdman	94.11
F. T. Sheets	94.11
L. S. Linder	93.91
H. R. Tear	93.90
W. A. Albrecht	93.15
A. Elmendorf	92.96

[1]Miss Cruzan's grade is for but 34 hours of work done in the University.

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About 100 more graduates will be in the 1914 procession than were in line for last Commencement, according to advance figures. The largest increase is in agricultural graduates. A decrease is reported for engineers, although they are still ahead of the agriculturists.

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The invitations this year are not elaborately designed, the leather front cover being embossed with only the seal, the word Illinois, and the class numerals. Four steel engravings of campus views are included on the inside pages.

Financing The Senior Chimes

The idea of chimes as a senior memorial has aroused more interest than any other memorial project ever started. Explanations of the plans, which are also being discussed at Ohio State, were published in *Fortnightly Notes* March 1 and March 15. Since then the seniors have raised over $400. Mr. H. S. Capron, a Champaign banker, believes that a $10,000 set of chimes can be installed in 1919, providing each senior class including 1914 during the five years contributes $1,000 and invests the money. Figuratively speaking:

CLASS	GIFT	EARNINGS	TOTAL
1914	$1,000	$575	$1,575
1915	1,000	500	1,500
1916	1,000	250	1,250
1917	1,000	150	1,150
1918	1,000	100	1,100
1919	1,000		1,000
			$7,575

Some think that the chimes should be made a part of the Gregory Memorial which is being discussed by the alumni; others say that the University may place chimes in the tower of the new Library now being planned for the south campus, if it is to have a tower. A few of the lower classmen do not want their memorial picked out so long in advance. They would rather wait until their junior year to take up senior matters.

General Class Election Day

An account of the senior class election, the most important office of which —the presidency— was gained by M. A. Van Doren, appeared in the *Fortnightly* for April 1, and need not be repeated in detail here. For vice president, secretary, and treasurer respectively were elected N. Brunkow, Catherine Planck, and H. R. Peterson. The results of the three other class elections, which according to the new system were held on the same day, were:

Juniors—President, A. K. Fogg; vice president, S. S. Davis.

Sophomores—President, L. R. Lumley; vice president, J. Frier; secretary, H. I. Huntington.

Freshmen—President, Allyn Logan; vice president, W. C. Cleworth; treasurer, W. P. Osgood.

Student 400 At Military Ball

The Military Ball was romped through on February 20 with the usual 400 on the floor of the old Armory. The grand march was led by C. H. Westcott, '14, student colonel, and Anna Landee, '15. Next in military order came the senior and junior regimental, battalion, and company officers, sophomore and freshman cadets, and dancers not members of the regiment. The Armory was decorated in the style of a military camp.

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The Sophomore Cotillion February 6 in the old Armory attracted more attention than usual on account of the lively controversy over the new dances. The Council of Administration at first decided that nothing but the conservative shades would be allowed, but the lamentations of the sophs were so piteous that the authorities relented.

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The annual Engineering Dance set for April 17 has been postponed.

The lawyers after giving due judicious consideration to all suggestions chose April 24 and the Elks' Auditorium for the Law Dance.

Cadets First In Class C

Medals awarded by the National Rifle Association, which is under the supervision of the United States War Department, were given to the following ten students who made 1000 per cent in the matches conducted by the local rifle club: B. P. Reinsch, '16; C. C. Chase, '16; R. M. Kamm, '16; M. C. Moore, '16; H. F. Stocker, '16; C. D. Dick, '17; E. H. Pool, '15; O. C. K. Hutchinson, '16; B. Ott, '17; W. F. Kamm, '16. The Illinois team led in Class C, in which were also Pennsylvania, Notre Dame, Worcester Polytechnical Institute, Kansas Agricultural College, Oregon Agricultural College, Missouri, Arizona, Louisiana.

Sixth Annual Ag Roundup

The sixth annual Ag roundup March 21 in the new Stock Pavilion was attended by the usual enthusiastic crowd of good-natured south campus folk. The grand finale of the evening came when a muscular pig anointed with axle-grease was liberated and a number of contestants allowed to try to corral it. The winner, who in the natural course of events would have received the pig, was reminded strikingly of the high cost of living when he was handed a silver loving cup.

Vote Again On Saloons

A large number of students, both men and women, voted at the Champaign township election April 7, when the proposal to establish saloons just outside of the University four-mile limit was defeated 2,798 to 1,360. As is generally known, all territory within four miles of

the University is anti-saloon by State law; just outside of this radius saloons might be opened at Rising, Leverett, and Staley's if the majority of voters so declared.

Papoose Mix-up Picnic for '16

Almost 400 attended the freshman "Mix-up" April 4. This was the official celebration for the campus papeese, and was carried out with a flourish. The usual gingerbread et al, including pop, cob pipes, and soft cider were passed out, and a class meeting took place at the close of the festivities. The youngsters gravely decided to give their support for and loan their influence to the chimes memorial, the installation of which is hoped to be accomplished within two or three years after the class graduates in 1917.

The sophomores have decided upon a picnic as the official class jubilee. The faithful are to rally at Homer park some time in May. It is given out that the affair will be the first of its kind in the history of the University.

Play By Mask and Bauble

Higher Up, a farce comedy written by Mr. T. H. Guild, author of Two Strikes and of the Illinois Loyalty song, was presented by Mask and Bauble March 28 before an audience that filled Illinois theater. The play was directed by Mr. F. K. Cowley, instructor in architecture. The cast was as follows:

Sormon Eliot (Babe).....Stephen Birch
Jim Bowe (Jumbo).....Hale Byers
Clark Salton (Sal).....Mitchell Wolter
Mrs. Brown.....Mae Sexauer
Mary Brown.....Richardine Woolman
"Cap" Riggs.....N. M. Kneisly
Mrs. Cruller.....Maude Marks
Henry Hedges.....E. F. Walser
Kay Manners.....Margaret Walkerly
Fred Butt.....R. H. Humphreys
Julia Bandy.....Ruth Messenden
Aunt Jane.....Stella Gonsior
Mr. Riley.....A. M. Baker
Eloise Eldrich.....Jane Link

Doings Of the Organizations

Y. M. C. A. officers were elected March 24 as follows: president, Peter J. Nilsen, '15, of Ardinal, Norway; vice president, J. W. Watson, '16, of De Kalb; recorder, Gordon Cadisch, '17, of Cleveland, Ohio; treasurer, Professor I. O. Baker, '74. A. R. Siebens, G. H. Pike, R. R. Zipprodt, and A. H. Grunewald, all juniors, were elected directers.

The following men are new members of Scabbard and Blade, the honorary military fraternity: Seniors—C. P. Fletcher, H. C. Webster. Juniors—W. C. Armstrong, E. J. Bartz, L. C. Bow, L. H. Dunham, J. N. Greene, A. H. Grunewald, C. F. Hood, J. C. Hostetler, A. H. Huisken, L. D. Knapp, E. H. Pool, C. A. Nebel, M. E. Slater and R. R. Zipprodt.

Eight juniors have been elected to membership in Beta Gamma Sigma, honorary commercial fraternity: E. J. Bartz, H. L. Cummings, E. R. Dillavou, E. C. Elles, C. C. Gamble, G. B. McMillen, F. W. Postel, and R. C. Swope.

The following seniors and juniors have been initiated into Sigma Tau, a new society in the College of Engineering: Seniors—C. Meyer, E. C. Prouty, R. E. Thomas, J. K. Tuthill, J. A. Wilson. Juniors—H. E. Austin, E. R. Broadbent, J. B. Chartrand, M. S. Dutton, C. F. Hood, T. D. Randall, J. M. Silkman, E. H. Stewart, F. S. Wells, E. A. Williford.

Illiola Literary society announces the pledging of Bess East, '16; Elsie Baechtold, '15; Harriet James, '17; Grace Gay, '17; Vivian King, '16; and Helen Whipple, '16.

Juniors elected to membership in Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering society, are: H. E. Austin, I. R. Cline, B. E. Dirks, A. K. Fogg, R. Green, M. Holmburger, E. A. James, F. A. K. Marx, R. L. Morrell, P. J. Nilsen, H. B. Rogers, P. J. Sweeny, M. C. Taylor, G. W. Watts, E. A. Williford.

The Normal School club, a new organization of alumni of the state normal schools, has elected these officers: president, Alma Neill; vice president, D. B. Fager; secretary, C. E. Chatten; treasurer, L. S. Linder.

Alpha Delta Sigma, honorary advertising fraternity, is a new organization. The chapter is affiliated with the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. The local members of the fraternity are: W. F. Fielder, B. S. Fisher, E. C. Prouty, F. M. Cockrell, A. C. Strong, W. M. Smith, V. H. Warfield, R. P. Hall, F. S. Wells, all seniors; and H. McJohnston, assistant in English.

The Walking club is a new brotherhood for those who would replace the speedometer with the pedometer. Professor Wilhelm Miller is the originator. Professors Oldfather and Zeleny were aids in a hike on April 11. Meandering through the zoology field-trip country around the Vermilion river is the backbone of the constitution.

Permission has been granted to a selection of students from Arkansas to organize the Arkansas club. Just what the verein's sphere of achievement is to be is not divulged.

Seniors' Tours Of Inspection

Three parties of students accompanied by professors utilized the early part of April for inspection trips to Chicago and vicinity. The seniors in the department of municipal and sanitary engineering went on an inspection trip April 7, 8, and 9 to various places of interest to engineers.

About twenty senior architects were taken on a tour of inspection beginning April 6 and extending to Easter vacation.

The chemists and chemical engineers journeyed to Chicago and adjoining towns to see practical work in oil refineries, cement plants, etc.

A Hasty Look At the Illio

The 1915 *Illio* manuscript was given its final caress by the editors early in April, and by this time should be well on its way through the printery. From what can be sipped from a hurried itinerary through the manuscript, it would appear that the book is as luscious quite as the 1914 product. R. I. Shawl of Peoria and F. S. Wells of Aurora are at the head of the editorial and business staffs.

The book is dedicated to President James, and a biography of him occupies several pages. A brief history of the University for the past ten years follows. Biographical sketches of all the new faculty members are included. The senior section, arranged by colleges instead of in one alphabetical list, is prefaced by three pages of "The most popular seniors." These were selected by ballot. In the division of publications signed articles describe each periodical. One noteworthy thing about the art work is the excellence of the drawings made by Louise Woodroofe, '14.

The Part the Students Have

Students paid enough in fees to the University the first semester to build an addition to the Library three times as large as that now going up. Enough money should be left over to pay off the first installment on the chimes which the seniors want to have ringing before six years have passed. With the expert assistance of a few of the student financial kings whose puckered brows one sees reared behind tortoise-shell rimmed spectacles wherever money changes ownership, the entire amount of fees—$67,971.63, to be painfully precise—might be arranged to cover also the expense of fitting up the Illinois Union building.

The incidental fees make up the largest item—over half, in fact, of the total amount paid. Laboratory fees, ap-

proximately one-fifth, come next. Matriculation fees, tuition, special and music fees appear next in order.

A glance at the laboratory charges shows that chemistry with $7,647.50 had over seven times as large an income from students as did physics, the nearest competitor. The smallest amount ($6) came from psychology. The sums grade steadily upward in such order as mining engineering, municipal and sanitary engineering, ceramics, entomology, physiology, geology, architecture, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, theoretical and applied mechanics, zoology, botany, etc.

The largest amount of special fees was collected from students taking special examinations at $5 each. "Change fees" come next, followed with the charges paid by listeners and by late registrants.

And At Other Publications

R. V. Waller, '16, of Elkhart, Ind., has been elected editor of the *Technograph* for 1914-'15. Max Rukin, '16, of Cleveland, Ohio, is manager. This year's magazine, edited and managed by A. Elmendorf and E. C. Prouty, is a creditable publication. Articles well worth reading that have recently appeared include several by Leonard V. James, '06; Some Suggestions to the Undergraduate, by A. F. Robinson, '80; Acoustics of Auditoriums, by Dr. F. R. Watson of the department of physics. The latter article explains a great deal of the mystery enveloping but not suppressing the Auditorium echo.

The *Illinois Magazine* has been dressed this year in covers more gaudy than have ever before appeared, but otherwise is sailing on a decidedly even keel. Some of the poems contributed by Lucile Needham, ex-'15, have been the subject of favorable comment. Those who enjoy a refined Irvin Cobb view of London might do worse than read Doing London, by Mildred Drew.

A. R. Rohlfing, '14, and H. E. Webber, '15, have been placed at the helm of the *Dope Sheet*, the annual almanac and weather forecast issued by the athletic association for advertising the Interscholastic.

Scholarship Statistics

Fraternity and sorority scholarship records do not show much change in the rankings of the organizations with the exception, perhaps, that more than usual of the local clubs for men are well up in the column. It will be noticed that the highest averages for both the women and the men are approximately the same.

A list of the average grades made by members of the various sororities at the University shows an average standing of 84.74, as compared with 85.93 for non-sorority girls. The list follows:

Kappa Kappa Gamma	88.05
Kappa Alpha Theta	86.73
Alpha Xi Delta	86.22
Gamma Phi Beta	85.39
Sigma Kappa	84.77
Delta Gamma	84.64
Pi Beta Phi	84.52
Alpha Omicron Pi	84.39
Chi Omega	84.05
Achoth	83.72
Alpha Chi Omega	82.98
Alpha Delta Pi	81.20

The fraternity grades follow:

Acanthus	85.02
Iris	85.00
Zeta Psi	84.21
Tau Kappa Epsilon	83.14
Phi Gamma Delta	82.94
Pi Omicron	82.52
Delta Tau Delta	82.50
Alpha Delta Phi	82.32
Psi Delta	82.15
Delta Upsilon	82.05
Triangle	81.94
Alpha Tau Omega	81.72
Chi Beta	81.60
Phi Delta Theta	81.10
Phi Sigma Kappa	81.02
Zeta Beta Tau	81.02
Ilus	81.02

Acacia	81.00
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	80.87
Sigma Pi	80.68
Chi Phi	80.47
Theta Delta Chi	80.31
Alpha Sigma Phi	80.14
Psi Upsilon	80.04
Phi Alpha Delta	79.91
Sigma Chi	79.69
Delta Kappa Epsilon	79.55
Chi Psi	79.52
Kappa Sigma	79.50
Phi Delta Phi	79.33
Phi Kappa	78.81
Phi Kappa Sigma	78.62
Delta Omega	78.33
Phi Kappa Psi	78.12
Sigma Nu	77.83

PARAGRAPHS

REPORTS WERE CIRCULATED early in March that the cadet regiment might be called out to take part in the Mexican War. After some of the young soldiers had gone through a few sleepless nights Major Webster made the statement that no call to arms was likely to be made, and that students wishing to fight in Mexico might enlist in the regular way.

THIRTY-TWO STUDENTS were dropped the first semester because of unsatisfactory work. Fifteen were in the College of Engineering, seven each in Literature and Arts and Sciences, and Agriculture, and three in the College of Law.

A SENIOR MOUSTACHE contest now under full sail is to end May 2, the date of the senior stag.

PERSONALS

M. A. Van Doren, '14, president of the senior class, won the first prize offered by the *Call of the Moose Magazine* for the best short story submitted. He was one of forty contestants.

T. C. Stone, '14, was awarded first place in a W. C. T. U. diamond medal contest held at Bloomington March 23. The subject of his oration was The Man of the Hour.

W. C. Ropiequet, '14, editor of the 1914 *Illio*, has been appointed city editor of the *Daily Illini* to take the place of Howard J. Burger, '14, who resigned.

A. V. Essington, '14, will represent the University in the Northern Oratorical league contest at Madison, Wis., May 3. His selection followed a preliminary tryout held at the University February 13. His subject is The Modern Vulture.

INDEX

The figures in brackets refer to volume, number, and page in previous issues of *Fortnightly Notes*, where more extended discussions of the subjects have been given.

No more pledging of high school pupils at Interscholastic. [II:2:15].

The tango. [II:2:15].

Post Exam Jubilee. [II:3:21].

Home Coming next fall, November 13, 14, 15. [II:4:28].

Earnings of students first semester. [II:4:29].

Senior memorial. [II:4:28]; [II:5:38].

Piff and Company rejected. [II:5:38].

Illio roast contest. [II:5:38].

Advance payment for prep suits. [II:5:38].

Students clean up streets. [II:5:37].

Memorial services for Miss Reno. [II:6:47].

Van Doren senior president. [II:6:46].

Phi Delta Psi changed from honorary junior to senior society. [II:5:38].

ATHLETICS

BASEBALL

The baseball team, fifteen strong, left for the south April 7 to encounter Alabama, Georgia Tech, Georgia, and Tennessee during Easter vacation and a few days beyond.

Alabama was defeated 9 to 5 in a ten-inning battle April 9, but on the following day the Georgia Institute of Technology was the winner by the score of 3 to 2. On the second day the southerners won also, the count standing 5 to 2. The



SCARLET FEVER PATIENT, EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, NURSES, AND UNIVERSITY FIRE TRUCK USED FOR DELIVERY WAGON

game with the University of Georgia was taken 2 to 1. A 1 to 1 tie was played in a six-inning contest with Tennessee.

The first Conference game was set for April 18, with Northwestern. Millikin was played three days later. The complete schedule of games was printed in the *Quarterly* for January.

Only four veterans—Captain Phelps, Suter, Thomas, and Larson—were taken on the trip south. The entire infield was made up of new men. Those in the party were: Catchers—Bradley, McRobie. Pitchers—Thomas, Larson, Halas, Vestlund, Gunkel. Infielders—Arbuckle, Crowbridge, Krebs, Shaffer, Nye. Outfielders—Tholmle, Suter, Phelps.

INTERSCHOLASTIC

Entries for Interscholastic will be classified according to the size of the school from which they come. Class A will include all from schools the attendance at which is 400 or over; all others will compete in Class B. This arrangement is intended to encourage the smaller high schools, competitors from which have been dropping out in the last few years because of the easy superiority of the larger institutions.

In other ways the Interscholastic will not be unlike its predecessors, although the freshmen of the University say that they intend to utilize the occasion for a cap-burning".

BASKETBALL

Sven Duner, '15, of Wheaton, was elected basketball captain March 23 at a banquet given by Coach Jones for the players. He has been playing for the last two years.

TRACK

The outdoor Conference season does not begin until May 2, when Purdue will be met at Lafayette. Coach Gill decided not to enter a team in the Pennsylvania games April 26, but did expect to have several relay men in the Drake University relay carnival at Des Moines, Ia., April 19. A brief review of the indoor season was given in the *Fortnightly* for April 1.

SWIMMING

See *Fortnightly Notes,* April 1, for a review of the season, which ended March 20.

INDEX

The figures in brackets refer to the volume, number, and page of previous issues of *Fortnightly Notes,* where more extended discussions of the subjects have been given.

Minnesota, Chicago, Wisconsin and Purdue basketball games. [II:2:15-16].

Wisconsin and Missouri Athletic club swimming meets. [II:2:16].

Director Huff's tour of eastern universities; description of the new courses in athletic coaching. [II:3:22-23].

Second basketball game with Purdue; game with Indiana. [II:3:23].

Second basketball game with Minnesota; defeat by Wisconsin; defeat of Northwestern; scores for the season. [II:4:29].

Track meet won from Ohio State. [II:4:29].

Swimmers defeated by Chicago and Northwestern; scores for all meets except the Conference. [II:4:29-30].

Spring football. [II:4:30].

Breton and summer baseball. [II:4:30].

Swimmers defeated in Conference. [II:6:47].

Reviews of basketball, track, and swimming seasons. [II:5:39] [II:6:47-48].

Gymnastic athletics. [II:5:48].

THE ALUMNI

TENTATIVE PROGRAM OF ALUMNI ACTIVITIES AT COMMENCEMENT

(Reprinted from *Fortnightly Notes* for March 15)

Monday

1:30 P. M.—BAND CONCERT, NORTH CAMPUS

1:30-3:30 P. M.—LAWN FESTIVAL

Alumni reunion of classes by groups according to the constitution; standards to designate centers for each group; refreshments by classes holding quinquennial reunions

4:00 P. M.—MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

6:00 P. M.—MEETING OF ALUMNI COUNCIL, AND DINNER GIVEN BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE COUNCIL

8:00 P. M.—RECEPTION, AND REUNION OF GREGORY MATRICULANTS, WOMAN'S BUILDING

Exhibit of mementos of Gregory days in College; photographs of all classes, 1872-'83

Tuesday

9:00 A. M.—REUNION, WOMAN'S BUILDING

9:40 A. M.—ALUMNI PROCESSION TO AUDITORIUM, LED BY THE BAND; class banners; arm bands; other decorations and insignia

10:00 A. M.—ANNUAL ALUMNI CONVOCATION, PRESIDENT BULLARD PRESIDING; annual report

10:30 A. M.—CONVOCATION OF UNIVERSITY IN MEMORY OF REGENT GREGORY, PRESIDENT JAMES PRESIDING; speakers:

President James

Mr. Fred L. Keeler, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan

Professor Martin L. D'Ooge, Professor *Emeritus* of Greek in the University of Michigan

Mr. Henry M. Beardsley, '79, of Kansas City, Mo.

1:00 P. M.—ANNUAL ALUMNI DINNER

Songs; no speeches

3:30 P. M.—EXERCISES AT GRAVE OF DR. GREGORY

4:00 P. M.—RECEPTION BY FACULTY OF COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING TO ALUMNI, SENIORS, AND OTHERS, IN THE DEAN'S OFFICE

4:30 P. M.—MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

6:00 P. M.—CLASS DINNERS, ETC.

8:00 P. M.—PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

IRA OSBORN BAKER CELEBRATION

Rarely has an American educator been o signally honored as was Professor ra O. Baker at a reception and dinner iven March 17, at hotel LaSalle, Chi-ago, celebrating his forty years of act-:e, continuous service on the faculty of ıe College of Engineering of the Uni-ersity. Noted engineers and educators rom coast to coast were in attendance. he majority of those present, in fact, re known nationally in the profession. he American technical societies also ere represented in person by their residents, each of whom extended fe-citations and congratulations to Pro-essor Baker on behalf of their re-pective organizations. And a feature orthy of special note is that more than thousand messages regretting inability ɔ attend were received.

The room in which the afternoon re-eption, to which ladies were invited, as held was crowded for nearly two ours. At this reception many of Pro-essor Baker's friends and former stu-ents had an opportunity to visit briefly ith him. Several reunions of alumni roups occurred at the same time.

Prior to entering the banquet hall in he evening Professor Baker, with the ssistance of a reception committee, reeted all in attendance. Here again ere many minor reunions of alumni by lasses and much visiting among the uests.

Seating arrangements for the dinner nabled those who attended the Univer-ity at similar periods to be grouped gether. The numerous guests present lso were specially seated to place them mong those with whom they were ac-uainted. This seating plan added reatly to the enjoyment of the evening. ncidentally, it emphasized the charac-er of the attendance, by bringing forty f America's best known civil engineer-ng educators at four tables; by group-ng thirteen railroad chief engineers, and by seating thirty-odd consulting engineers of national reputation near each other.

It was fitting that William David Pence, '85, a graduate of the civil engineering department of the College of Engineering, should serve as toastmaster. Charles H. Blackall, '95, than whom none knows Professor Baker better, responded most ably to the toast "Ira Osborn Baker." Mr. Blackall gave a remarkably effective portrayal of "Baker—the educator, the engineer, and the man." He outlined those characteristics which have so thoroughly endeared Professor Baker in the minds of "his boys," many of whom of wide professional reputation were on hand. He indicated why such a large percentage of the men who had worked under Professor Baker had been successful to the fullest extent. He showed why Professor Baker's work and writings had given him a remarkably high standing in the profession. Finally, he left the conviction that Professor Baker was above all a man of the type whom it is a pleasure to call a true American citizen.

Greetings were extended to Professor Baker from the American Society of Civil Engineers by its president, Hunter McDonald; the American Society for Testing Materials, by Arthur N. Talbot, '81, president; the American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, by Henry S. Jacoby, vice president; the Illinois Society of Engineers, by John J. Harmon, '02, president; the American Railway Engineering Association, by Edwin F. Wendt, president; the Western Society of Engineers, by E. H. Lee, president; the University of Illinois, by President James, and from the alumni by Lincoln Bush, '88, and Warren R. Roberts, '88.

A humanistic trend characterized all of the addresses. This keen tone, matched by the interest manifested by the serious minded men present, indi-

cated a most harmonious audience stirred by deep emotions. In this frame of mind, nothing worth while was impossible to the speakers and their audience. The spirit of service to the community and of the obligation of the engineer to his fellow citizens that was expressed portends much for the economic welfare of this country and for the future of the engineering profession.

In a characteristically strong speech, Dr. James gave the assembly some new impressions of the obligations to the community which are realized by those responsible for the administration of the great state universities. He also demonstrated that these institutions need more of the brains of the community, rather than merely of its money. He further showed how the engineering schools of the country must lead the way in the profession, the same as the medical and law schools do now, if they are to fulfill their purpose. These thoughts not only were well received by his audience, but have been discussed most favorably since.

Professor Baker responded to the two hours of tribute which had been paid him in a way so effective as to surprise even those who know him best. In a voice choked with emotion he began by saying, "I would be of mighty peculiar timber if what has been said here tonight did not stir me to the bottom of my soul." But he soon regained composure and launched into a review of his impressions during the evening, and of some of the milestones in his forty years in the profession, which was an extremely effective expression of the man himself.

In closing, Professor Baker directed attention to that future time when his successor should be similarly honored. He said, "I cannot wish him more happiness than I have in my work. I cannot wish him more joy than I have in the success of the men who graduated under me. I cannot wish him more honor when he comes to lay down his work than a reception like this.. I heartily pledge him my unlimited support."

WHAT THE CLASS OF '74 EXPECTS TO DO

Mrs. Alice Cheever (Bryan), secretary of '74, has the plans all perfected for the reunion of that class at Commencement time. On Monday afternoon, June 15, the members will assemble on the front campus around the standard designated for them. As much as possible of a reunion will be indulged in there. The assembly will then move to Mrs. Bryan's home, 508 south Fourth st. There from 4 to 6 P. M. the reunion will be continued. Reminiscences of all kinds will be exchanged; letters from those unable to be present will be read. Those oratorically gifted may be called upon for speeches. The merrymaking is to continue in this fashion until 6, when a general adjournment will be taken. The next point of interest will be the University Club, where Professor I. O. Baker, one of the notables of the class, will be the host at dinner. Heroic efforts are to be made to break away in time to attend the general reunion in the Woman's building, which begins at 8 p. m. It is believed that by the time this is over with most of the old grads should be ready for their nightcaps.

On Tuesday the class expects to take in as much as possible of the exercises, in particular those at the grave of Dr. Gregory, beginning at 3:30 P. M. From 4 to 8 the visitors will be entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Foster, 713 west Green st., Champaign. One of the main attractions will be the music furnished by Mr. Foster and his family.

If these energetic '74s, who have been out of the University *forty years,* can plan, carry out, and enjoy to the utmost

o strenuous a program as this, what ould some of the later classes do, once ıey became aroused?

MONTHLY MEETINGS ARE WELL LIKED

That the monthly meetings of the St. ouis Illini club have come to stay apears likely from the success of the rst gathering, March 28, which was at-nded by thirty-five. Dinner was erved at 8:30, and was followed by erything from an exhibition of danc-g by Randolph Eide, "Red" Willmore, id Henry Merker, to a resounding peech by "Shorty" Webb. After-din-er speeches had not been contemplated, it the recent marriage of Shorty could ardly be passed by in silence and the ily reasonable thing to do seemed to to have him explain everything. The minutive orator of East St. Louis reponded ably. "Spot" Austin, who was town to fill a vaudeville engagement, ew a number of cartoons.

The next meeting will be held the lt Saturday in April. The entertainent committee promise more excitement. An Illini Club playlet and the sociation lecture, A Half Hour at linois, are two of the attractions for t evening. The place of meeting will pbably be the Press club rooms in the Railway Exchange building. An incase in attendance of 100 per cent is nfidently expected.

Some of those who came out to the st gathering are: J. VanDervoort, '; C. A. Fairweather, '05; Art Ogle, '1; Charles Ogle, '13; Randolph Eide, '; A. W. Buckingham, '11; L. E. Mer, '14; E. L. Connell, '12; C. W. Ernist, '13; P. E. Johnston, '12; W. V Ainsworth, '12; W. C. Hueckel, '08; C en Ward, '07; H. Runkel, '11; E. E. Ellman, '12; L. L. Helm, '12; E. B. Ntleton; G. A. Barth, '10; C. K. Rowlad, '11; J. W. Thomsen, '10; G. J. Lee, '13; H F. Merker, '98; Don Austi '11; F. C. Bagby, '07; C. S. Butler, o George Pfisterer, '08; L. E. Fischer, '93; C. C. Willmore, ex-'11; Andrew Remick, '10; E. J. Bradley, '12; J. M. Goodwin, '01; R. W. Siler, '05.

A. W. Buckingham, secretary-treasurer, announces the following committee appointments:

Membership—A. W. Buckingham, '11, Chairman; George E. Pfisterer, '08; C. Willmore, ex-'11; C. K. Rowland, '11.

Entertainment—Comfort S. Butler, '09, Chairman; Randolph Eide, '10; H. F. Merker, '98.

Advertising—W. J. Fairback, Chairman; F. C. Bagby, '07; Andrew B. Remick, ex-'10; L. Little, '10; J. W. Thomsen, '10.

Weekly Luncheons—G. A. Renard, ex-'11, Chairman; W. C. Berkemeyer, '12; Don Scott, '93; L. C. F. Metzger, '05; J. Wittich, '13.

Financial and Auditing—L. E. Fischer, '98, Chairman; A. S. Kleeman; H. Z. Hopkins; W. D. Mathis, ex-'14; R. L. Stevenson; Owen Ward, '07.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL FOR NEW YORK

Fifty-three persons, most of whom were alumni, attended the eleventh annual dinner given by the Alumni Association of New York on the evening of April 4 at the Whitehall club, 17 Battery place. The celebration was in the form of a cabaret dinner and dance, interspersed with Illinois songs and speeches between the courses. From the opening song, Illinois Loyalty, to the close of the festivities the merry-making was of the kind that few other than Illini experience. Talks were made by the retiring president, A. L. Moorshead, ex-'99; by J. J. Cushing, '76, a former president; D. B. Cruse, '84; Lincoln Bush and F. L. Davis, '88; and by J. W. Woodrow, Rhodes scholar. A letter from President James was read by the secretary. The guests of the evening were Mrs. Webb, daughter of Dr. Gregory, the first regent of the University, and Gregory Webb, her son.

Officers elected were: President, F.

L. Davis, '88; vice president, H. V. Swart, '06 (reelected); secretary, W. F. Schaller, '10, M. S. '12 (reelected).

Alumni present were: J. J. Cushing, '76; R. R. Conklin, '80; D. B. Corse, '84; Lincoln Bush and F. L. Davis, '88; J. H. Radley, '89; H. W. McCandless, '90; H. S. Piatt, '92; J. A. Kinkead, '93; T. F. Holtzmann, '95; A. L. Moorshead, ex-'99; C. H. Chapman, '01; G. B. Barackman, '02; Laura M. Gibbs, '02; D. H. Kelley, '04; H. F. Wright, '05; H. C. Wood and Mrs. Wood, ex-'06; G. H. Whipple, H. V. Swart, and F. G. Moore, '06; A. T. Buyers and W. W. Stifler, '08; W. F. Schaller, '10; H. R. Partridge, T. B. Dole, Ruth Messenger, J. W. Woodrow, Miss Curtis, and Leon Goldmerstein, '11; Mildred Talbot, R. L. Vanniman, and L. H. Graves, '12.

The letter of invitation sent out was a decidedly lively affair. Parts of it are here given:

FELLOW ILLINI:—

Doesn't it sound worth while when we announce that this is to be a ROUND TABLE CABARET—NON-SPEECH MAKING affair?

The venerable speaker's table, with its dignity, throat aches and brain fag, is to be absolutely abolished. Every table will be the head table. We'll eat awhile and dance awhile and eat again, and most of all—we'll visit around and renew acquaintance as we've never done before.

We'll dance at least one Dan Tucker before the dessert is served and you all know how that works—a change of dancing partners every time the orchestra leader blows a whistle. You just can't keep from getting acquainted with all the new-comers and you are sure to have at least a few minutes with all the old-time school friends.

Of course, while you are enjoying the different courses some of the old-timers will bob up and give us three-minute conversational monologues—not speeches—telling some of the things that happened to them at ILLINOIS. Pioneer Frank L. Davis can't be kept from saying a word in the interest of his fellow architectural-agriculturists; J. W. Woodrow may be allotted three minutes on "An American Scholar's Experience at Oxford," and popular demand will probably pry a few words—only a few, mind you—from Lincoln Bush, David Carse and President Moorshead.

C. W. Schroeder, our deservedly popular terpsichorean expert, has had our ILLINOIS airs arranged for the irresistible rendition by all present of The Boneyard Dip, The Back Campus Glide, The Exam Hesitation, T Champaign Reel, The Prexy Carpet Wig and other derivations of the present dances, the names of which at least are s gestive of familiar events at ILLINOIS.

RECORD ATTENDANCE AT PITTSBURG

The eighth annual banquet by t University of Illinois club of Pittsbu given on March 27 at the Univers club, was attended by 46, the larg number ever assembling at any of t club's meetings. John N. Chester, ' was toastmaster. Professor A. N. T bot, '81, delivered his lecture on alun engineers, illustrated by over 100 slid The audience showed appreciation this talk, which except for the Assoc tion lecture, A Half Hour at Illinois, the only thing of its kind in existen Frank H. Clark, '90, general super tendent of motive power for the Ba more and Ohio railroad, made an exc lent speech, in which he revealed fact that he has not lost any loyalty Illinois. He has a son in the Univ sity. Dr. John A. Brashear, known one of Pittsburg's best loved citize was another speaker, and was made honorary member of the club. He v ited the University late in March a delivered a popular address on astr omy.

Song leaflets were distributed c taining not only the Illini classics, others such as The Bull-Dog, Quilting Party, Polly-Wooly-Doo Old Oaken Bucket, and Old Folks Home. Identification ribbons and p cards in Illinois colors were also p vided. The pleasing success of meeting was due to the efforts of banquet committee, consisting of U L. Peoples, '90, chairman; E. K. H '95; J. N. Chester, '91; C. D. Terry,

Officers elected are: President, C Terry, '97; vice president, W. E. H '10; secretary-treasurer, K. N. Ta '09. These officers with Bryant Ba ter and Miss Howard form the ex tive committee.

Among those present were: U. J. L. Peoples, '90, Mrs. Peoples, and Miss Peoples; Nellie Jillsen, '88; S. B. Flagg, '04, and Mrs. Flagg; L. F. Hamilton, '97, and Mrs. Hamilton, '97; C. D. Terry, '97, and Mrs. Terry; J. N. Chester, '91; Miss Mann; Bertha Randall, '03; E. K. Hiles, '95; A. S. Giddings, '10; I. B. Stiefel, '12; Bryant Bannister, '11; R. R. Jardine; K. H. Talbot, '10; W. E. East, '10; C. M. Whaite; S. L. Miller, '12; R. E. Cullings, '10; G. H. Cole; Horace C. Porter, '97; H. D. Easterbrook, '10; H. F. Gonnerman, '08; B. A. Beinlich, 10; C. E. Connard, '08; A. L. Nelson; W. A. Blakeslee; and the Misses Howard, Corbett, Arken, Anderson, Poole, Lafferty, Brown, Kindle, Bliss, Otto, and Jennings.

FESTIVITIES ENJOYED AT DETROIT

Detroit alumni held their annual banquet on the evening of April 4 at the Hotel Tuller. Twenty-four alumni and their friends were present. Letters of greeting were read from President James, Vice President Kinley, Dean Clark, and from Dr. F. W. Scott, Secretary of the Alumni Association. Adam T. Strohm, '00, was elected president; T. A. McRae, '96, vice president; G. B. Allen, '11, secretary-treasurer.

The program, which was in charge of Ferdinand Jehle, '10, as toastmaster, opened with the familiar By Thy Rivers. J. L. Allen, '97, spoke on Illinois in the Early Nineties. Erno B. Pletcher, 11, sang Rose of My Heart. Sarah D. McKay, '07, of the State Eugenics Society of Lansing, had as her subject, Future Illini. O. C. Randolph, '13, discussed University athletics. Agnes Hahill sang Candle Lightin' Time. F. A. Pruitt, '07, read University greetings, and T. W. Walton, '10, as the retiring president made a short talk. Illinois Loyalty closed the program. A business meeting was held afterward.

"Our year, I think, may be called a successful one," writes Erno B. Pletcher, the retiring secretary, who has devoted not a little of his time in attending to the welfare of the club, "but I believe that our work has paid. Since the banquet I am happy indeed to be counted one of the Detroit club's first officers. It is a pleasure to have served the Illinois people in Detroit; it is a double pleasure to have been permitted to work for them with the hearty backing we have had from you and other University officials.

"The officers for next year are good, capable men. The feeling in the organization is good, and feeling of loyalty to the University is growing as we get farther away from it in years. The old administration will turn in and help boost the new for the coming year. I think our prospects are especially bright."

CLUB TAKING FORM AT CINCINNATI

Alumni of Cincinnati met on March 12 to form the preliminary organization of an Illini club for that city. Charles Kennan, '12, had been looking up the alumni, and was able to locate enough to give the club a good beginning. J. H. Wallace presided at the meeting. A general discussion of how the new club should start out and what activities it should participate in was then heard. Mr. Kennan was appointed to make a study of the constitutions used by other clubs, and report on what would be best for the Cincinnati organization. The invitation of Mrs. Edna Slutes to hold the next meeting (March 26) at her home was then accepted. Several alumni unable to be present—E. G. Greenman, S. G. Lowrie, F. L. Swanberg, and Alice B. Coy—wrote letters of regret, which were read.

The following people answered to rollcall: R. M. French, E. H. Stone, J. H. Wallace, Ray Greenman, F. G. Alsfelder, Mr. Barclay, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Edna Slutes, Miss Ruth Hyndman, Miss Julia W. Merrill, C. M. Kennan.

At the second meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Slutes, it was decided to have the Association lecture, A Half Hour at Illinois, given April 30. At that time the club is to be given its real start. Members are to be taken in from many of the adjoining towns, as the excellent interurban service makes it easy for people in neighboring localities to reach Cincinnati.

CLUB FOR CAMBRIDGE AND BOSTON

Alumni attending Harvard University together with other Illini of Cambridge, Boston, and neighboring localities took the first steps in the formation of the Boston Illini club at a meeting March 31. George Wood, '13, was chosen temporary chairman, and T. A. Fritchey, Jr., '13, secretary. Plans were made for a dinner to be given at Boston the latter part of April, when the organization is to be perfected. "We intend to call upon all of the Boston alumni," writes Fritchey, who many will remember as a young man apparently of tireless energy, "and induce them to enlist in this good cause. Most of the other western universities of any importance are represented by alumni clubs here, and I see no reason why we should not be also."

SCHENECTADY'S DANCE APRIL 27

The Illini club of Schenectady, N. Y., now has a membership of thirty-five; an attendance of never less than half of this number has been present at the monthly luncheons which have recently been started. These were successful from the beginning. A prosperous year for the club is expected. A dance, given in conjunction with the Iowa and Purdue clubs in Schenectady, has been arranged for April 27. These clubs have followed the plan of giving these semi-annually for the last two years.

PEORIA ILLINI AND BAND CONCERT

The Illini club of Peoria made ambitious preparations for the concert given by the University Military Band April 14, always an event looked forward to with pleasant anticipations by the alumni of that city. A dance was held after the concert. The club has also planned to have a celebration next June, with Director Huff or Coach Gill as the main attraction. The Band gave a concert at Chicago the evening before.

BENEFIT LUNCHEON BY ALUMNAE

The May luncheon of the Alumnae Association of Chicago will be held May 6 at the home of Olive Chacey (Kuehn), '03, president of the association, 220 south Ridgeland ave., Oak Park. The money from the sale of tickets (fifty cents each) is to be used for the benefit of the Collegiate Bureau of Occupations. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present and help in this worthy movement.

MEETING AND ELECTION OUT WEST

An enjoyable meeting was held January 24 in Berkeley, Calif., by the Golden State Alumni association at the home of J. O. Davis, '86, 2644 Dwight way. As five of the class of '84 were present, including Professor S. W. Parr, the guest of honor and chief speaker, the class looked upon the affair as quite a reunion. The overwhelming majority of older graduates present was reflected in the election of officers: President, J. M. Forsyth, '81; vice president, Mary Tracy Earle (Horne), '85; secretary, Ella Barber, '84. Concerning the new officers, the secretary writes: "If more of the later graduates had been present the results would have been different, but since the older classes were honored this year we will see that more recent alumni will have the honors for 1915. We'll need their enthusiastic and up-to-date methods to give you the right kind of a reception when you visit the Panama Exposition. We older ones will be just as glad to see you, but we can't sing the new songs, and from want of early experience we can't even do

justice to the college yell, although we hate to admit it."

Another meeting was to be held April 11 at the home of Emil Lemme, '86, 337 Seventh ave., San Francisco.

GREETINGS FROM ILLINI IN JAPAN

Although we are not likely to forget the Illini club of Japan, we often allow correspondence to lapse until we can take up a stitch somewhere else and so neglect to greet these Illini across the Pacific as often as we should. We hear frequently from them; in this respect they are more conscientious sometimes than alumni who are neither over the ocean nor over the sea. The latest card from Japan is signed by S. Shiga, '93; S. Taniyama, '09; S. Tachibana; Y. Sida; P. A. Smith, '08; G. Fujimura, '11.

WASHINGTON MEETING AND ELECTION

A meeting of the Illini club of Washington was held on March 4. The members were hospitably entertained at the home of Sarah Ambler, '00, vice president of the club. The evening was delightfully spent; vocal selections by Mrs. W. L. Pollard and Victrola music added to the pleasure of the guests. After the annual election of officers, refreshments of ice cream, cake, and coffee were served. The club has planned a series of meetings for this spring, the first one of which will take place soon. Officers elected are: President, W. L. Chitty, '86; vice president, Sarah Ambler, '00; secretary, W. O. Gordon, '11; treasurer, L. H. Almy, '09.

MANN, '76, AND THE REPUBLICANS

James R. Mann, '76, although ridiculed mildly now and then by some newspapers, seems to be generally considered to be one of the most important of the Republicans. John Temple Graves, for instance, writing in *Cosmopolitan* for February, says that

> in the present era, Mann, of Illinois, is easily the most virile and most magnetic leader in the Republican ranks. He never misses a chance to score against the triumphant Democracy, and it must be said, in truth, that, from roll call to adjournment, he keeps the Democratic party in hot water of uncertainty by his activity and watchfulness to escape the fiery clutch of circumstances with which he grasps any sin of commission or any sin of omission that it may make.
>
> I don't know what the Republican party is going to do with the leader of the congressional minority, but I do know, if that great party measures its rewards with its obligations and its recognition with usefulness, that there is nothing that the Republican party holds in its hands for the future that is too good for the services it has received from James R. Mann, of Illinois.
>
> He is the author of the "white slave law", just now exciting such tremendous interest in the country. He was potential in the legislation that shaped the pure-food and -drug law, the amended railroad-rate law, the railroad anti-rebate law, creation of the department of Commerce and Labor, the railroad safety-appliance law, the law prohibiting the importation of smoking-opium, the new public-health-service law, in the railroad-hours-of-service law, and in a score or more of statutes which are now alive and virile in the life and history of the republic.

TECHS TRUE TO THEIR TRAINING

Graduates of the College of Engineering do not as a rule wander into occupations other than those for which their collegiate training has prepared them, according to figures compiled by the editors of the *Alumni Register*, the new directory of Illinois engineer graduates. Out of the 2,165 graduates of the College, 1,933 or 89 per cent are in some form of engineering work, and only 173 or 7 per cent have gone into other fields. The detailed statistics for those who have quitted engineering are:

	NO.	PCT.
Farmers and ranchmen	53	2.39
Merchants	31	1.42
Executive officers	19	.88
Editors	19	.88
Real estate, insurance	15	.68
Salesmen	10	.46
Army officers	8	.36
Bankers	6	.28
Physicians	5	.24
Lawyers	5	.24
Miscellaneous	3	.13
Total	173	7.96

Alumni who have remained in engineering are classified as follows:

	NO.	PCT.
Employes, engineering companies	1,270	63.2
Architects	318	14.6
Executive officers, engineering companies	130	6.
Teachers	95	4.6
Consulting engineers	20	.92
Total	1,933	83.32
Deceased	59	2.72
Grand total	2,165	100.00

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OBITUARIES

ALFRED T. MORROW, '73

Alfred T. Morrow, '73, died March 6 at Altamount, Kan., from a stroke of apoplexy. He had been making his home with his son, Dr. N. C. Morrow, for the past three years.

Mr. Morrow was born in 1845 in Grant county, Ind., and at the age of 28 graduated from the University in civil engineering. Five years later he married Harriet M. Case, who died in 1911. He entered the government service soon after his graduation, and for some years was engaged in a survey of the harbors of the Great Lakes. For several years he was a farmer in Kansas, but in 1888 went to Buenos Aires, S. A., to assist in railroad building and to survey the Uruguay river. He came back to the United States in 1891, and was made a member of the Mississippi river commission, a position he held until his retirement in 1911 on account of failing health. He went back to Kansas, where he died.

SOLON PHILBRICK, '84

Solon Philbrick, '84, of Champaign, died April 13 in a hospital at Springfield after an operation had been performed in the hope of relieving congestion of the kidneys from which he had suffered acutely for four days. He was in Springfield as judge of the appellate court of the third district in Illinois.

Judge Philbrick was born June 20, 1860, at Adeline, Ogle county. He was educated in the public schools, in the old University Academy, and graduated

in literature and science from the University in 1884. As a student he was a member of Philomathean, and participated in other undergraduate activities.

After graduation he spent several years in the law office of George W. Gere, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. From that time until 1903, when he was appointed circuit judge to fill a vacancy, he was associated with Mr. Gere, the firm being known as Gere and Philbrick. He also served as city attorney of Champaign, master in chancery, and as a member of the republican state central committee at large. He was re-elected in June, 1909, to the position of circuit judge. His second term would have expired next year.

Mr. Philbrick in 1891 married Miss Carrie J. Thomas of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who with two daughters, Lois and Gladys, survive him. The former is a member of the freshman class in the University. Two brothers—Ethan Philbrick, '81, of Baldwin, Ga., and Alvah Philbrick, '86, of Biloxi, Miss.,—and one sister, Mrs. W. T. Butler of Seattle, Wash., also survive him. He was a member of the Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Country Club, and Champaign County Bar association.

ARTHUR WILLIAM KIRKWOOD, '05

Arthur W. Kirkwood, secretary-treasurer of the Bourret-Kirkwood company, dealers in laundry machinery, died at the Minor hospital in Seattle, Wash., on February 14. His death was caused by an acute attack of appendicitis with which he was stricken on February 7. Kirkwood was born in Chicago on April 29, 1883. He was prepared for college in the Lake View high school of Chicago, and graduated from the University with the degree of bachelor of arts. He was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. Immediately after his graduation he went into the wholesale machinery business in Chicago. In 1908 he went to Seattle, where he bought a half interest in the laundry machinery and supply business of the Western Supply company, in which he was unusually successful and was well known in his business throughout the Pacific northwest. Services were held in Seatle on February 16, and in Chicago on February 21.

NEWS OF THE CLASSES

When you have a new address, position, wife, or child, notify the editor. Announcements sent to friends may reach the QUARTERLY, but probably will not. Mail your information direct, unless your class has a secretary; in any case please make sure that the QUARTERLY is kept in touch with you.

1872

C. W. Rolfe, 601 east John street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1873

Fred L. Hatch, Spring Grove, Illinois, Secretary

Rev, C. P. Graham, *la,* M. L., '93, is now pastor of the Logan View Presbyterian church at Laurel, Nebr. He and his wife have been heartily welcomed by the people. A delightful reception was given them on the evening of March 6, when the people came with well-filled baskets to enjoy a delightful supper, hearty devotional exercises, and a program of songs and addresses.

The Rev. Mr. Graham formerly lived at Alton. He was the first graduate of the University to enter the ministry.

1874

Mrs. Alice Cheever Bryan, 508 south Fourth street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

E. L. Drury writes from Los Angeles, where he has been sojourning this winter, that he is anxious to come to the reunion in June but is not sure that he can.

Charles P. Jeffers is full of ideas and plans for our anniversary reunion and

is coming to help carry them out.

J. L. Pierce announces that he and Mrs. Pierce and his sister, Fannie Pierce, will be here in June. He has found in his attic one of the traditional old trunks full of early University literature, so that doubtless he will come prepared for reminiscences.

1875

George R. Shawhan, 606 east Daniel street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The address of Mrs. Milton Moore (Amanda Campbell) has been changed from Clinton, Ill., to Reliance, S. D.

1876

Frank I. Mann, Gilman, Illinois, Secretary

1877

ELECTION OF SECRETARY

The members of this class have nominated the following persons to be secretary of the class: Mrs. Emma Piatt Llewellyn, La Grange, Ill.; J. C. Llewellyn, La Grange, Ill. Please use a blank which will be found in the advertising pages on which to vote for one or the other of these candidates at once. Mail to the secretary of the Association.

1878

E. M. Burr, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1879

Judge W. M. Butler, Cairo, Illinois, Secretary

Augusta Esther Butts (Camfield) *sci,* will conduct a party through Europe during the coming summer.

1880

Charles W. Groves, 701 west Church street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1881

Mrs. Virginia Hammet Talbot, 1011 west California avenue, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

The Secretary will be glad to receive from those who expect to return for commencement week information in regard to their plans, in order that arrangements may be made for their comfort.

J. E. Armstrong, *sci,* has been elected president of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Virginia M. Hammet (Talbot), *sci,* will represent the Central Illinois Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae at the biennial meeting in Philadelphia April 13 to 17.

1882

N. S. Spencer, 401 west University avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1883

Judge J. F. Going, 221 Fremont street, Chicago, Illinois, Secretary

Katherine Peabody (Girling), *la,* of Glencoe, is a nominee for school trustee in the New Trier township spring election.

1884

Miss Keturah Sim, 508 west High street, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Last evening [April 13] I was startled by the sad news, "Judge Philbrick is dead." At first the statement seemed to me unbelievable. Seemingly, only a few weeks ago, I had enjoyed a short conversation with him on the street car. He appeared in good health and greeted me with the cordiality and cheer of college days. Before we parted I became aware, however, of a new quality in his nature. We were speaking of a murder trial, at which he had for several days presided as circuit judge. The trial involved two sons of highly respected parents.

"This is a very trying week," the judge remarked. To my response that I felt most keenly for my neighbors who were bereft of their only son, he replied, "I am acquainted with both families, and I sympathize deeply with both." I had never realized until then what an intense strain a conscientious, sympathetic judge, such as Solon Philbrick, must constantly undergo. And since that meeting I have thought more than once very seriously of the sympathetic

service our college friend and classmate did for human kind these many years.

I have been told that to a disinterested onlooker at trials where Judge Philbrick presided, he often appeared stern and, at times, brusque, but I have seldom, if ever, heard his decisions questioned. He kept strictly to the business in hand, and quibbling between attorneys, or discourtesies that savored of indignity, he would not tolerate. He possessed, not only good judgment and a thorough knowledge of the law, but a high sense of justice as well.

Mrs. S. W. Parr (Lucie Hall) has been ill at her home for some weeks.

Alma Braucher, of Lincoln, made a visit in Urbana the latter part of March. She is an active member of the woman's club of Lincoln.

A. C. Braucher has moved from Danville to Lincoln.

1885

ELECTION OF SECRETARY

The members of '85 have nominated the following persons to be secretary of the class: Charlotte Switzer, Champaign, Ill.; Mrs. Bessie Plank Thompson, Winamac, Ind. Please use a blank which will be found in the advertising pages on which to vote for one or the other of these candidates at once. Mail to the secretary of the Association.

Lizzie M. Wright (Canaday) and Miles Walden Canaday celebrated their silver wedding anniversary on April 3 by giving a musicale from 3 to 5 o'clock, in the new First Congregational church, corner Ashland and Washington blvds., Chicago. Their son, Miles Jr., a freshman in the University, went from Champaign to be present on that occasion.

1886

. F. Bullard, 3001 south 29th street, Tacoma, Washington, Secretary

1887

Mrs. Angie Gayman Weston, 601 east Daniel street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The address of Grant W. Spear has been changed from 593 Riverside drive to 838 West End ave., New York City.

1888

Miss Mary C. McLellan, 706 west Park avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The secretary hopes to see a goodly proportion of '88 present at the alumni reunion June 16. Even if we did have an anniversary in 1913, come out and show the rest what a nice-looking bunch we really are and what '88 can do in the matter of loyalty to our Alma Mater! We are not offering barrels of lemonade or tubs of ice cream (see page 34, *Fortnightly Notes,* March 15) as special inducements, but will be "dee-lighted" to meet each other again. All the spring delights, such as spring house cleaning, spring sewing, and spring politics have engrossed the attention of the secretary so much that the class has been rather neglected. She had serious thoughts of running for alderman, but will content herself with polling for women voters and "checking" voters at the township election April 7. Please accept this apology and make a good showing at the June festivities.

Nellie McLean Lumley, with Dr. Lumley, '86, and their oldest son, Harold, a sophomore in the University, took a trip to Texas for the benefit of Harold's health. He was rather weak from the effects of an attack of measles. They returned late in March.

Effie Mathers Enlows, of Mason City, was in Champaign for two days in January and promised to come back to attend Commencement. Her time is pretty well taken up with home duties, church work, the woman's club, Eastern Star lodge, politics, and the public library, of which she is a generous patroness, having been very active in the starting of that institution.

1889

Miss Amy Coffeen, 806 south Fifth street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Dr. E. R. Victor, ex-'89, lives at Bakersfield, Cal.

Grace C. Smith, ex-'89, has a position in the postoffice at St. Louis, Missouri. Her address is 4157 Botanical ave.

Edward R. Lewis, ex-'89, of Duluth, Minn., is assistant to the general manager of the D. S. S. & A. railroad.

1890

Thomas Arkle Clark, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

So far as I can find out, the most of the members of 1890 are dead; or, if not dead, they are out of stamps, or do not know how to write. With the thought that I might stir up a little interest in the twenty-fifth anniversary, which arrives in a little over a year, I sent a letter to every member of the class. U. J. Lincoln Peoples, Keene, and Snyder responded to the touch. The rest apparently are ashamed of the class and kept a dead silence. Keene sent me the following, which I think is pretty likely true:

"Lives there a man with soul so dead, who when he opens the Blue Book, pretty well toward the front, does not find his thoughts racing back some twenty-five years to linger over the things that happened in the days of real sport. Even though some of the records are written very briefly, even confined to half a line, as that of Walter I. Manny, there is enough to awaken volumes of recollections. Now Walt Manny, as most of us know, isn't really a half-liner and ought not to be so modest.

"Old '90 has really given a pretty fair account of itself, if one but understands the abbreviations that appear in the *Record*. Could we but know more of the intimate things of interest concerning the members, there would be such a revival of the old spirit that life would take on a radiance it wore in the years that have gone. Our twenty-fourth anniversary is approaching and yet there are asterisks before only two names.

"We are pretty thoroughly scattered over the United States and represented in the uttermost parts of the earth. Sam Bawden is again in India, I suppose, pointing the way upward to the naked ones of that land; while Philamon Schaffer in Mexico is perhaps assisting as many as possible of the fellow countrymen in the opposite direction. We hope that Phil will be on top when the final settlement comes.

"The *Record* is tolerably interesting reading when one reads between the lines and remembers before the lines and knew all of the subjects more or less intimately before the lines were necessary.

"Of all the crowd, C. H. Shamel seems to have covered the most varied career and got away with it. Chemist, college professor, lawyer, authority on mining law, doctor of philosophy, life member of the Arctic club and an Elk.

"If '90 is to have a reunion in 1915, it would never be complete to the engineers without Willie Gilliland. Dear old Gilli. Lord! what a noisy rascal he was. He probably weighs something over 250 pounds by this time, and yet he accounts for himself in the Blue Book with one and a half lines. We might think of Gilli as an Elk or a Buffalo or even an Eagle, but not a word does he say. He never did have any of Shamel's ways of telling things, but he could make more of a row in the drawing room than all of the others combined, and certainly could pull a good stick at billiards. Gilli is also an authority on mining—but he doesn't say a word about it. He is as quiet about it as he was the time he subdued a member of the Switchmen's Union. It was during a torch-lighter procession at the time of a presidential campaign that there occurred a difference of opinion as to the right of way between two rival marching clubs. Gilli settled the question with a well-filled kerosene torch. He landed on the head of the offending switchman with such emphasis that the whole crowd took fire from the flying

air. He never would own that he did it, but he certainly was there with a torch that looked like a tin pancake.

"There are thirty-eight others whose faces appear as they used to be, when I turn over the pages of the *Record*. Wouldn't it be great to get together again?"

—

Occasionally I hear an echo of Sam Bawden and his missionary work. Sam seems to be some missionary, if we may judge from the number of things that he belongs to out there in the heathen world. Anna Boyle Junkersfeld is running all over the world seeing the sights, according to the newspapers, and Camp is trying to evangelize the world.

Edith Clark Kirkpatrick lives in Urbana, and I meet her sometimes as I walk down the street. She has a daughter nearly sixteen years old. Her brother Frank visited the University a week or two ago to see his son, who was a freshman in agriculture. I know that Jessie Ellars Hackett is still interested in the woman's clubs and politics in Tuscola, even if she doesn't know how to write a letter. Katherine Kennard is still living a quiet life in her old home in Champaign. There has been a rumor around lately that Kate was going to join the Progressives. Walter Manny, modest though his history is in the *Alumni Record*, is still the leading Democrat of the state. He gets out an original poem occasionally, and he is some power when it comes to Democratic politics.

Occasionally I have a word or letter from Ter Bush during intervals when he is free from his job of trying to furnish coal for the city of Chicago. White worked himself down a good deal last year and took a month off in Florida. He came back looking as fresh as ever. Some time perhaps the rest of them will write, but until they do we shall have to work our imaginations.

1891

Glenn M. Hobbs, American School of Correspondence, 58th street and Drexel avenue, Chicago, Secretary

Verily it is easier for a rich man to squeeze his swollen fortune through the hole in his income tax than for a literatist to burn the midnight oil to win fame and honor when he has a comfortable bank account. History gives abundant evidence that chill penury is the only true stimulus to genius, and here's another proof. Last spring we threw out some vague hints that with proper encouragement we would dash off a little poem typifying the season, just to liven things a bit. The encouragement was not forthcoming in very large quantities, but we were getting all worked up to the job anyway, when our worthy president (thinking, no doubt, to save us from what he considered a dead failure) did a little dashing himself and handed us a perfectly well-made, union label poem. In the face of such a dispensation of providence, we ceased to struggle. But this year we were *determined* to show the class that we could "pote" with the best of them and were right in the midst of the following brainstorm:

> Spring! from thy azure heights look down,
> With changeful moods of sun and rain,
> Send quickening life to this old earth,
> Still wrapped in winter's counterpane.

Something quite nifty, you see, and we were all prepared to continue *ad lib*, when in walked the special delivery boy with a fat package from Salt Lake City. Inside were copies of THIRTY-ONE letters from our dear ones which John Frederickson had gently but firmly abstracted from our unwilling little wanderer. (We are beginning to think, as no word has come from him since the operation, that the latter, while very successful, proved fatal and John has pickled him in Salt Lake. That was no sort of job for a concrete engineer, anyway; Gibby or T. Green should have been called into con-

sultation). But to return to the special delivery, imagine our feelings when we held these precious communications in our hands. No graduate of the Adversity of California '49 ever held his first big nugget with more gloat in his eye than did your humble secretary these simple annals of '91. Suffice to say we quit the poting business right there, and as long as our money lasts no one need worry about the second verse. Just to show you we had some coin left in the bank, we are going to surprise you by not divulging a single one of the Robin letters.

We received a very brief communication from Lorin Peabody indicating that he had passed the Round Robin on to Jerry Bouton. Glad to get even that much from Lorin.

We think something must have happened to a communication from Alice B. Clark, for we received a letter from T. A. on January 21, promising that she would deliver the goods for the next *Quarterly*. We did not have Alice's signature to this, but we would hate to think that the Dean of Men had lost control of his own family.

The latter part of January the secretary and Clarence Shamel had lunch together. Bearding the lion in his den on the fourteenth floor of the Gas building, we found him hard at work with his coat off. Judging from the activities in the office, everybody works for the *Orange Judd*. While we were there, Clarence settled all sorts of matters from the proper variety of alfalfa seed to plans for the National Corn Exposition. We are going to do this soon again. It seems as though the Chicago '91-ers should have a monthly luncheon or something of that sort just to get acquainted again.

Jerry passed on the Robin January 29, but with the exception of making a couple of suggestions for our anniversary, he gave us no news.

According to Vail, our traveling '91 directory had reached Denver on th last of January and he has passed it o to John Frederickson. He insulted u in his reply by directing his letter to th International Schools, but just becaus he is a classmate we will forgive him.

Our foremost physiologists say tha salt is a stimulant to life, but apparentl Salt Lake has no such effect on Joh or Jay. (Take it back—just have postal from Jay. He's all right.) Joh never does any business unless he ge out of the city. He held up the Roun Robin for a month just because he wa trotting around in Oklahoma, New O leans, and Atlanta looking for marb for the Utah state capitol. (This is th marble season, isn't it!) He mustn let business or golf interfere with 'g matters like this. Of course we mu admit he did us a neat little service, o rather his stenographer did, but ther his energy stopped. We will venture t surmise that he does not handle his co tract business affairs in this way. Ou Round Robin should have been on th water a month ago.

Our *chef-d'ouvre* of this report is long letter from Emma Siebert, descri ing a year of travel in South Americ and Europe. How we can condense th interesting tale into a few paragraphs more than we can see. *We get it a* which is one of the few privileges being a class secretary. She says: "Th journey was extensive and intensiv (and she might have said expensive she were anything like some of the re of us who might dream of such a trip in that it covered consider ble long tude, latitude and time and took us in the intense heat of the tropics and t cold of the Arctic circle." She travel with Mrs. Goff, whom a good ma members of '91 will remember, and party of friends. Starting from Ne York in November, 1912, they travel down the coast, stopping at Cuba a Jamaica and of course at the Can Here, by a strange coincidence, they n

IN HONOR OF
IDA OSBORN DARCH
COMMEMORATING THIRTY YEARS OF ACTIVE
CONTINUOUS SERVICE ON
THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Mrs. Thomas Barclay and son who were on their way home to Santiago, Chile, and who joined the party. The boat trip along the west coast of South America she found most interesting, as they were within sight of land all the way, but they did not leave the boat until they reached Valparaiso, which they found the most interesting of the South American cities. She says, "We went out to the Barclays' home, a typical Chilean villa, with walks, gardens, semi-tropical fruits and flowers, a most ideal home spot, which I might have envied if it had been located in the U. S." (This is more news of the Barclays than we have ever got from Tom.) Traveling across the continent from Valparaiso and passing through the wonderful vineyards of Mendoza, they reached Buenos Aires. As might be expected, she found Buenos Aires less Spanishy than Santiago, but thought it a very wonderful, up-to-date city.

From there she went by water to Rio, the only city within the tropics where the party landed. She spoke of the wonderful bay with its numerous islands covered with luxury and tropical growth, but considered the weather atrociously hot. From Rio they sailed to London and Paris, where Mrs. Goff and the rest of the party left her.

She was in Paris for three months, joining a student branch of the Y. W. C. A. and studying Paris by frequent personally conducted trips to interesting places. She recommends the Student hotel in Paris to all '91 tourists. All last summer she traveled with a lady from San Francisco, through Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, North Cape and Finland, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, through Germany to London, sailing from Southampton November 3, just one year from the day she had sailed from New York to South America. It was certainly a most wonderful trip. She writes very entertainingly of the Norwegians and their simple primitive customs, and the wonders of St. Petersburg and Moscow. She is now settled again in Los Angeles, prepared to dream of the tales she has heard and the sights she has seen. We all congratulate her on her successful trip and hope that she has not so impoverished herself that she will fail to turn up at Champaign in 1916.

Your secretary was privileged to attend the testimonial dinner to Professor Baker at the hotel La Salle. He saw a great many of the old boys whom he had not seen for twenty years. John Chester, Mitchell, Braucher, and himself were the members of '91 present. At our table were Ed Scheidenhelm, Page, Barber, Stewart, and Townsend, all of whom '91 will remember. It seemed good to see Burrill, Baker, Talbot, and Jim White, and needless to say, the dinner was a howling success. (This has no reference to the singing indulged in.)

We had hopes of another letter from Helen, but unfortunately in our letter to her we mentioned ice, and we think from all newspaper accounts of the east, the ice is entirely too thick around her in New York to get any message through. At least nothing arrived.

John Powell reports Harvey quite sick, but we hope by this time he is entirely out of danger. John Powell has been having a very pleasant winter in Kansas City. He says, "While here, I have been prevailed upon to assume the duties of supervisor and secretary of the Birmingham Drainage district, organized to build a half-million dollar levee around some 5,400 acres of bottom land, just across the Missouri river, almost adjoining Kansas City." He will probably be ducking for Laporte when the leaves begin to come.

Charley Young writes very entertainingly under date of March 19. Charles said he did not have very much news, but he mentioned a trip to the University the latter part of January, and was forced to admit, after considerable pres-

sure was brought to bear, that the hotel Beardsley was not quite up to the Waldorf-Astoria, the Knickerbocker, or the Biltmore, which he says he sees more often. As to the extensive and elaborate improvements which he saw in Champaign and on the campus, he waxed enthusiastic. Like every good railroad man, he went at once to the locomotive testing laboratory and considered it a wonderful place. Of course he saw the faculty members, including Mrs. T. A. We hope she talked to him. She is surely a better conversationalist than she is a correspondent. Charley is still working for the Burlington, and is apparently very much interested in his job.

Frank Gardner was good enough to pass along some crumbs for the hungry secretary. He took exceptions to our little reference to spring and wild flowers and said that he had only lately been able to cut through the snow that engulfed them. These people who pass through Chicago without calling us up should be thrown out of the class. He says, "I passed through Chicago in February, enroute to the National Corn Exposition at Dallas, Texas, where I spent about two weeks. The exposition was the largest and best that has thus far been held under the auspices of the National Corn association. Pennsylvania was represented by an educational exhibit in which were featured our soil fertility and animal nutrition investigations. She also exhibited samples of corn from Pennsylvania farms in competition with other states, and won a fair share of premiums."

Evidently the lunch that Shamel had with us had a very beneficent influence on him, for he took the trouble to write us under date of March 25 in response to a postal card. He gave us lots of advice and an invitation to lunch, but no news. Thanks for the lunch, old man; we accept.

LATER: BULLETIN: April 4, Harvey is on the mend.

Helen managed to break through the ice on April 3 with humble apologies for the eastern weather. Helen has changed her address and is now living at 773 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. She speaks of some work she is doing on prison reform bills in the legislature; in this connection she spoke for the police women bill at Albany. With visions of the way she used to sway her audiences in the good old college days, I presume she made the legislators sit up and listen. She had numerous visits with Isabel Jones, who has been in New York during the past winter. and also dined with the McCandless family a few nights ago.

Alice qualified at the last moment and T. A.'s reputation is saved. As usual, Alice says nothing about herself, but mentions Isabel's return and some work which Anna Shattuck Palmer is doing in dramatizing scenes from Pride and Prejudice for the Thirty club. We are awfully glad that Alice found her fountain pen.

A brief communication from Nellie Darby Petterson announces the fact that she and Mr. Petterson sail for Europe on the 21st of this month. Members of '91 are certainly getting the sailing habit. While we envy Nellie her trip, we congratulate her on the opportunity. They will be gone probably six months, visiting England, the Scandinavian country, and proceeding as far south as the Mediterranean.

E. B. Clarke, *arch*, is an architect at Quincy, with offices at 223 Wells bldg.

1892

Mrs. Cassandra Boggs Miller, 1103 west Illinois street, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

1893

ELECTION OF SECRETARY

The members of '93 have nominated the following persons to be secretary of the class: Edward C. Craig, Mattoon, Ill.; E. E. Barrett, La Grange, Ill.

Please use a blank which will be found in the advertising pages on which to vote for one or the other of these candidates at once. Mail to the secretary of the Association.

1894

Walter B. Riley, 702 west Clark street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1895

. K. Hiles, 2511 Oliver building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Secretary

During Commencement week last year on the steps of old University hall, Peter Junkersfeld with the assistance of Marion Sparks and a liberal use of Chicago political methods at a "class meeting" declared that I was elected secretary for the Class of '95, and indicated that the secretary's first work was to arrange for the twentieth anniversary of the class to be held during Commencement week, 1915. Well, we will celebrate it all right, and it will be some anniversary if every one will help a little and make an effort to be in Champaign June, 1915. There should be 71 of us present.

As a starter I wrote letters to C. B. Burdick, Ray Carberry, Sherman Duffy, Ernest Hunt, Will Kimball, Peter Junkersfeld, Bertha Pillsbury, Marion Sparks and Godfrey Sperling. These letters were merely requests for news of the *addressees* and of other members of the class with whom they might have come in contact.

Marion Sparks replied promptly and agrees that '95 should celebrate her "Twentieth". Unfortunately she says very little regarding herself and refers to the *Alumni Record* for her "past". This work reveals that she was in public library work at Elkhart, Ind.; Kansas City, Kans.; and Dowagiac, Mich., for several years, that she is now doing bibliographic work at the University, and that she went to church in *1892*. I think the editor of the *Alumni Record* should bring this last item down to date as she may have attended church since that time. Miss Sparks piloted me about the University last June and added much to the pleasure of my trip. We discovered in the store room of Adelphic hall, under the clock tower, the framed class pictures of '95. Many of them I could call by name, but Miss Sparks knew every one. I doubt however if in every case the originals could recognize themselves.

Ray Carberry writes from Imperial, Cal., where he is superintendent of the Imperial Water company which irrigates 100,000 acres. This is some job and he is handling a commodity as precious as gold, as I learned several years ago during a two years' residence in California. His letter follows:

"Yours of Jan. 31 duly received. Was somewhat surprised to know that you were still among the living; as a matter of fact, I did not know of but three other members outside of myself, of this class that are still on earth. Of course I knew that Mrs. Burt, formerly Miss Fleming, was in Chicago, and also, the whereabouts and doings of the old C. B. & Q. gang, which is still in existence.

"Last summer I had money enough after five or six years careful saving to pay railroad fare for my wife, two children and myself from Imperial to my old home in Mansfield, Ill. On the way back I had a very pleasant visit with Harry Baum, who is with James Stewart and co. directing a building in Salt Lake City. While in Illinois I spent a day or so with J. C. Quade, who is still with the Cole Company at Canton. This about ends the knowledge I have regarding the old members of the class.

"As for myself, I left railroad work in 1895 and followed the line of a government employee for five years in U. S. reclamation service. In April, 1910, I became superintendent of Imperial Water co. No. 1 of Imperial, Cal., where I have since remained.

"My prosperity may be noted by the fact that after all these years I was able to leave my work for twenty-five days, pay my railroad fare to Illinois, and spend a day looking over the University.

"I have, while living here, acquired all the traits of a Californian, and while not attempting to express my opinion of the degree of sanity any one might have who would attempt to live any place except California, I invite you all to take one glimpse of it, especially Imperial Valley, and agree with me that there is no other place of the earth as desirable to live."

Peter Junkersfeld wrote on board steamer en route to Kingston, Jamaica, but not in reply to my letter which was written while he was touring the West Indies with Mrs. Junkersfeld and Mr. and Mrs. Carleton. Many of the '95 boys will recall Mr. Carleton who was associated with W. L. Abbott, '84, in the old Chicago Edison co. Their itinerary embraced the Panama Canal. After leaving it they were to return to Havana, Cuba, remaining there until the city palled on them, and then expected to return home via Florida, "stopping where it suits our fancy or our pocketbooks".

Later word from Chicago advised that he would round up some news among the boys there and send me a long letter. We are still waiting for that letter, Peter.

I had a very enjoyable visit last winter with Otto Goldschmidt, '94, in New York, and tried to see Fellheimer but could not make it.

Three replies out of nine inquiries is a good beginning, but we want to make a live proposition of this class secretaryship. I will ask all members of '95 who read this issue of the *Quarterly* to write me a newsy letter about themselves and other members of the class of whom they have knowledge.

1896

ELECTION OF SECRETARY

The members of '96 have nominated the following persons to be secretary of the class: Mrs. Sophia Leal Hays, Urbana, Ill., Fred W. Honens, Sterling, Ill., George D. Hubbard, Oberlin, Ohio. Please use a blank which will be found in the advertising pages on which to vote for one of these candidates at once. Mail to the secretary of the Association.

Fred L. Thompson, *ce,* was appointed assistant chief engineer of the Illinois Central railroad, April 1, with headquarters at Chicago.

1897

O. L. Gearhart, 107 west Springfield avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1898

D. R. Enochs, north Neil street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Thomas M. Hatch, *ee,* is a member of the firm of W. W. Hatch & Sons co., contractors and construction engineers, 111 east Lincoln ave., Goshen, Ind.

1899

L. D. Hall, 50 Erie street, South Haven, Michigan, Secretary

Emma Rhodes (Nickoley), *la,* who is taking graduate work this semester in literature, is making a special study of journalism to assist her in her work in Syria. Her husband, E. F. Nickoley, '95, is connected with the Lynan Protestant College at Beirut, Syria.

1900

Mrs. Nellie McWilliams Enochs, 618 west Clark street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

William Walter Smith, *la,* ce-'07, C. E. '13, will shortly sail to Buenos Aires to make that place his permanent home. For the last few years Mr. Smith has been employed in the inspection bureau of the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers. His headquarters have been at Philadelphia, but his work has carried him to all parts of the United States. In the year 1899-1900 Mr.

Smith was editor of the *Illini*. Those who know him heartily wish him abundant success, and believe that he will secure it.

1901

Frank W. Scott, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Harlan H. Horner, *la*, chief of the examiners' division of the New York state educational department, in a speech before the Albany Rotary club, at Albany, N. Y., criticized the muck-rakers who profess to see disaster in everything. Mr. Horner in particular deplored the fact that so much irresponsible criticism was being aimed at the courts, the churches, and at the public schools. He then went on to explain how the Rotary club, an organization of business men, could do much to counteract both unreasonable criticism and Utopian radicalism. The speech, along with Mr. Horner's picture, filled two and one-half columns of a newspaper.

1902

H. F. Post, Bemidji, Minn., Secretary

Edna L. Goss, *lib*, is head cataloger in the University of Minnesota library.

1903

Ethel Forbes Scott, 1209 west Springfield avenue, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

1904

J. E. Schreiber, 1140 Otis bldg., Chicago, Secretary

The responses to the last letter of the Secretary-Treasurer are few in number and tardy in time. Your patient servant was therefore forced to wait for material for this letter. Below are extracts from the letters that were received from the members who were sufficiently gracious to respond to a simple request on the matter of the tenth annual reunion of the class on June 16. 1914. The responses ought to encourage the remaining members who have not replied with suggestions or comment to express themselves in a letter to the Secretary-Treasurer. Read what has been suggested in the replies; then, if you have not written do so immediately.

To begin with, the Secretary-Treasurer wishes to thank the following for the contributions of $20.91 for the work of arranging the reunion: Henry, Booth, Marsh, Kircher, Howe, Wright, Bond (Putney), Leverton, Loosley, Converse, Holcomb, Sonntag (Franklin), Worthen, Dirks, and Bauer, or 15 out of 280. Compute the percentage if you so desire. These persons now together with the Secretary-Treasurer form the endowment committee for the present year. Now a look at the letters.

S. T. Henry: "I will be glad to be of further personal assistance in what ever I can. I suggest that in the near future we get together five or six of the fellows here in Chicago and form a little auxiliary committee to help you with some of the details. Among those whom I believe we could count on to work are J. G. Worker and N. B. Gaston. Appreciating your efforts" etc.

M. J. Booth: Sent no word as to attending the reunion; sent remittance.

H. B. Kircher: Sent contribution; silent about attending.

G. R. Marsh: "Physical infirmities make it impossible for me to attend the reunion . . . and I have no bright ideas for the program. Hope the reunion will be a big success."

R. B. Howe: "It is the writer's intention to attend the tenth annual reunion . . . and I expect to bring the family down too. In regard to the reunion program, something on the order of a banquet, a dinner or a supper would be more in line with my ideas than a dance, and I think something ought to be awarded to the member coming the longest distance, to the one with the largest family and also to the oldest member present. As to decoration, we

might resurrect our old senior hats for the occasion. Mine is slightly moth-eaten, but could be cleaned up to be presentable."

W. W. WRIGHT: "Your letter telling of the class reunion was read with great interest, also the fact that you were $25 or more in the hole. I am enclosing in this letter a dollar bill with which to purchase a meal ticket or two until some other cuss shows up with another. I do not feel like making any particular suggestions as to what should be done at this reunion, because I feel that there are many other members of the class who are much better qualified than myself to make those suggestions. We fellows who practise law out here in the habitat of the bush leaguers have lost about all the ideas we ever had about getting up foxy parties, etc. However, I will be on hand if it is at all possible. With kindest regards and best wishes for a good time, and hoping that the great majority of the class will be able to be present," etc.

BERTHA BOND (PUTNEY): "I am quite sure that it will not be possible for me to attend the class reunion, although it would be a great pleasure to do so."

C. E. HOLCOMB: It now appears extremely improbable that I shall be able to be present at the class reunion in June."

RALPH BAUER: "I hope to arrange to be present at the reunion in June."

H. B. DIRKS: "Allow me to express my appreciation of your efforts in behalf of the class during the past ten years."

E. L. WORTHEN: "As best I can tell at this time, it will be impossible for me to be on hand for the reunion. However, if at a later date I find that I can be with you I certainly will let you know. It is very difficult for me to get away from my work in June, though I know it would be a great pleasure to get back to my Alma Mater for our class reunion. With appreciation of the work you are doing as Class Secretary for such a unresponsive class," etc.

BLANCHE ALDRICH (JARRET): "I a planning to be back in Urbana for t reunion. I have no suggestions for t program—but I am sure some of t more active members of our class w be full of ideas. I hope to hear that lot of them are going to arrange to back."

MILDRED SONNTAG (FRANKLIN): "A planning to attend the reunion if nothi happens to prevent my being there. Ho we may have a record-breaking nu ber."

HELEN STOOKEY (WILKINSON): hope to be present at our class reunio I think it would seem most like o times to have a dance. I wish to expre my appreciation to you . . . for yo work as secretary of the class. Th statistics in a recent number of t *Quarterly* were wonderful. We appr ciate all those things, even if we do always say so. I shall be glad to h in the reunion." (See article in Octob 1913 *Quarterly*).

E. R. LEVERTON: "I would be glad attend the tenth reunion, but cannot sta definitely now whether I could be pres or not. In regard to the entertainme I would suggest that the usual form banquet or any other set form be d pensed with. Some form of entertai ment that will give everyone a cha to converse with all the others shou be adopted, as there is always a m enjoyable time if one has freedom moving about rather than being lined at a banquet board. Let the '04 b wear either their junior caps or th senior hats. I would also suggest a bands. It would be fine for the me bers of the different schools to attend, we are personally interested in the w that every one has pursued since le ing the University."

ELSIE TAYLOR (FISHER): "I exp to be at the class reunion. I think so

informal gathering with a few speeches would be enjoyable."

F. E. Loosley: "I can't say just yet whether I will be present at the reunion, but there is hope anyway until June 16th."

E. C. Converse: "I regret that I shall be unable to attend."

W. T. Bailey: "I should like to say that I am planning to be present at the reunion."

Mary M. Bevans: "I'm sorry that I can't report that I'll be at the University next June to enjoy the tenth annual reunion. I hope that the reunion will be largely attended and very enjoyable."

The humble Secretary: "As the bells and whistles of a big city announced the year 1914 my first thought was that this year will mark ten years since I left Illinois, and the one thing that I want to do in the present year above all else is to visit the University that taught me to know and to appreciate the finest things in life, and once more to mingle with the best group of men and women that I ever knew."

Mail addressed to the following members of the class, at addresses given, has been returned. The Secretary-Treasurer, R. E. Schreiber, 1140 Otis bldg., Chicago, will appreciate any information which will assist him in obtaining the correct addresses:

Cafky, Mabel E. (Mrs. R. W. Stark) Santiago de la Vegas, Cuba.

Cresap, Trella J., 202 south Romine st., Urbana, Ill.

French, B., 139 south Rampart, New Orleans, La.

Glick, H. R., 3621 Wilton ave., Chicago.

Patterson, Maud M., Rockford, Ill.

Renich, E. A., Andong, Korea.

Roberts, Carolyn M., Modesto, Cal.

Vickrage, R. P., 1539 E st., San Diego, Cal.

Work, Edna M. (Mrs. E. P. Hadley), 924 Windsor Terrace, Fresno, Cal.

Emo L. Cole (Spain), *la,* lives at 908 Grace st., Chicago.

The address of A. B. Dorman, *la,* is 530 First National Bank bldg., El Paso, Texas.

The address of J. G. Wilson, *la,* is 1311 Yeon bldg., Portland, Ore.

H. H. Barter, *me,* is employed in the department of works, Panama Canal Exposition, San Diego, Cal.

The address of J. C. Worrell, *ce,* is 3318 Park ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

P. F. W. Timm, *ee,* has resigned his position with the Allis-Chalmers co., and is now with the Great Lakes Stone and Lime co., of Detroit. His office is 301 Ford bldg.

L. W. Wise, *ag,* has been appointed soil adviser for Iroquois county, with headquarters at Watseka.

Charles J. Mann, *ag,* has recently been employed as agricultural advisor of the Bureau County Agricultural Improvement association. Since graduation he has spent eight years in soil specialization and survey work for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and for the past two years has been assisting in managing his father's farm in Iroquois county.

1905

Thomas D. Casserly, Chicago Plumbing & Heating Co., 3941 Evanston avenue, Chicago, Secretary

F. G. Pegelow, *ce,* has been transferred from Chicago to Kansas City to take charge of the office of the Holabird and Roach co.

The address of A. B. Shipman, *me,* is changed from Sneffels, Colo., to DeKalb, Ill.

Helen V. Calhoun, *lib,* librarian in the public library at Whiting, Ind., was married to Mr. Gentry Cash on February 14, at Chicago. They are living in Whiting, where Mr. Cash is a chemist of the oil refinery.

1906

W. R. Robinson, 837 south Illinois street, Springfield, Illinois, Secretary

Edward Corrigan, *la,* is with W. J. Byrnes and co., in the grain business at Thirty-second and LaSalle sts., Chicago.

The engagement of Francis Feind, *lib,* of the University Library loan department, to Ralph K. Hurch, *me-'08,* an instructor in the ceramics department, has been announced.

1907

Thomas E. Gill, 521 Ashton building, Rockford, Illinois, Secretary

Quincy A. Hall, *me,* is secretary of the Morgan T. Jones co., 524 Monadnock blk., Chicago.

C. C. Van Doren, *la,* has been promoted to an assistant professorship in English at Columbia University.

The address of Maurice E. Vasen, *la,* is now 1817 Vermont st., Quincy.

A. L. Higgins, *ag,* is agricultural agent for Montgomery county, Ohio, with headquarters at Dayton. He will be married to Miss Katharine Stephens, of Columbus, on April 25.

George F. Beyer, *sci,* is a chemist in the Internal Revenue Bureau, U. S. Treasury department, at Washington, D. C. His address is Santa Rosa apt.

Roger F. Little, *la, law-'09,* has been appointed lecturer on business law at the University.

George Earl Post, *la,* was married to Miss Jessie Josephine Andrews of Detroit April 6. They will be at home after June 1 at 30 Alexandrine ave., east, Detroit, Mich.

The engagement of Eleanor Mahan Beardsley, *la,* of Kansas City, and Charles Stephen Pillsbury, *la,* of Chicago, is announced.

1908

B. A. Strauch, 629 south Wright street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The secretary in the hope of getting all the news to be had out of the class tried the return postcard plan of gathering information. The results have been fairly good. Practically all of the alumni addressed answered. A few cards were returned unclaimed. The form of questionnaire used was like this:

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
CLASS OF 1908
CHAMPAIGN, ILL., March 19, 1914

FELLOW CLASSMATE:

The secretary again wants to know something about you. Use the other part of the card and tell him your present address, about your work the past year, and anything about yourself, family, or classmates, that will be of interest to the class. He will publish it in the *Quarterly.* Do this at once.

Very truly yours,
B. A. STRAUCH,
Secretary.

629 South Wright st.

A number of the replies follow:

EDWINA ABBOTT—

Present address is Newcomb College, New Orleans, La., where I am teaching psychology.

New Orleans, La. (Newcomb College).

GEORGE H. ANDERSON—

Married June 20, 1913, to Myrtle Elizabeth Owen. Residence, 820 west 18th st., Oklahoma City. That's the only important fact, just now, which you might not have had in the *Quarterly,* except that I'm operating in the Mid-Continental oil fields—in Oklahoma—with considerable success in a small way. Would like very much to see you. Hope if you ever get near that you will come on down and visit us.

Oklahoma City, Okla. (820 west 18th st.)

PAUL W. ATWOOD—

Still located on a fruit ranch at Wenatchee, Wash., raising the big red apples. But apples aren't the only thing we can raise; we have a baby daughter, born last July, that we were proud to take back to Illinois to exhibit last winter.

Wenatchee, Wash.

ROSCOE L. BALL—

I am still busily engaged in farming and stock-raising, using as much of my scientific agriculture as possible.

Aside from my work, I'm a much married man, having a little daughter Elizabeth, 23 months old, and a little son Roscoe, Jr., 7 months old. There are no other '08 men in this community.

Wenona.

JESSE LOGAN BARRETT—

I am sampling for the Calumet and Arizona Mining co. on their claims near

Mammoth, Ariz.

G. C. Bartells, Jr.—
In February I came to San Francisco with this department of the Bureau of Mines as assistant physical chemist. We are living at 2020½ Delaware st., Berkeley. My family is the same size and all are well. I was glad to hear from you again. Keep it up.
Berkeley, Cal.

—

A. H. Bauer—
During the past year my work has been as before, except that my practice has greatly increased (about 50%). I have nothing to say of interest about myself, my family, or my classmates which would be of enough interest to publish in the *Quarterly*.
Chicago (2100 Seminary ave.)

—

D. M. Beal—
Manager of Omaha branch, Moline Automobile co.
Omaha, Neb. (2421 Farnam st.)

—

Mary P. Billingsley—
Last April I came to the Kansas City public library to take charge of the documents. I resigned a position in the Kansas State Library at Topeka.
Kansas City, Mo.

—

Percy B. Bradshaw (Card from his sister)—
My brother, Percy B. Bradshaw, has been in the Canal Zone, Panama, for the last fifteen months, employed by the government. The last letter we received stated that he was planning to spend five or six weeks in Porto Rico and Cuba, perfecting his Spanish, and would probably arrive in the States some time in June. Nothing definite about this last, however.
Chicago.

—

H. C. Brown—
Assistant engineer in the construction department of the I. C. railroad, 706 Central Station, Chicago.
Chicago.

—

Winnina E. Brownson—
The Secretary says write something interesting. Something interesting demands an interesting subject. Teaching high school pupils zoology is interesting, especially in as progressive and wide-awake town as Cedar Rapids. If you don't believe this just come and let me prove it to you. Best of greetings to the class of 1908.
Cedar Rapids, Ia. (512 East Lack court).

—

Harry H. Burgess—
With Butler Bros., general contractors, as estimator and engineer. E. O. Korsmo, '11, and Paul Gauger, '13, are also with Butler Bros.
St. Paul, Minn. (1002 New York Life bldg.).

—

M. E. Burwash—
My present address is Alvin, Ill. My brother, C. F. Burwash, '13, and I are farming a grain farm here of 640 acres.
Alvin.

—

Ethel Bushnell—
The engagement of Ethel Bushnell, *Ia*, and C. A. Waring is announced. Miss Bushnell is teaching in Long Beach, Cal. Mr. Waring is a Stanford man, assistant geologist with the California State Mining Bureau.
Long Beach, Cal.

—

Horace L. Bushnell—
I delayed sending this card so that I could announce my joining the ranks of the benedicts. Mrs. Bushnell, formerly Miss Leah Litt, is a Seattleite, though a native of Illinois. Aside from this news I might add that I am working under the name of H. L. Bushnell, Structural Engineer, 422 Colman bldg., Seattle, and am doing nicely. For the summer our address will be Rolling Bay, Wash., which is on Bainbridge Island, opposite Seattle.
Seattle, Wash. (422 Colman bldg.)

—

Frank M. Byers—
Have been in charge of the Deere Midvale Farm two years. We are breeders of registered Guernsey cows and Hampshire hogs. We retail certified milk in Moline. Have the largest acreage of alfalfa in Rock Island co.
Moline (Deere Midvale Farm).

—

J. B. Cabanis—
Nothing new. Am still representing the Ludowici-Celedon co., in the Northwest.
Minneapolis, Minn. (Hotel Maryland).

—

S. C. Campbell—
I have just received your card, so could not answer sooner. For the past 18 months have been employed as highway engineer of Jefferson county, Mo. The work is exacting and the hours long, but I like it.
Hillsboro, Mo.

—

Mae Chapin—
Hoichow, Island of Hainan, China.

—

Mortimer B. Cleveland—
Architect practicing in Waterloo, Ia., with offices in First National Bank building. Will design the building for the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco which will be presented to the State of Iowa by the city of Waterloo.
Waterloo, Iowa.

—

G. H. Coons—
Research assistant in Plant pathology, Michigan Agricultural College.
East Lansing, Mich.

—

Flemin W. Cox—
Married, two children—Dorothy, age 11; Margaret, age 5. Occupation, principal of Lawrenceville Township high school.
Lawrenceville.

M. G. Dadant—
I am at present engaged in the manufacture of bee-supplies, and am business manager of the *American Bee Journal*. Son, Robert, born Feb. 17, 1914.
Hamilton.

—

A. H. Daehler—
There are eight Illinois men at Purdue—Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, '07; Mr. Poorman, 07; Miss Biester, '12; J. J. Davis, '07; Sears, '14; Coffey; and myself. Six of us happened to be present at a dance last evening, and only the weight of professional dignity kept us from bursting out in an "Oskey-wow-wow." We all rejoice in the new period of expansion and growth for Illinois.
Lafayette, Ind.

—

C. R. Dewey—
I moved here from New York Sept. 29, 1913. I am in the office of Dunmore and Ferris here, and also have my private business, which is growing satisfactorily.
Mrs. Dewey and I exist at 36 Downer ave.; but each of us has the "Utica bug," which means that we are considering building a home of our own this summer.
Utica is a city of more promise (for me) than I have yet seen in my travels. Regards to your good self. Send me a class information blank.
Utica, N. Y. (Homestead Aid bldg.)

—

Charles B. Dugan—
For the past two years I have been with the California Highway commission; the first year as locating engineer, and the last year as engineer in charge of construction on twenty-six miles of new highway pavement. Married in 1911 to Marion Ross, '10.
San Francisco, Cal. (541 Rialto bldg.)

—

W. W. Earnest—
Nothing new about myself. My work since March 1, 1908, has been that of superintendent of the Champaign public schools. My personal history has been hidden behind that of the schools.
My family has changed only through the natural influence of age, and I know of no classmate you are not likely to reach.
Champaign (207 west Church st.)

—

D. A. Edmonds—
Waukegan (229 Stewart ave.)

—

A. J. Ellis—
I am serving as assistant geologist in the U. S. Geological Survey. I spent the last field season in Connecticut and I may spend the next in western desert valleys.
Washington, D. C. (U. S. Geological Survey).

—

J. T. English—
With Prairie Oil and Gas co.
Independence, Kan.

D. C. Faber—
Haven't made any important moves the past two years. Am at present assistant professor of electrical engineering in the University of Wisconsin. My address is 816 Cass st., La Crosse. With best wishes to yourself and all other Illini.
La Crosse, Wis. (816 Cass st.)

—

R. F. Feagans—
Promoted January 17, 1914, from district law officer in the Forest Service, Ogden, Utah, to assistant solicitor, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Engaged in important water power and public lands litigation in U. S. courts.
Washington, D. C. (Dept. of Agriculture).

—

Earl D. Finch—
Attorney at law, Redlands, Cal. A son born March 3 to Gladys Breckenridge (Finch) *la-*'09 and Earl D. Finch, *law-*'08.
Redlands, Cal.

—

W. L. Gaines—
Fellowship, University of Chicago. Work in physiology of milk secretion.
Chicago.

—

David J. Grant—
I am in the railroad construction business, doing steam shovel work on the L. and N. railroad at this place. The name of the firm is D. J. Grant and co. A daughter, Margaret, was born to us November 25. Between the shovel and Miss Margaret my time is well taken up, both day and night. Kindest regards.
Irvine, Ky.

—

James H. Greene—
I am superintendent of schools here, and together with my wife and daughter (4 years) expect to spend the coming summer at Urbana. This is our fourth summer, and I hope to make the M. S. Mrs. Greene studies piano and pipe organ and Joan likes to drink out of the fountain.
La Grange, Ind.

—

W. B. Greene—
Enjoying life in Aurora, where I am advertising and selling conveying machinery for the Stephens-Adamson Manufacturing co.
Aurora (736 Garfield ave.)

—

Ward E. Hall—
Crooksville, Ohio.

—

R. O. Harder—
I am employed by H. Koppers and co., manufacturers of coke, gas, and by-product plants, and designer and checker of structural steel. Offices are in Mallers bldg., corner of Madison st. and Wabash ave., Chicago.
Lockport (1013 Washington st.)

—

A. J. Harris—
Harris reports the finest baby girl in the

U. S., and everything else takes a back seat. Business is good, and I'm glad to see any and all U. of I. men who wander this far from the home grounds.

Seattle, Wash. (327 Henry bldg.)

—

M. R. Haynes—

Am employed as a draftsman by the construction department of the Southern Pacific co. Work consists of double-tracking the present lines through the Sierra Nevada mountains and construction of new lines. Married and have one boy.

East Auburn, Cal.

—

Herbert A. Hays—

I am still at Carbondale, Jackson co., Ill., in the practice of law with W. A. Schwartz as Schwartz and Hays. Also am assistant state's attorney for Jackson county. Have a boy, who is now showing splendid form for University material on the athletic field, although he is only two years of age. Have him headed toward Illinois. At this time he is uppermost in all I do. Best wishes to all the '08 class.

Carbondale.

—

L. H. Hazard—

Have been employed by the Velie Motor Vehicle co., of Moline, Ill., since 1908. Hold position of chief draftsman at present time. Am not married.

Rock Island (1038 Seventeenth st.)

—

K. E. Hellstrom—

Am still with the J. W. Butler Paper co., 223 west Monroe st., Chicago, as auditor. Have not accepted the advice of T. A. C. to get married as yet, consequently the news value of my existence is minus one.

Chicago.

—

W. C. Hueckel—

With the East St. Louis and Suburban Railway co., as assistant engineer to H. F. Merker, '98, engineer of maintenance and way. For the past two years have been assistant city engineer of East St. Louis.

East St. Louis (1740 Belmont ave.)

—

H. G. Hobbs—

I have been assistant and engineer for the Atlantic Vehicle co., Newark, N. J., makers of electric trucks of all sizes. The work has been very interesting from an engineering point.

Newark, N. J. (758 Parker st., Forest Hill).

—

O. R. Holton—

Home address changed to 4303 north Kolin ave., Chicago. Office address changed to 110 south Dearborn st.

Chicago.

—

H. J. Hoodwin—

Since the class has furnished the postage I suppose I may as well write and tell you that I am in the general contracting and consulting engineering business, with offices in the City Hall Square building, 139 north Clark st., Chicago. We are operating under the firm name of City Engineering Construction co. I am secretary-treasurer.

Chicago.

—

H. H. Hudson—

Civil engineer with L. T. Berthe.

Charleston, Mo.

—

G. E. Jaquet—

There is nothing new I can give you except that I am temporarily located in Urbana, and expect soon to return to my position with the General Engineering Construction co. of Rockford, Ill.

Urbana.

—

Alfred A. Johnson—

I am still practicing law at Danville in suite 203, Daniel bldg.

Miss Janet Elaine Johnson came to our home one year ago the 9th of this month, and is now one of our greatest attractions.

Danville.

—

G. K. Johnson—

My address has remained unchanged since my graduation, and will likely remain so for an indefinite period.

Mt. Vernon.

—

H. N. Jones Jr.

With American Bridge co., Gary plant. Daughter, Ruth Burton Jones, born March 19, 1914.

Gary, Ind. (717 Harrison st.)

—

E. B. Jordan—

Have been in the employ of the Roberts and Schaefer co. of Chicago for the past four years. Have been a superintendent for them for the past year and have just completed a contract near Montreal. Do not know where next work will be.

Orion.

—

O. J. Jordan—

I am still in charge of the department of mathematics and drawing here at this State Agricultural and Mechanical College. Work for the past year has been very encouraging.

Normal, Ala. (Box 53).

—

George E. Knappenberger—

Macomb.

—

F. M. Liggett—

Am located here as member of the firm of Liggett Lumber and Coal co. As yet I am enjoying single blessedness, although circumstances might obtain to the elimination of this condition now most any time—am just waiting for the right fairy.

York, Neb.

C. C. Logan—

Still with the Experiment Station in Soils Extension Work. Am able to see fruits of labors for last ten years. "Now abideth limestone, rock phosphate and manure, but the greatest of these (for Egypt) is limestone." I want the *Quarterly* regularly; dollar follows.

Centralia (868 east Morrison st.)

—

T. G. Lowry—

I. *What I am doing.*

Inspecting the erection of bridge work for the C. and N. W. ry., including completion of Waddell and Harrington lift bridge.

II. *About myself.*

Plugging along. About to turn to structural iron work entirely for a livelihood.

III. *My family.*

Increased by a baby girl March 15. Everything lovely.

IV. *My classmates.*

Scattered. Have seen none lately. Meet plenty of Illinois men here but no 1908 graduates.

Peoria.

—

Arthur Lumbrick—

Am manager of The Epps Farms of 3,600 acres in Edgar county. We are trying to put into practice the principle of permanent agriculture as taught at Illinois. We have two little girls at our house, Margaret Mae, 3 years old, and Mary Elizabeth, 1 year old.

Metcalf.

—

Agnes B. McDonald—

I am doing nothing this year that is particularly startling or of peculiar interest except, perhaps, to myself. I dropped teaching work for this year and enjoy being in the student ranks of the University of Chicago. My address until the last of June is 6509 Ellis ave.

Chicago (6509 Ellis ave.)

—

Lewis McDonald—

I have delayed answering for the reason that I have nothing of interest to add. Am still living at the same place and working for the same company, viz: Chicago Bridge and Iron Works. Have recently been transferred from the drafting room to the sales department.

Chicago (2010 west 101st place).

—

M. H. McMillan—

Am now employed by the Public Service co. of Northern Illinois. Nothing else of interest has happened to me.

Chicago.

—

Lyman S. Mangas—

I am engaged in the practice of law at Lincoln, and am a partner of Dean Hill, a Harvard man, as Mangas and Hill. We have been here since 1911. For the past year I have been master in chancery for Logan county. I was married January 1, 1913. I believe this is all of my recent past that I am disclosing.

Let me hear from you once in a while as to your affairs, and what the old bunch are doing. I am going to try hard to come over this spring.

Lincoln.

—

Howard L. Mann—

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard L. Mann, a daughter, Catherine Easton Mann, December 16, 1913.

On January 12, '14, I took charge as factory manager, of the Chicago Heights plant of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool co. For the past three years have been in charge of Kankakee Motor Car co. at Kankakee.

Kankakee (630 south Rosewood ave.)

—

E. A. Maze—

Fond du Lac, Wis. (10 west Second st.)

—

H. C. Moran—

Am still living at Canton. Was reelected judge of the city court of Canton in November, 1913. I hold court in the Superior Court of Chicago during the time I am not engaged in work here. Belong to the alumni association of P. A. D. and was elected as the alumni delegate to the annual convention to be held in Chicago in June.

Canton.

—

Walter R. Moulton—

For the past four and one-half years I have been with the National X-Ray Reflector co. of Chicago as sales engineer. Represented them for the past two years in the eastern states as supervising engineer, with office in New York City. March 9 I left their employ and came to Baltimore as illuminating engineer for the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power co., with office at The House Electric, 325 north Charles st. At present am living at the Y. M. C. A. Prospects look good for future here and present is very satisfactory. Regards to all.

Baltimore, Md. (Y. M. C. A.)

—

Charles J. Moynihan—

Present address Montrose, Colo. Two children, Charles J. Jr., aged 3 years; Alice Mae, 8 months. Been practicing law in Montrose. Am finishing longest case ever tried in Denver courts between private litigants—has lasted ten weeks to date, and will continue four weeks longer. Case of Torbet vs. Heald, involving $250,000 worth of property.

Elected mayor of Montrose under business manager plan commission government, March, 1914.

Please send me the *Quarterly*. Find enclosed check for $2 to cover same.

Montrose, Colo.

—

J. A. Neuman—

My address is 322 s. Douglas ave. I am engaged in sheet metal work with J. C. Neuman.

Springfield (322 s. Douglas ave.)

I. C. Nitz—
Am employed at the Chicago works of the Otis Elevator co., where I have been for several years as works engineer. My home address bas been changed to 5437 Glenwood ave.
Chicago (5437 Glenwood ave.)

—

G. C. Olmsted—
My residence is Duluth, Minn.; business manager Minnesota Radiator co. I have no family. Illinois men are very scarce here and probably two years have passed since I have seen one. Duluth is cold only in climate, for the latch string is always out.
Duluth, Minn.

—

George E. Pfisterer—
Am still connected with the Green Engineering co. as district manager. Have an apartment with three other Illinois men, and come in contact with a great many Illinois men who come to town. Recently joined American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and am on local membership committee. Have charge of sales work for all southern territory for my company, and do a great deal of traveling. Not married yet.
St. Louis.

—

R. C. Pierce—
I am hydraulic engineer for Landes and co. of Salt Lake City, selling irrigation machinery and supplies and designing hydraulic plants and structures. Resigned my position with government at beginning of year and took position with above company, in which I have been able to secure an interest.
No family; hence no family news.
Salt Lake City, Utah. (Second west and South Temple sts.)

—

Ralph A. Pillinger—
With W. A. Pillinger co., mason contractors at 118 west La Salle st., Chicago. Just returned from pleasure trip to Madeira Islands, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monte Carlo, Nice, Genoa, Naples, Rome, Paris, and London.
Chicago. (239 Waller ave.)

—

Howard A. Ray—
Still with Peabody State bank. Nothing further of interest tbis time.
Peabody, Kan.

—

Arthur Scherwin—
Nothing new to report. Still making and selling baskets at the old stand. Business is good.
Burlington, Iowa.

—

James W. Shaw—
With Allis Chalmers Manufacturing co.
New York City (38 Park place).

—

H. W. Smith—
I am an engineer in employ of Trinchera irrigation district. At present I am assistant construction of reservoir dam and mile of steel flume. Nothing important to impart.
Blanca, Colo.

Rufus Smith—
Farming at Imlay City, Mich. Raising sheep and hogs on forage crops, organizing a drainage district, etc.
Imlay City, Mich.

—

S. S. Snyder—
Nothing exciting to tell you.
Danville. (236-50 w. Main st.)

—

J. L. Stair—
My present home address is 7230 Yates ave., Chicago. Business address, 235 west Jackson blvd. Am at present *posing* as manager direct lighting department of the National X-Ray Reflector co. I was married on January 1, 1913, to Miss Edith Sandberg of Chicago.
Chicago.

—

H. C. Stephens—
Electrical engineer for the De Kalb-Sycamore Electric co. We installed last year three 4,000 motors with remote control for the waterworks at De Kalb; also an ornamental lighting system at De Kalb, consisting of 6.6 ampere luminous inverted arcs on cement columns. Other installations in De Kalb and Sycamore.
De Kalb. (218 north Third st.)

—

Charles S. Stewart—
I have been located here for the past year doing a general engineering and contracting business. Daughter born February 5, 1914.
North Platte, Neb. (715 s. Chestnut st.)

—

Paul P. Stone—
Am still in the little town of Ashton, and have changed positions. I left the bank last fall and am now with a general merchandise store.
Had a visit with Harry Moore, '09, a few weeks ago. He is with the Utah Power and Light co., and was up here on business.
Also have a new daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born March 12.
Ashton, Idaho.

—

Hugo Thal—
Practicing law in Chicago. Present location, Room 410, 69 west Washington st., but expect to move about May 1. Family consists of wife, a boy four years old, and a girl two years old.

—

E. A. Tilden—
Am still practicing architecture with my father, 334 Schaefer blk., Canton, Ohio. Was married March 1, 1913, to Nett Parsons of Detroit, and am now living in residence I designed and built in Canton. Am always boosting for Illinois.
Canton, Ohio, (1001 22nd st. N. W.)

—

B. F. Tucker—
I am now located at Mattoon, care Central Illinois Public Service co. My work the last year has been that of district superintendent for this company. On March 15 I was pro-

moted to assistant general superintendent with headquarters at Mattoon, where the general offices are located. I am writing you a letter giving you a sort of history of my last year's work. My wife and two boys are in good health and are at the right age to be full of mischief—ages, 3 years and 2 years.

—

WILLIAM J. WARDALL—

I am the Michigan representative for Breed, Elliott, and Harrison, investment bankers of Chicago and Cincinnati. My offices are at the above address. Please note that I am no longer in the Moffat bldg. As I am not in politics, I have no notable achievements of general interest to report.

Detroit, Mich., (Union Trust bldg.)

—

H. C. WHITE—

Have changed my office to Decatur, care of Illinois Traction System. Changed first of year. Am still claims attoorney.

Decatur.

1909

P. K. Johnson, Belleville, Illinois, Secretary

The secretary has received a gratifying response to his recent letter urging members to prepare now to attend the alumni reunion in June. A majority of those replying have expressed their intention of attending, and those who stated they do not expect to be present have in the main given good excuses and make known their interest in the meet. The following is a summary of letters received to date:

L. S. Griffith, *ag,* writes from McNabb that he will be *there.* He says, "I will be in for anything that can be worked up."

C. C. Hubbart, *ce,* county surveyor of Rock Island county says, "I will make a strenuous effort to attend, though I can not promise." June is his busy season and he must guage his time accordingly.

Francis Pinkerton, *ag,* publisher of the Monmouth *Daily Atlas,* will be on hand. He gives the secretary an account of the plans of the Western Illinois Illini association.

Maurice F. Ford, *la,* a lawyer with offices at 1304 Rector bldg., Chicago, believes attending class reunions is a matter of habit and he proposes to weave a strand in the cable by coming to the first '09 meeting. His suggestion of a program is: (1) Meet at some central point about 11 a. m.; (2) tour of inspection to see new buildings and to reminisce over the old ones; (3) dinner at 1 p. m.; (4) impromptu ball game or smoker in the afternoon. The '09 men around Chicago will meet soon at the Illini club rooms and discuss plans.

Madge K. Gundy, *la,* of Danville, will sail for Europe June 11, and expresses her regret that she cannot be in Champaign. She hopes our class will rival all others "with reference to numbers, class spirit, and everything else."

Paul Schaefer, *law,* of Carlyle, will not be able to attend. He will be with us in spirit.

R. R. Bookwalter, *law,* Danville, will be present. For the benefit of the lawyers, he suggests that Schaefer give a party at the Guild, and hopes to have our Oriental friend, Mr. Hu, present.

Harold Myers, Corn Exchange Bank bldg., Chicago, will attend. He votes for a ball game, with a dance as the alternative.

George L. Jensen, Chicago, expects to come, and registers his ballot for a tour of inspection. He wants "to get re-acquainted with the campus."

S. N. Finn, law, and W. A. Mills, *law,* both of Salem, the former state's attorney, and the latter, master in chancery, will both come. Sam prefers a banquet, and Billy will be satisfied with whatever arrangements the committee makes.

Guy R. Shaw, *me,* of Des Moines, Iowa, will be at the reunion. A banquet and dance at College hall, or some of the newer places, would be a good ending for the festivities, he thinks.

Charles B. Lee, *ag,* of the faculty of the University of Nebraska, cannot come because his school work will be pressing at the time.

M. K. Steele, *la,* Bloomington, does not expect to be at the first reunion, but will come to some of the later ones.

Amy Poorman, *lisc*, East Auburn, Cal., regrets that she will be so far away when the reunion is on. This is contrary to her sincere wishes, and she should like nothing better than to meet her classmates again in June.

Louise J. Pellens, *arch*, of the Rockford high school, will not be through with her school duties until after the reunion, hence cannot attend.

Grace Clow, *la*, Woodstock, will come if her school work does not interfere. She favors a tour of inspection.

F. M. Simpson, *ag*, and K. J. T. Eklaw, *me*, both members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture, promise to be in the words of "Alf", "Johnny on the spot". They are anxious to help in any manner possible with the arrangements for the day.

L. U. Everhart, *law*, of Urbana, president of the Champaign county club, will be present and will assist in making plans for the entertainment of '09 homecomers.

Clark Bullard, *arch*, of Springfield, says he will "be there with bells on". He suggests an informal dinner, dance, and also a ball game.

Mary J. Gourley, *la*, of Champaign, will attend the reunion.

Hazel Dell Dollinger, *la*, writes from Greenfield: "I shall be at the reunion in June".

Faith A. Clark, *la*, of Carthage, has been planning for the past six months to be present at the first reunion of '09.

C. K. Rowland, *la*, of St. Louis, will endeavor to be present. He thinks a banquet is the proper stunt.

Elizabeth Kirk, *la*, will attend the class meeting, and expects to remain at the University for the Summer Session. She is now teaching languages in the White Hall high school.

W. H. Rayner, *ce*, instructor in civil engineering at the University, offers to cooperate in any way he can to make the occasion a success. This is the kind of response that appeals to the secretary, and he will see that Rayner has work to do.

N. H. Boynton, *ce*, manager of the department of publicity, National Lamp Works, General Electric co., Cleveland, will endeavor to attend. He says "I want everything you mention, including the banquet, the dance, the baseball game, and the tour of inspection. Let's have something to do every minute, so we can have the pleasure of leaving at the end of the week good and tired."

B. M. Beach, *me*, will be present. B. M. likes the idea of the picnic meal similar to our class breakfast, but wants the committee to settle the questions.

Fay D. Railsback, *ag*, writes that he is busy now tickling the soil, but will arrange work so as not to interfere with the reunion. He favors securing a house, and thinks it would provide better entertainment than if each one secured his own accommodations.

Leonard Buck, *la*, writes that he will come down from Chicago. He believes that practically every one would enjoy a banquet followed by a dance on the evening of Alumni Day.

Sam Knox, *ag*, of La Harpe, Kansas, regrets that his duties as manager of a 960 acre farm and member of the town board will prevent his appearing at Champaign.

T. W. Samuels, *la*, has been appointed assistant in economics at the University on part time.

Robert C. Wray, *ag*, is now living in California. His address is 956 Menlo ave., Los Angeles.

The address of George Morris, *la*, has been changed from Congress Park to Western Springs, Ill.

Mabel Gregory (Walker), *la*, has moved from Oil City, Pa., to Coastville, Pa., and may be addressed in care of the Y. M. C. A.

The address of W. H. Beyer, *ae*, is 1617 east Third st., Duluth, Minn.

The address of A. M. Korsmo, *ce*, has

been changed from 165 Elm st., Elgin, to 3277 Wrightwood ave., Chicago.

Mrs. George W. Bredehoft, mother of Mabel Bredehoft, *la,* died at her home in Danville April 7, after a short illness.

Marie Seebach, *sp,* of Peru, has filed a suit against the University asking damages of $10,000. She was dropped from the University in 1909, according to the records in the Registrar's office, because of her failure to pass nine hours of work after having been on probation the preceding semester. The suit is said to be the first of its kind ever filed against the University.

1910

Harry H. Coe, *ee,* is in charge of substation construction for the Illinois Traction System. His address is 1325 south Sixth st., Springfield.

Arthur C. Griewank, *ee,* may be addressed at 2296 Broderick st., San Francisco, Cal. He is employed by the state in designing steel reenforced concrete and timber piers.

Frances M. Morehouse, *la,* superintendent of the departments of history and literature in the University high school, Bloomington, was granted a leave of absence during the spring term, and is studying at the University for her master's degree.

O. E. Pence, *la,* secretary of the Y. M. C. A., at Constantinople, while on his way there, stopped a week at Athens. He writes that he went to the old theater where Aristophanes' *Clouds* was given in 423 B. C., and repeated his lines to "the assembled silences". He is probably the only person who has ever declaimed a part of *Clouds* in English in the Dionysiac theater at Athens. He took part in the production of the play while in the University.

R. M. Spurck, *ee,* of Schenectady, N. Y.,has been superintending some important high voltage tests on the transmission lines of the Georgia Power co.

The address of Wilbur G. Hyde, *arch,* is now 2233 north Capitol ave, Indianapolis, Ind.

The address of George W. Rathjens, *ce,* has been changed from 858 Cherokee ave. to 163 west Robie st. St. Paul, Minn.

R. R. Moss, *la,* was married to Miss Karoline S. Hammond on March 14, 1914, at San Diego, Cal. They are now at home at 3940 Fifth st., San Diego.

J. E. Moncrieff expected to sail from Yokohama to America on March 27. Mail should now be addressed to Ostego, Mich.

1911

Ruth M. Burns, Roseville, Illinois, Secretary

Ellen Powell, *la,* and Arthur Locke were recently maried at Taylorville.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Paul Kircher, *sci,* and Katherine Planck. Mr. Kircher is this year finishing a postgraduate course in engineering.

Carlotta Ford, *hsc,* who is teaching household science at Manhattan, Kan., writes that during the holidays she was glad to see Miss Curry, Margaret DuPuy, Laura Fisher, Bessie Kline, Ralph Scott, and Edward Hall at the Volunteer convention in Kansas City. Her address is 926 Humbolt st., Manhattan.

Earle R. Math, *ae,* is assistant in architectural construction at the University.

Vida A. Austin, A. M., is teaching botany and zoology in the state normal school at Valley City, N. D.

E. F. Blakeslee, *mse,* lives at 328 Huron ave., Cambridge, Mass.

The address of A. B. Dunham, *arch.,* is now 431 Andrus bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

C. R. Gray, jr., *la,* has accepted a position as special assistant to the general superintendent of the Frisco lines at Springfield, Mo. His address is 730 east Walnut st.

The address of R. R. Yates, *ee,* has been changed from Fairview, Mont., to Mondak, Mont.

1912

Mildred V. Talbot, 414 west 118th st., New York City, Secretary

H. P. McGregor, *chem* e, is now located at 535 First National Bank bldg, Denver, as a chemical engineer.

Charles A. Purcell, *ag,* was married to Grace Bacon, on January 7, at Lockport. They are living at Arcola, La.

Word has been received of the marriage of Harvey E. Marquette, *ry e,* to Irma A. Davies at Mankato, Minn. They will live at Shawnee, Okla.

Robert Seese, *ee,* is to be transferred from Schenectady, N. Y., to the St. Louis office of the General Electric co.

Lee Ellwood Moser, *ee,* is recovering from a nervous breakdown at his home in Sigel.

Cloyd C. Smith, *ee,* has left the Wagner Electric co., and returned to a farm near Mt. Carrol, because of poor health.

Harry O. Saunders, *ee,* is toll engineer for the Chicago Telephone co.

C. S. Narkensky, *ee,* has left the Northern Illinois Public Service Utility co., for a position with the Emerson Electric Manufacturing co., St. Louis, Mo. His address is 3400 Morgan st.

Chester Schenck, *ee,* is chief engineer for the Bloomington and Normal Railway and Light co. His address is 406½ East Jefferson st., Bloomington.

The engagement of Ethel Mae Emerson, ex-'12, to H. Lee Green, of Raleigh, N. C., has been announced. The wedding will be early next fall.

C. H. Spaulding, *chem e,* has gone to the Panama Canal Zone where he has a position at one of the new filter plants.

"Hap" Herbert, *la,* instructor in journalism in the University of Oklahoma, has just been appointed assistant professor of journalism, effective in September, 1914. Since going to Oklahoma last September, Herbert has been engaged in organizing the work in the school of Journalism there, and has built up the course until twenty-eight hours are now offered, covering a period of three years.

An article on scientific gas rates, written by Walter V. Turner, *me,* and published in *The Gas Record* has received much favorable comment. The article has been issued in circular form.

Paul T. Robinson, *ag,* has been elected supervisor of Traill county, North Dakota.

J. W. Stokes, *ee,* is employed in the St. Louis office of the General Electric co. His address is 1301 Pierce bldg.

The present address of R. E. Block, *la,* is 373 east Garfield blvd., Chicago.

Harry E. Marquette, *ry me,* is holding a responsible position with a railroad firm at Shawnee, Okla. He was married to Miss Irma Davies at Mankato, Minn., on February 19.

A. J. Albrecht, *law,* has passed the state bar examination in Wisconsin. He has been studying in the office of District Attorney Alfred Drury at Kenosha.

1913

Mabel M. Haines, 808 west Oregon street, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

F. D. Fager, ex-'13, is electrical inspector in the division office of the Public Service co., Oak Park.

George E. Woods, *la,* is attending the law school at Harvard University.

J. R. Skiles, *la,* is principal of the Normal Training School at DeKalb.

G. H. Cole, *ee,* is electrical engineer in the research division, engineering department of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. co., at Pittsburg.

C. J. Pankow, *arch,* is an architect in the office of J. W. Royer, Urbana.

M. S. Hanes, *ae,* is a leading architect in Springfield.

H. E. Morgan, *law,* is practicing law at Christopher.

C. F. Anderson, *la,* is teaching English in the Houghton high school.

Frank Loeffler, *ce,* is with Lord and Burnham co., at Des Plaines.

Herbert H. Constant, *me,* is in agricultural work at Chicopee Falls, Mass.

E. E. Reddersen, *ry ce,* is a railroad civil engineer on the Chicago surface lines.

Lloyd G. Smith, *me,* is a mechanical engineer for the Standard Oil co., at Whiting, Ind.

Wallace Berger, *ae,* is employed as draftsman by the MacDonald Engineering co., of Chicago.

Robert C. Mize, *law,* was married to Eleanore Rhode on March 21, at Santa Anna, Cal. They are living at Santa Anna, where Mr. Mize is practicing law.

R. E. Blackburn, *ag,* is an instructor in the department of horticulture, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

C. L. Munroe, *chem e,* has changed his address from Cincinnati, Ohio, to 340 Franklin ave., River Forest, Ill.

The address of Lucy C. Bradrick, *la,* is changed from Farmland, Ind., to 305 north 5th st., Watseka, Ill.

Alice Kimber, *mus.,* is supervisor of music in the Paxton schools.

MARRIAGES

1894 Charles Thornton Wilder, *sci,* to Bertha M. Ritter, on March 18, 1914, at Point Firman, Cal.

1905 Helen Vera Calhoun, *lib,* to Gentry Cash, on February 14, 1914, at Chicago.

1908 Horace Leland Bushnell, *ae,* to Leah Jane Litt, on March 25, 1914, at Seattle, Wash.

1909 Sanford Lackey Grove, *ag,* to Mary Sidney Adams, on March 10, 1914, at Cerro Gordo.

1909 George Earl Post, *la,* to Jessie Josephine Andrews, on April 6, 1914, at Detroit, Mich.

1910 Royal Ross Moss, *la,* to Karoline Silliman Hammond, on March 14, 1914, at San Diego, Cal.

1911 George Owen Cogswell, *ae,* to Catherine Saxton, on January 19, 1914, at Pueblo, Colo.

1911 Elmer Holmes Van Schoick, *cer eng.,* to Marion Ashley, on January 3, 1914, at Ottawa.

ex-'11 Paul Francis Meharry, *ag,* to Stella Dougherty, on February 3, 1914, at Fairmount.

1912 Harry Ellis Marquette, *ry me,* to Irma Alathea Davies, on February 19, 1914, at Mankato, Minn.

1912 Dorris Nelson Hitch, *la, law-'12* to Rhoda Gilmour Adriance, *la,* on March 5, 1914, at Johnstown, Pa.

1912 Frank Clifford Dean, *la,* to Iva DeRose, on January 10, 1914, at Princeton.

1912 Charles Alexander Purcell, *ag,* to Grace Bacon, on January 7, 1914 at Lockport.

ex-'12 Gertrude Peck, *la,* to Arthur John Roberts, on February 20, 1914, at Chicago.

ex-'12 Eckells Palmer, *ce,* to Marjorie Alice Best, on February 14, 1914 at Princeton.

1913 Carl Walter Allison, *sci,* to Janet Mitchell, ex-'13, on December 27, 1913.

1913 Robert Charles Mize, *law,* to Eleanore Rhode, on March 21, 1914, at Santa Ana, Cal.

1913 Harry R. Cochran, *chem e,* to Iva Friuland, ex-'15, on July 23, 1913.

BIRTHS

1898 To Harry Clay Coffeen, *sci,* and Ida M. Felkner (Coffeen), on February 20, 1914, a son, John Felkner.

1899 To George Wallace Hubbard, *me,* and Mabel Hopkins (Hubbard), *la-'01,* on September 4, 1913, a daughter, Mabel Lois.

1900 To Edward John Schneider, *mse,* and May Kelley (Schneider), on February 15, 1914, a son, Edward John jr.

1901 To Mabel Hopkins (Hubbard), *la,* and George Wallace Hubbard, *me-'99,* on September 4, 1913, a daughter, Mabel Lois.

1901 To Percy Almerin Smith, *sci,* and Charlotte Enid Draper (Smith), *la-'02,* on February 21, 1914, a daughter, Frances Enid.

1902 To Charlotte Enid Draper (Smith), *la,* and Percy Almerin Smith, *sci-'01,* on February 21, 1914, a daughter, Frances Enid.

902 To Lucile Jones (Howard), *la,* and Bion Bradbury Howard, on February 9, 1914, a son, Norman Jones.

905 To George Sype, *la,* and Jenny E. Williams (Sype), on January 20, 1914, a daughter.

x-'05 To Eugene Victor Bronson, and Mabel E. Fox (Bronson), on February 6, 1914, a son, Robert Maurice.

906 To Charles L. Archer, *la,* and Julia E. Gilberg (Archer), on April 4, 1914, a daughter, Mary Lucile.

907 To James Edwin Filson, *law,* and Lena Will (Filson), March, 1914, a daughter.

907 To George Frederick Beyer, *chem e,* and Aimee Johnston (Beyer), on March 29, 1914, a daughter.

908 To Thomas Grover Lowry, *ce,* and Mrs. Lowry, on March 15, 1914, a daughter.

908 To Paul Prime Stone, *la,* and Jessye Slatery (Stone), on March 12, 1914, a daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

1908 To Earl Devere Finch, *law,* and Gladys Breckenridge (Finch), *la-'09,* on November 3, 1914, a son.

1908 To Horace Norman Jones, jr., *me,* and Ruby Doty (Jones), on March 19, 1914, a daughter, Ruth Burton.

1908 To Howard Leslie Mann, *ry ee,* and Nellie Easton (Mann), on December 16, 1914, a daughter, Catherine Easton.

1908 To Charles Sumner Stewart, *ag,* and Josephine Harker (Stewart), on February 5, 1914, a daughter.

1908 To David John Grant, *ce,* and Catherine Browne (Grant), on November 25, 1913, a daughter, Margaret.

1908 To Hiram Thompson Scovill, *la,* and Edith Stewart (Scovill), *la,* on July 6, 1913, a daughter, Edith.

1908 To Howard Russell Stanford, *ag,* and Dorothy Innes (Stanford). on March 4, 1914, a daughter, Helen Lucile.

ex-'08 To Mabel E. Fox (Bronson) and Eugene Victor Bronson, on February 6, 1914, a son, Robert Maurice.

1909 To Gladys Breckenridge (Finch), *la,* and Earl Devere Finch, *law-'08,* on November 3, 1913, a son.

1909 To Samuel Miles Knox, *ag,* and Mabel Davis (Knox), on April 5, 1914, a son, Samuel Miles, jr.

1910 To Roy Skinner Mason, *arch,* and Ethel Coblentz (Mason), on December 26, 1913, a son, Hupert Lee.

1910 To Charles Montgomery Bunn, *ee,* and Mae E. Wingerter (Bunn), on February 3, 1914, a daughter, Edith.

1911 To Edith Stewart (Scovill), *la,* and Hiram Thompson Scovill, *la-'08,* on July 6, 1913, a daughter, Edith.

DEATHS

1873 Andrew T. Morrow, born August 2, 1845, Grant county, Ind., died March 6, 1914, at Altamount, Kan.

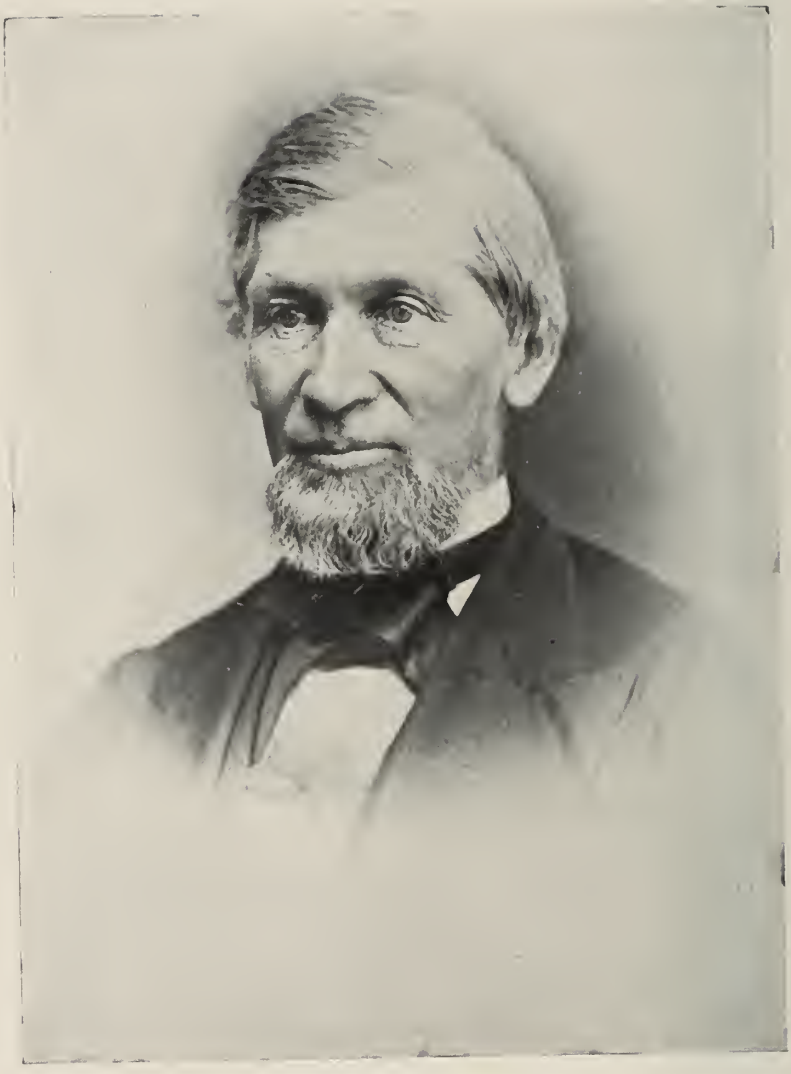
1875 Lyman Fenn Warner, *ce,* born May 23, 1855, at Rockford, died January 24, 1914, at San Francisco, Cal.

1884 Solon Philbrick, *la,* born June 20, 1860, at Adeline, Ogle county, died April 13, 1914, at Springfield.

1900 Olin McCormick, P. & S. '00, died March 18, 1914, at Chicago.

1905 Arthur William Kirkwood, *la* born April 29, 1883, at Chicago died February 14, 1914, at Seattle Wash.

ex-'11 Edith H. Hatch (Rucker), born January 9, 1887, at Champaign died February 7, 1914, at Manila P. I.



JOHN MILTON GREGORY

The Alumni Quarterly

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

VOLUME VIII JULY, 1914 NUMBER 3

ADDRESSES ON JOHN M. GREGORY[1]

DR. GREGORY'S EARLY DAYS

CHARLES A. RICHMOND

Chancellor of Union University

A few weeks ago in company with a good friend of yours and mine, Dr. Ernest Berg, I made a pilgrimage to the old home of John Milton Gregory. It was a wonderful May day with the apple trees in full blossom. If I had time I should like to tell you how lovely it all was, but I must keep to my mutton which, in this case, is the boy who afterwards became your first President.

About ten miles west of the Hudson and about twenty-five west of Schenectady and the Mohawk is the little village of Sand Lake. It lies in the heart of a really beautiful country much like the famous Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts. Sand Lake is one of a chain of five small lakes of clear spring water in whose depths are reflected the beauty of the enfolding hills. Crooked Lake, Burden Lake, Glass Lake, Sand Lake, and Lake Tassiawassa; and flowing out of it what was once a fine trout stream—the Poesten Kill. The water from these lakes finds its way into the Hudson and so past the Catskills and the Palisades to New York Harbor and the ocean.

The town of Sand Lake was settled in 1767 by the Dutch who came there direct from their Holland homes. Later, other families came in from New England. The Gregorys appear early in the records. They seemed to have been a stirring stock. Stephen Gregory, the grandfather of John Milton, was elected to the legislature in 1812. Joseph Gregory, his uncle, was a member of the Legislature in 1847. Uncle Ebenezer was made first "Moderator" of the town of Sand Lake. Uriah, his great-uncle, was the first postmaster. Uriah Gregory was one of the first settlers in Sand Lake. Besides being the first postmaster he was appointed "Poundmaster", but the town voted "No pound" too costly so that office remained a sinecure.

[1]Delivered at the University June 16, Alumni Day, in commemoration of John Milton Gregory, first Regent of the University.

In an old schoolhouse, known as the Scram School, we found living two aged widow ladies—twin sisters—who knew Gregory as a boy. From them and from another ninety-year-old settler is derived certain interesting information. Mr. Lape, who was a boy in Sand Lake with young Gregory, said: "I remember John Gregory. There were about twenty families in all Sand Lake, mostly poor farmers, and though the land was good, not much went to market. The Gregorys were regarded as 'First Family'—they were in office, had good farms, led as politicians and, most remarkable to us boys, they used fresh meat. Strawberries were grown in great abundance and sent to Troy and Albany for sale. John Gregory was not noted above the other boys, was not a student and was not particularly fond of church going. We all had to go to church, however, and pretend to like to go."

From the widow Horton we learned that the Gregorys were pillars of the old Baptist Church. Searching through the old records, we found entered on the first page an account of the organization of the Baptist Society dated Dec. 29, 1831. Eighteen persons were among the original members; of these, eight were Gregorys, including John Milton's father, Joseph, and his mother, Rachel. Under the heading "To the church triumphant" is entered "Joseph Gregory, died October 17, 1870 of congestion of the brain, aged 84." Lower down the page is written, opposite the names of two of the original members, "Excluded after repeated visits and yet refusing to walk with the church". And opposite another, "Hand of fellowship withdrawn she having united with disciples." Discipline was strict in those days; doubtless these were what are known as Hard shell close communion Baptists.

Under date, April 5, 1835, is entered "John Milton Gregory related his experience with a view of uniting with this church if his experience should be fellowshipped." Also, "voted that he be received after baptism." It is recorded that he was ordained Dec. 23, 1847. This was one year after his graduation at Union College. The records, of course, are meagre. By good fortune, however, I have received from Grant Gregory, the second son of your first President, a fairly adequate account of his father's ancestry and of his early days.

"My father was born in Sand Lake, July 6, 1822. His ancestry was mostly New England English stock, although one of his great-great-grandmothers, Jane Knickerbocker, was Holland Dutch, and a remote forebear was Huguenot. The immigrant of the family was Henry Gregory who came from Nottingham, England, to Boston before 1639. Various genealogical records carry the line back to John Gregory, Lord of the Manors of Asfordby (Leicestershire) and Freseley, in the 12th century. Thomas Gregory, my father's great-great-grandfather, served in King Philip's war and Joseph Gregory, his great-grandfather, was an ensign in the Revolution. My father's father was Joseph Gregory, a farmer and tanner of Sand Lake, and his mother was Rachel Bullock.

Joseph was president of the 'Society formed for the purpose of correcting the abuses of the tenants of Rensselaerwick". His home, where my father was born, was a small plain farmhouse, standing on a knoll. The tannery stood on the south side of the road.

"My father was the physically feeble member of a large family. We of this day who have education thrown in our faces can hardly realize the conditions then, when books were scarce and strugglers for existence, like my grandfather, looked on book learning as pretty poor stuff to waste too much time on. Here and there a country boy like my father had the flame of ambition for an education catch in his brain. The more obstacles that were put in his way the more precious became the intellectual prize desired. There was little and poor schooling, I imagine, but such books as could be found or borrowed were read at intervals, while the little lad worked over the leather in the tannery or by candle light at night. When about seventeen, I think, my father obtained his freedom to go to earn an education. As his father was entitled to his services until he was twenty-one this was a great boon. An older brother, Lewis, used to say that he obtained this permission for father by saying to the 'old man', 'John's not strong and isn't much use here. You may as well let him go, as he'll probably die if he stays.' In one of my last talks with father he denied, however, that there had been opposition to his going. He may have been straining a point to shield his father's memory.

"My father worked his way through an academy, in Po'keepsie, making his home with a married sister. He helped gain his education by teaching part of the time in Gilboa, N. Y., and in Deposit. I have heard him speak of sawing and splitting wood. I don't know what records you have of him at Union College, but it is my understanding that he was graduated at the head of his class. Under that prince of educators, Eliphalet Nott, he acquired superb student powers—perfect concentration, a great memorizing faculty, vision, imagination (he wrote some poetry in those days). At college my father considered his hard earned opportunity so precious that he devoted almost no time to companionship. His nearest friend was Joseph Cary (he and Cary afterwards married sisters). At night Cary would indulge in some wild game like checkers with rollicking companions. My father's only recreation after lessons were mastered was to get out a flute and play 'Shall we gather at the river' and other Puritan hymns. Different times, different manners! If education, like the law, is a jealous mistress she had no chance for jealousy with my father. As I have heard my father speak of this phase of his college life it has seemed to me almost pitiful in its loneliness, but he had much companionship in his days of achievement and, at time of relaxation, I have heard him tell anecdotes with bubbling humor and geniality and at times almost seen him 'cut up'.

"After college, father studied law in an office two years and then

became pastor of a Baptist church in Hoosick Falls, but whether he organized it or not I can't say. He was called to a Baptist church in Akron, Ohio, about 1850. Strictly between you and me I think the pastoral calling rather palled on my father. His older brother, Uriah, had established a business college in Detroit. My father organized a classical school in 1852 in connection with that and became its principal. From that time it may be said that the ruling passion of his life was to aid humanity through education.

"Returning to those boyhood reading days I have heard father say that at the noon hours he would tell those with whom he worked of the things he was reading. Throughout his life he believed that in gaining culture it was well to try to clinch what you read by telling it to others. In a letter, Lewis, at Gilboa, writes to James (both older brothers of father), 'John Milton is quite unwell this summer. Pa talks of sending him to school for he can't work'. Lewis at Gilboa, March 7, 1841, wrote his father: 'Respecting John I would just say that his health is about as usual and I think that he would be of little or no service to you at home. He has had the offer of the school in the village at a fair price for the summer season and I think for one that he had better take it. John, according to his present appearance, will not be able to earn a living by labor and I think if he clothes himself and gets his profession without your assistance he does extremely well. Teaching school seems to agree with him very well. The doctor thinks he can make his time and teach too, and I think so, for he is constantly reading while out of school.'

"Uriah Gregory, father's uncle, at Deposit, Sept. 2, 1844, wrote his uncle, Dr. Uriah M. Gregory (my mother's grandfather): 'Two of brother Joseph's boys are here, John Milton and Uriah. John M. has a select school of 40 scholars and is much pleased. So are the scholars'. An aged second cousin wrote me in 1905: 'When Uncle Uriah G. first moved to Deposit, Delaware Co., N. Y., the second and third winters he had your father come there and have a school that was very successful.'" This Deposit teaching must have been between college years.

It is from such homes that the real leaders of our nation have come. The picture of this young lad working over the leather in the tannery or bending over his books by the light of his candle at night, reading, thinking, dreaming, building castles in the air, perhaps, but all the time "makin himsel" as Walter Scott said of his own boyhood, laying foundations for real structures that became temples for the glory of God and the use of man: such as this noble institution of your own; weaving the web of dreams that came true. It all reminds me of the young dreamer whose name is the glory of this and every state—in a home still more humble, built of rough logs—lying on the hearth reading his life of Washington, his Bible and his Pilgrims Progress by the uncertain light of the fire, seeing his vision too and looking with his deep prophetic

eyes into the future when he should play his part in the saving of a nation.

There is one element common to the life of such men: they seem early to have felt the impulse of human service and to have resolved that they should make their lives count in that service. I have a letter of young Gregory's written in his twenty-second year when he was a student at Union College. I will read it without comment.

Gilboa, March 2, 1844.

Dear Father:

As I have not communicated with home this winter, I have concluded to write you a few lines to inform you of my circumstances, of my prospects, of my feelings, and of my continued respect for the guardian and guide of my early youth. I was heartily glad to hear by James that you are enjoying better health this winter than heretofore. My health thru the winter has been full as good as usual. My school is progressing very well and I have reason to believe that the degree of improvement gives general satisfaction. There seems at present to be some prospect of my getting the Jefferson Academy next winter. The wages will not be much higher than in a common school, but the chances for self-improvement will be much greater.

I received a letter from Uriah a fortnight since communicating the joyful intelligence that Dorcas, Emeline and May Gregory have been brought to see the error of their ways and to resolve henceforth they will serve the Lord. I am now living in the enjoyment of a good degree of the favor of my heavenly Father and I feel to thank Him that He has brought me out of darkness into the enjoyment of the light of His countenance. I begin to feel more earnest desires for the spread of the gospel, and for the happiness temporal and eternal of my fellow men. It was the absence of these desires with other things that induced me to believe that my earlier conversion was not genuine. In regard to my future course my views are also changing somewhat. I still think that I shall teach some after concluding my collegiate course, if a good opportunity offers; but I have almost determined that I will choose some profession, what one I cannot, as yet, certainly tell. I shall probably decide ere I again return home after the next summer term. In the meantime, I pray that God may direct me to choose that sphere of life in which I can do most good. Nightly I pray for this direction, and may I not, dear father and mother too, ask your prayers and advice in this matter. If I know my own heart, I desire to be led in this choice, not by worldly considerations of honor or wealth, but by motives of usefulness and good to my race.

Dear Ma, I am very thankful for your few kind words and your kind wishes. Those flannels would have come very good though I possibly can do without them this season. With much respect I write myself your

Affectionate son,
J. M. Gregory

It is raining quite fast.

There is time for only a few words about the college where John Milton Gregory was made, so to say, for it was there under Eliphalet

Nott, the foremost figure in American education of his time, that he received the inspiration that carried him so far. Union is an old college founded in 1795; the first college west of the Hudson river and the first undenominational college in the country. The classical tradition was strong in those early days. When young Gregory was in college, in the forties, there was nothing taught in freshman and sophomore years but Latin and Greek, excepting a little algebra and geometry. The dormitory, old North college, where he had his room, was built in 1814 and as for 100 years past so it is still sheltering successive generations of college boys. Its windows facing the West look out over the valley of the Mohawk winding its way down to the Hudson. The sunsets are still as glorious and the prospect still as fair. At the back is the beautiful Jackson's Garden, for ninety years the pride of all Union men, and just in front the college pastures and the terrace wall, a half mile long with its stone coping—the Old Stone Seat upon which a hundred classes have sat and worn out their trousers and sung their songs in the spring evenings. No doubt your President sat there and with him sat, in the class of 1846, many a boy who was to become famous: John Hoffman, twice Governor of New York; Henry R. Pearson, Chancellor of the State of New York; Peter C. Veeder, Dean of the Imperial University of Japan, decorated by the Emperor with the Order of the Rising Sun; Rufas J. Baldwin, President of the Minnesota Academy of Science and member of the Senate; William H. King, founder and president of the Chicago Law institute; Daniel R. Bigelow, commissioner to codify the laws for Washington Territory, and many another. One of his old classmates writes of Gregory: "It is a long way back to the forties but I can say Gregory was always a perfect gentleman and well liked by members of his class. He was a hard worker, devoting his time consistently and persistently to the study of his college work."

There are colleges in every part of this broad land that owe their success if not their very existence to that old college on the banks of the Mohawk. Union may well be called the mother of college presidents; but in no one of them do we take greater pride than in your first President, John Milton Gregory. And so your venerable Alma Mater, or, rather, your cara avia, your dear old grandmother, brings you her greetings and her blessing. I congratulate you that such a man as John Milton Gregory was sent by God to set his impress upon your university and inspire it with his spirit. May I congratulate you, also, upon having today so worthy a successor. In the days to come it will be found that he is no less worthy of honor and renown.

DR. GREGORY AS SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN MICHIGAN

MARTIN L. D'OOGE

Professor Emeritus, University of Michigan

It is my first pleasure as well as duty to present to you the greetings and felicitations of the University of Michigan on behalf of its President, whose inability to be present with you on this occasion I am sure no one can regret more than I.

It gives me peculiar pleasure to join with you in paying honor to the memory of the first President of the University of Illinois, Dr. John M. Gregory.

That I should be selected to perform this gracious office as the representative of the University of Michigan, can have, it seems to me, only one reason, and it is this: Of all the members of its faculties there is none other who has the advantage of a personal acquaintance with the man to whom we gladly do honor today.

My recollection of Dr. Gregory goes back to my student days, and I well recall his strong personality. A man of small stature, compactly built, with flashing dark eyes, in his quick and forceful movement indicating the alertness of his mind, the earnestness of his purpose, and a certain intensity of nature that came prominently to view in public address. I can still hear his voice eloquently pleading for the defense of the integrity of our nation and the protection of our freedom when the news of the fall of Fort Sumter burst upon us one peaceful Sunday morning, as we were assembling for public worship in the church whose vacant pulpit he was temporarily supplying.

In collecting my material for this address from his public reports and from the few of his discourses that are found published, my interest has been quickened by the personal memories of the man who did so great a work for the education of the State of Michigan.

It is a great thing to be a pioneer and especially a pioneer in the work of public education. There were three great pioneers in the history of public education in Michigan. The first of these was John D. Pierce, Father Pierce as he came to be familiarly known, the first superintendent of public instruction and the founder of the educational system of the State. Closely associated with him in his later years, and in full sympathy with his aims and ideas, was Henry P. Tappan, the first President of the University of Michigan. Judge Cooley has justly remarked in his History of Michigan that this State was fortunate in the persons to whom its destinies in respect to education were committed. It was through Father Pierce, ably seconded by his friend General Crary, who was the chairman of the committee on education, that the constitution of Michigan provided all the measures calculated to make a complete system of public education; such as primary and secondary schools,

township or district libraries, a University, public taxation for education, and State supervision. It was the splendid work of John M. Gregory to develop and establish this system in its entirety. To this work he bent all his energies during his three terms of office as superintendent of public instruction. These terms covered the years 1859 to 1864. But several years before this, Dr. Gregory had become an influential factor in the educational activities of our State. While he was still the head of a classical school in Detroit, he showed his deep interest in public education. In 1853 he was elected president of the State Teachers' association, which had just been organized, and in 1856 became one of the founders of the *Michigan Journal of Education,* which was edited by him for five years and to which he contributed many notable articles, the titles of some of which I can only stop to mention, such as Primary Education, The Claims of Education upon Capital, The Parent vs. the State, Morals in Public Schools, The Parent the Chief Educator.

His farewell as editor in 1858 it seems worth while to quote: "With this issue," he says, "closes the fifth volume, and the present editor retires from his post. Called by *Divine Providence* to another department of the great work, he leaves to other hands the care of filling these pages . . . "We have labored ever with the single aim to promote the great interests of universal education. This aim we shall pursue with unfaltering faith." These are not idle words. This promise was amply fulfilled in the laborious and fruitful years of his incumbency of the office of superintendent of public instruction upon which he now entered "called," as he says, "by *Divine Providence.*"

When Dr. Gregory entered upon the duties of his office the educational system of Michigan was still in plastic state and needed a moulding hand. Ira Mayhew, who preceded him in office only a few years, dedicated the first union schoolhouse in the state, and helped to organize the first public school in the upper peninsula. The line of cleavage between the common primary and the graded schools had not yet been drawn. The first extended discussion of a course of instruction for graded schools in any official document is found in Superintendent Gregory's Report for 1861. Dr. Gregory was the first man in his country to propose a regular course of studies for the primary and the rural schools. The principles he laid down for organizing a course of study are those that are now generally accepted but were then unrecognized, or if known were not applied. Without going into details let me state them in his own words. (1) Adaptation to the successive stages in the mental growth of the child. "To address instruction to a faculty not yet developed," he says, "is as idle as to give beefsteak to a child that has no teeth, or to provide a razor for a youth whose beard is not yet grown." (2) Orderly progression. "Just as the hights of a mountain can only be reached by traveling over its lowest ascents, so facts and truths lie, as it were, one above another; and to reach the hights of

science one must surmount patiently the lower and elementary principles. No rule is more frequently violated in the arrangement of studies than this." (Today even this important principle is not always made to control in the choice of studies under the elective system.) (3) Studies should be chosen and arranged with reference to their character-building power. On this point Dr. Gregory is especially emphatic and eloquent. He has not discovered, or, if he has, he has certainly not embraced the erroneous doctrine heralded a few years ago by a wise man from the East that one study is just as good as another provided it is rightly pursued. "It should be remembered," he says, "that while all knowledge on whatever subject appeals to the intellect and requires thought, yet all knowledge does not equally or similarly arouse the feelings and affect the heart." Again, he says, "these influences of the different branches of knowledge on character have been almost entirely ignored in the choice of our school studies." (He apparently believes that there is a difference in the effect produced upon the character of the student between the study of bugs and stones and that of Plato and John Milton!)

The fourth principle that underlies the organizing of a course of instruction is the practical aim, i. e. to fit the student for the situation he is to occupy and the calling he is to pursue. The day of manual training and nature study had not yet come but was forecast by this educator of wide vision. His plea for object lessons and nature study is one of the earliest heralds of this reform. The value and importance of these studies he says cannot be overestimated. "Among the reforms in teaching none can be more important than the substitution of the study of nature and facts for the exclusive study of books." All this sounds very familiar to us, but fifty years ago it was a new gospel of education.

Dr. Gregory's six annual reports, making an aggregate of over four hundred octavo pages, so far from being compilations of dry statistics, are documents of the first importance in the history of education, and exerted great influence on the public opinion of the Commonwealth.

In reading these reports I have been impressed by the varied and multiform interests that enlisted his efforts. No department of education escaped his attention, and no improvement in method failed to secure his enthusiastic support. Many of the later reforms were anticipated by him. The most valuable of these we shall presently point out as we notice some of the questions that especially occupied his mind.

(1) Dr. Gregory was a warm advocate of public school libraries, and more particularly of district rather than township libraries. The value of libraries in our schools is now generally recognized, but fifty years ago Dr. Gregory had to make a plea for them, and I have never seen a better plea than this: "The school teaches to read; the library furnishes the books for reading. The school teaches to think; the library furnishes the food for thought. The school awakens the mind to an active desire for knowledge; the library is an open storehouse of knowl-

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

edge. The school aims to awaken a taste for literary pleasure; the library is the only means by which this taste can be gratified."

(2) Another educational interest that he had at heart was the preparation of teachers for their work. Here Dr. Gregory was also a pioneer. As long ago as 1859 he saw that the attempt to supply all our schools with qualified teachers by means of normal schools would be futile, and he recommended that classes for training teachers be organized in the union or high schools and in the colleges and university, and that those who had received this training be examined and certificated by state authority. And he went even so far as to urge that a fund be provided by the legislature the income of which should be distributed to those institutions which should establish such normal classes. These recommendations were never fully carried out in this form, but they contain the substance of the entire scheme of normal instruction now so generally provided in our city high schools, and the inception of the department of the science of education in the university.

It is of interest to know that the first professorship of this science in the United States was created in 1879 by the University of the very state in which he advocated this measure twenty years earlier, in the following words: "Since the University sends forth so many of its students to become teachers it ought to instruct them in the art of teaching. Why should not the State University embrace the honorable profession of teachers among the fraternities of learned men to whom it grants the benefits of its instruction and whom it endows with the renown of its great name?"

(3) This broad-minded and keen-eyed Superintendent of Public Instruction was also one of the first men to recognize the solidarity of our public school system, from the district school at the bottom to the university at the top. The time was not yet ripe for the affiliation of the common schools with the university, by which the boy can climb from the one to the other by successive steps, as on a ladder, on presenting a certificate or diploma; but we find the following words in one of his reports where he discusses the relation of the four principal denominational colleges in the state to the public school system: "I count it as the most beautiful feature of our school system that thus up from the very midst of the primary schools should grow these free academies, to carry forward the work of those schools, and to crown them with honor. They come not as strangers into the school system, claiming for themselves the post of honor, but they grow up as kindred in the great family of schools, exhibiting the vitality of the system that gave them birth and carry over to the whole public school system whatever of sympathy and love they may win." While these words doubtless apply more fittingly to the relation of the common schools to the state university than to these denominational colleges, they strike the vital chord that runs through the entire educational fabric.

(4) But I find one other phase of education that towers above all others in importance both by the frequency and the urgency with which he pleads its claims, and that is the moral and religious. There is not one of his six reports in which the importance of this side of education is not advocated with fervid eloquence. From several utterances upon this topic I select two or three passages: "The good of society and the safety of the schools demand that we no longer rest content with a mere intellectual culture which affords to the state no pledge that those whom it has paid to educate will use their education for the public good." "Let the teachers be made free to lead their pupils as far God-ward as they can." In discussing the question by what practical means can an education that has a moral bias be secured, he recommends attractive and beautiful school-houses, supervision of playgrounds, teachers of sound moral character, and then urges the necessity of direct and conscious instruction in morals, not he says in the form of homilies, "but by the means of illustrative stories from history and experience in which virtue and goodness shall show out in human action. The great sentiments of love and truth, love of industry, love of country, love of mankind and love of God should be as often as possible awakened in the heart." Dr. Gregory had already then raised his voice against the insidious attempt, now become so much more open and insistent, to undermine our public school system by the cry of sectarianism whenever and wherever an effort is made to introduce into the life and work of the school positive moral influence and instruction. On this point he well says: "If our public school system should ever perish it will be not from the introduction of sectarian teachings but from the neglect of sound moral instruction; not because they are made too religious, but because a too narrow jealousy of religious influence shall render them positively and perniciously irreligious." He went even so far as to advocate the daily reading of the Bible in the public schools. "The education that shall make us better as well as stronger, that shall make us true men as well as good scholars, that is the education which our country and our age demands. We might well enough dispense with the schools which should only transform us into shrewder politicians without making us purer patriots or craftier in trade without making us more generous friends and more humane citizens." It is interesting to see how these very recommendations are being urged by some of our most influential leaders of education today.

But this brings me to the last and possibly the greatest service rendered our state and incidentally also our neighboring states by the man to whose memory we pay our tribute of praise.

Fifty years ago what some one has called "the passion for education" was still dormant, and the duty of universal education had to be inculcated and enforced. There was still a lurking unbelief in the value of all higher education as being impractical and unnecessary, and there

existed an unwillingness on the part of many citizens to be taxed for its support. About this time the legal status of the high school had to be defended in our law courts. The vital importance of education to the well-being of the state never had a more eloquent advocate than Dr. Gregory. During the years of his office our country was in the throes of the Civil War. Intense patriot as he was, his ardor for public education was kindled to a still greater heat by his patriotism. Let us hear a few of his utterances on these public issues: "He who counts the work of the schools a private work and therefore to be supported by private tax of parent or pupil has not learned the alphabet of true political economy." "It is a saying of the Germans that whatever you would have appear in a nation's life you must put into the public schools." "What nobler object can a state propose for itself than to give to all its children such culture as shall save them from ignorance and crime and make their lives bright and blessed with the light of a pure learning." Again he says, "American ideas taught by American schools alone can properly melt this immense foreign element into the great body of American citizenship and keep our beloved country what the fathers made it and left it." "The free school is the necessary adjunct of a free state." "If our land shall escape the fate of the republics of the old world it must be through the aid of a Christian civilization made prevalent and powerful by universal education." In his report of 1862 referring to the brave men who gave their lives in the great conflict then raging, he says: "Upholding with deathless endeavors the cause for which they died, let us justify their patriotism and glorify their sacrifice by lifting into still grander form and magnificence the beneficent institutions of learning and religion and law which they fought to preserve, and which have grown doubly precious by this fresh baptism of blood."

Time will not permit more than a mere reference to his interest in co-education, in the creation of a department of military education in the University, and in the work of teachers' institutes to which he devoted time and strength in unstinted measure. Finally, Dr. Gregory was in sympathy with all plans that promised the advance and improvement of education. He was no faddist, but he was a wise leader and a sane reformer. "The learning of a hundred years ago," he says, "is but the alphabet of today, and he who would understand the age in which he lives and not be a poor untutored foreigner by his own fireside must keep abreast with the march of human thought." The doctrine implied in these words inspired Dr. Gregory in his great work for the cause of education in Michigan, and indicates the spirit in which he came to the noble task of planting the foundations deep and strong of this vigorous University, the deeds of whose first President we are met to celebrate.

I am sure that the University which I have the honor to represent, and all friends of public education in the commonwealth of Michigan, will rejoice to hear that the alumni and benefactors of this University

are planning to perpetuate, by some worthy monument, the memory of this true and wide-visioned pioneer in the work of public instruction in this section of the republic.

DR. GREGORY AS PRESIDENT OF KALAMAZOO COLLEGE

WILLIAM E. PRAEGER, '02

Professor in Kalamazoo College

It is my duty to bring to you the greetings and the regrets of President Stetson of Kalamazoo College. It would have been most fitting that a successor to President Gregory and one who knew and honored him should have been with you to speak with a knowledge that we younger men can never have; only the necessity of being present at our own commencement prevents him from attending these exercises. To each student of Dr. Gregory, to all who are carrying forward his work, he sends his greetings and best wishes.

And let me now express my great appreciation of the honor of being here today, and the pleasure it gives me to revisit my Alma Mater at such a time. With eager interest I have anticipated this reunion. From a distance I had heard of the great development of my University, but now I am here I can really know the glory of it all.

I come to you as delegate from Kalamazoo College of which Dr. Gregory was president for the three years preceding his acceptance of the Regency of the Illinois Industrial University, and I have been asked to speak of his work in Kalamazoo. My task is not an easy one, for nearly half a century has passed since that work was done. Of those who graduated during Dr. Gregory's administration there are but five survivors and not one now lives in our city. Since his day the town has grown from a village of some 6,000 to a city of 45,000 inhabitants, the old families have scattered, and the old land marks are obliterated. Very few are left who remember him. An effort to get at the college records proved even more discouraging, for I am informed they were mostly destroyed by fire and if any are left they are not available. One man, the Rev. Jesse C. Boyden, a graduate of the class of 1856, has been a trustee of the college since 1859 and is still an active member of our board. He is the one co-worker with Dr. Gregory who still survives.

The first charter of Kalamazoo College was granted in 1833; it is thus the oldest college in the State of Michigan. In the eighty-one years of its existence it has passed through some vicissitudes, but perhaps the darkest time in its history was that which preceded the calling of Dr. Gregory. The college was heavily in debt and an unfortunate factional

fight, in which the people of the city, church, and college were all involved, left it without the sympathy and support of its constituency. In spite of its thirty years of creditable work the abandonment of the enterprise was seriously considered. It was the last year of the Civil War, when the resources of the people of a new state were strained to the utmost and men's minds were full of other things than the building of colleges. The conditions indeed were desperate.

Dr. Gregory seemed to be the one man in the state who could save the situation. His success as state superintendent and as editor of the state educational paper, his ability as a speaker, his activity in broad religious work, all pointed to him as a man who could rally the people of the state to the support of the college. He accepted the presidency in July, 1864, on the understanding that the friends of the college would support him in a campaign to free it from debt. With wonderful energy the state was organized, and so successfully was the work pushed that by the opening of college in September the accumulated debt of years was paid off and a sum of several thousand dollars was in hand.

Dr. Gregory was inducted as President of Kalamazoo College on the nineteenth of September, 1864. The audience on that occasion could only have impressed him with the difficulties of his position. His predecessor had resigned as a result of the difficulties already referred to and the people of the city believed he had been the victim of petty persecution; as a result they ostentatiously stayed away from the ceremony. The fact was that for the time being the college had lost the support of the more cultured and responsible section of the community. A man of exceptional personality was needed and Dr. Gregory met the condition. An eloquent and convincing speaker with the gift of fixing the attention of his audience, of singular tact and winning presence, well known throughout the length and breadth of the state, he rallied around him a new body of supporters in the short period of his leadership. His power was well shown by the exceptionally large freshman class that entered in 1864, and in the two following years, while he was with us, there was a rapid gain in the number of students. Within the college things went well. He had the reputation of a successful leader both as a teacher and a disciplinarian; some sort of student control was instituted by him and seems to have been a success. Everything indicated that a new period of progress had opened.

For many years under the predecessors of Dr. Gregory our college had been doing excellent work, and its faculty had contained some exceptional men, but the preparatory department was larger than the collegiate and the schools on which the college had to depend for students were often primitive and serving pioneer communities. Dr. Gregory's ideas as to future development of education in Michigan are fully set forth in his remarkable reports as superintendent of public instruction and have already been presented to you, so I need not dwell on them now. He often spoke of his ambitions and hopes for the future both in the

State at large and in the college. He considered the endowed college a necessary and integral part of the system and he had large plans for its future usefulness in its special field. But three years were all too short a time for his hopes to materialize; not Michigan but Illinois was to see the fruition of his labors. Our loss was indeed your gain.

The time of Dr. Gregory's administration in Kalamazoo was hardly long enough for accomplishment; it might be more properly said that what he did was to set an example and to point the way. You may rightly ask if the college has met the ideals that he would have followed. I have told you what he strove for financially, socially and educationally. I may say to you with some pride that our college, though by no means rich, is on a sound financial basis and has forsworn the vicious habit of running into debt. I can say to you that we now enjoy the freely expressed confidence and respect of the citizens of our community; and I can claim that the hopes of our president of half a century ago have been fully met in the educational position we now hold. In the course of years we have shaken off the theological school, the music school, the preparatory department, and now stand as a pure college doing only collegiate work. And as proof that we are doing this efficiently let me tell you of the students that have left our college to enter the most reputable schools of the country without disadvantage, of those who are working in the best professional schools of our universities, and especially of the increasing numbers of our alumni who are inspired to continue their studies in the leading graduate schools. We now have men and women working for higher degrees in Michigan, Chicago, Columbia, Clark, Minnesota, Princeton, and Yale, and several of them are enjoying fellowships or scholarships in these universities.

I have told you of the work we are now doing at our college to make good the claim that the spirit of Dr. Gregory is still with us, and besides I wanted to make a proposal. I do this with some hesitation, for after the announcement we have listened to for the Gregory Memorial Building, which plans I trust will meet with early fulfilment, my little plan may seem out of place. Yet could any form of memorial to Dr. Gregory be more fitting, more in keeping with his desires, than one that would further the cause of higher education he had so much at heart and that would allow Kalamazoo College and the University of Illinois to cooperate to that end? Let there be founded at the University of Illinois a Gregory fellowship or fellowships, the holders to be graduates of Kalamazoo College. Surely this would unite the two institutions in which he labored as president to further those purposes towards which his lifework was directed.

We dedicate today, as is most fitting, a stone over the grave of the man whom we meet here to honor. Yet we might say of him as was said of the builder of St. Pauls, *Si monumentum requiris circumspice.* But not in any buildings may the work of John Milton Gregory be seen.

He who left his impress on the educational systems of two great states has a yet greater monument, for he was one of those who labored with a noble band of devoted workers to build the mightiest structure of our time—an educated democracy.

DR. GREGORY AND THE STUDENTS AT ILLINOIS

HENRY M. BEARDSLEY, '79

Outside those who are of his own family circle there are none who have better right to speak of him whose memory we keep this day than we who were of the student body. Even now amid these surroundings, greatly changed, the old day, and his place in it are the most real things of all.

The experience which has been ours in the busy years since our college days enables us better to understand him, his relationship to us, and to the task he had undertaken; yes, even far better than we understood them in that time.

That first thirteen years of the life of this University was a time of smaller faculty and scant equipment, but of heroic purpose. "There were giants in those days" and he was the foremost among them. When he came here the Civil War was over. It had been determined that the republic should endure. There were vast undeveloped resources in the state and in the nation. The prairies lay open all about, and the great American desert was still upon the map. No one had estimated the riches of the mines or the possible fruitage of the soil. The new type of university, as he saw it, was to aid in the development of these wonderful resources and in the creation of a marvelous civilization. The privilege and joy of learning, also, were to be the heritage of an ever increasing number; for under the teaching of science, with the experiments of the laboratory, with the rapidly growing practical learning of the time, a material progress was possible which was beyond any theretofore dreamed of.

He gave us to understand, also, what the years have enabled us to see more clearly, that in the thought which lay at the bottom of it all, with the motto, which was chosen for the University, Learning and Labor, there was the promise of the greatest good among men. Labor itself has been given a new dignity. It is as worthy to be counted among those who pursue agriculture and the mechanic arts as among those who follow law, medicine or the ministry. And it is vital to the permanency of our civilization that all useful toil should be given its due portion of honor. This was essentially his view and is the view taught us by the university of the new time.

We are believers in democracy—in equality of right and oppor-



BOULDER AND MEMORIAL TABLET AT DR. GREGORY'S GRAVE

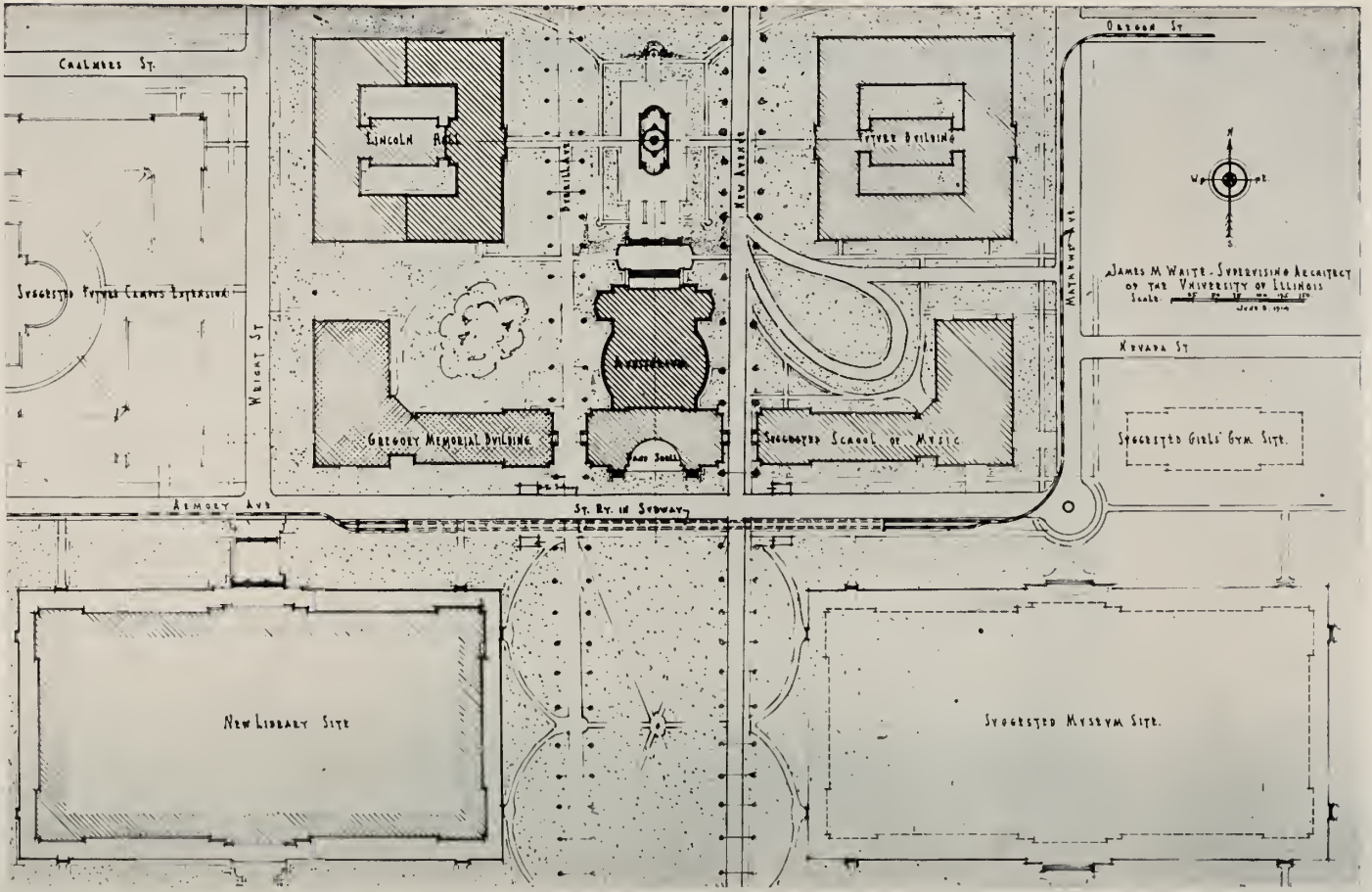


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE LOCATION ON THE SOUTH CAMPUS OF THE SITES FOR THE GREGORY MEMORIAL BUILDING, SCHOOL OF MUSIC, NEW LIBRARY,

tunity—in just distribution of the products of toil, in the open door to better things; and he was in all this our prophet.

To comprehend the same truth from another standpoint: the farmer is a skilled and learned man, as well as the lawyer, the mechanic as well as the doctor, the civil engineer and the architect as well as the minister. The church has come to recognize the religious and ethically fundamental place of labor; and has declared in its united federated gatherings for the greatest underlying equalities and rights—for the principle of absolute justice to all men in all callings and employments.

Dr. Gregory was a pioneer, and had about him the greatness which belongs to that class,—that class which includes the prophet who saw the coming King in the shepherd boy; that people who could find in the rail splitter a "true born king of men" and in the barefooted boy of the tow-path the eloquent congressman and the president of a great nation.

What Dr. Gregory was to us it will be hard for the students of later years to understand. He was to all of his time a living, working, personal force; and that in a way in which no president can ever be in the present, or coming years. I have seen a famous picture of Napoleon on the battlefield. He sits upon his horse, his aides about him. They are on an eminence overlooking the field of battle. His very person is there to thrill and inspire his army. How different the condition in the great late war between Russia and Japan. One reads there of the general in his tent, miles from the battlefield, with telephone and telegraph, getting the news from the scene of conflict.

Dr. Gregory was our teacher in the senior year. He held us at that close range, while he covered the field of logic, philosophy and constitutional history. No president will again bear the relationship of teacher to the University students; he cannot teach and at the same time fulfill the duties of his office as president; the student body is far too large.

He knew every one of us personally, and took an interest in our welfare. It was possible for him to do this. He recognized that we were here not only to fit our minds to grapple with the problems of our time, and with the everyday demands of our callings, or professions, but that underneath all lay the demand for solidity of character and uprightness of purpose, and he made a direct appeal for these ends in morning chapel talk and in Sunday afternoon address.

He had studied for the ministry and had been ordained to preach. He might have been a great preacher, for his feet were firmly planted on the everlasting verities, and his ability to speak was far beyond the ordinary. In those years when he was Regent of the Illinois Industrial University doubt concerning the beliefs of the past were rife everywhere. Men were being shaken loose from the old faith because of what was being discovered through scientific investigation. Dr. Gregory, while he recognized the use of what was being accomplished through research and laboratory work; while he kept abreast of the discoveries of the time,

never was loosed from his moorings to the old faith. We cannot overestimate, as we look back to the old days, the value of that attitude of mind to the young men and women who were then of the student body. Each one of us knows how far he was held steady by that great, strong soul.

One of the older men has told me how one Sunday morning in a western city, in later years, he had a call from Dr. Gregory, who by chance was in the place. Entering the church, Dr. Gregory was invited by the pastor to take the pulpit. He had read that morning in a paper of the city an attack made on some of the great fundamental truths of the Christian religion. Entering the pulpit, so our schoolmate says, he took this article for his text; and built an argument in refutation, which will always be remembered by those who heard it.

His pulpit eloquence was of the logical type, yet he made constant use of material out of nature and of every day life.

Dr. Gregory was an orator in the true sense of the word. I have been told that in his boyhood the men about him would stand him up in some place among them, and call upon him to speak upon some theme of interest at that time. He was thoroughly familiar with history and the lessons taught by it. He kept abreast of the time in which he lived and recognized the value of events. He used to bring us in the chapel talks practical suggestions from these events of the past and the then present. He was a keen observer of nature, and drew lessons from her never to be forgotten. He walked in his orchard in the morning amid the apple blossoms, and the hard green fruit; and found there themes for his baccalaureate addresses. He came upon the platform when the sleet had fallen and all the trees and wires everywhere were loaded with ice, glistening in the morning sun, and let the wonderful beauty and brilliancy of the scene through which he had come furnish the basis of his address, concerning the wonders and glories of the inner world.

He dealt first hand with great ideals, though there was here but scant equipment. He found time in the midst of a multitude of duties that held him, to take an interest in individual boys and girls. He was not content with filling his place as president and teacher, but strove to fill the place of moral and ethical guide to the whole student body. He comprehended the glory and utility of the new education without losing his appreciation for the old. He encouraged agriculture and engineering; and he also founded a gallery of art, and gathered in plaster and print, copies of the great masterpieces of art of all times and lands.

He had a deep affection for the college students. In after years he spoke of them as in a way belonging to him. In what he did and said he held in memory the relationship he had borne to them; and would not for gain have done aught that would cause them to feel he had been false in any wise in the ideals he had given them.

He taught the obligation borne by the individual man and woman to

the time, and lived, and by example emphasized, the truths he spoke. All the powers of mind and speech which were his were given without cost in so far as they were within his power, to those who might call upon him; and this, in whatever place or under whatever condition he was.

No one can ever know the full value of his teaching and his life to the students of those years.

Fellow classmates of that day! Where shall we say lies our largest obligation? Is it not to him? For the learning of the books is well nigh all forgotten; the experiments of the laboratory, we remember only in part, but the words he spoke with deep earnestness, touching the things that have to do in the making of character, these are not forgotten. There has been no time since in the midst of life's battles, where they have not come to strengthen our purpose in the time of stress, to refresh and renew our zeal in the times of difficulty and doubt, to urge us to better citizenship and broader service. And we in turn have endeavored in some way to pass on to those who are coming after us the view of life and the vision of things, which we had from him.

The boulder that marks his resting place will help to keep his name in memory. As Washington was the father of his country, so he will be, through the years, the father of this Institution, but the true immortality which he has achieved, lies in what he was to us, and in what, through us, he shall be to generations yet to come.

'Tis the chapel hour again. The bugle's blast sounds through the halls. I hear the hurrying of feet, the rollcall and the stead tramp of marching columns. He stands there at the chapel desk. A moment we bow in prayer. Then we listen to the morning talk; some event in the old world, significant of other events to come in the march of civilization. It has its application to ourselves and our life problems. There is encouragement to manly, courageous living, to the doing nobly of our part in our day. The half hour is over, the chapel empty. They have gone, those boys and girls, out to their life work, with his words still ringing in their ears, with his earnest longing for their welfare, engraven on their memories, forever; and he has gone, too, his voice is still. The boulder marks the spot where he sleeps.

Teacher, friend and guide! How shall we repay to you the debt which we owe? As you would have us pay it, not in words of eulogy that shall end at that, but by living as you taught.

THE GRAVE OF JOHN MILTON GREGORY[1]

WILLIAM LAMONT ABBOTT, '84

President of the Board of Trustees, University of Illinois

After the death of John Milton Gregory, October 19, 1898, his body was brought to the University and lay in state in the rotunda of the Library building, and afterward was placed in a vault in Mount Hope cemetery. Shortly thereafter the Board of Trustees of the University voted that the body of Dr. Gregory be buried, in accordance with his wish, on the University campus, and this was done in the following November.

Following his death various plans for erecting a suitable monument or a suitable memorial to Dr. Gregory were discussed by the Alumni Association, but for several years nothing tangible came out of this discussion; and while these plans were under discussion and the alumni were manifesting a desire to be the agent to erect a physical token to his memory, the Board of Trustees refrained from taking any positive action toward marking the grave.

Gradually, however, out of the indefiniteness there has crystallized a decision that the token of the alumni to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Gregory shall be in the form of a memorial building and art gallery, and after this question was decided the Board of Trustees voted to erect over Dr. Gregory's grave a simple marker in the form of a bronze tablet attached to a glacial boulder, which had lain for unnumbered centuries in the soil of what is now the University campus, and which was found in the excavation for the Woman's building, and you are now invited to pause for a few moments in the festivities of these commencement days and reverently join with the Board of Trustees in the dedication of this tablet.

We are not dedicating a memorial. On some day, in the near future we trust, Dr. Gregory's memorial will be fittingly dedicated and eloquent lips will make generous acknowledgement of the debt of the people of the State to this great educator.

We are not dedicating a monument. Dr. Gregory's splendid monument lies all about you, and it will grow and grow so long as the commonwealth shall endure. But as we contemplate the University borne on the full tide of affluence and popularity toward an auspicious future, we may, by reflecting on the days when these things were not as now, get a glimpse of the character of the man who, with unwavering faith in the future success of the University, struggled on toward that goal through trials and discouragements.

However highly we may esteem our own generation, we can have no extravagant words of praise for the way the educational interests of

[1]Address delivered June 16 at the unveiling of the tablet marking the grave of John Milton Gregory, first President of the University.

our State were fostered fifty years ago, and in this respect Illinois would fall far behind in a comparison with the educational activities of that period of our neighboring states.

In July, 1862, the Land Grant Act was passed by the United States Congress, and its provisions were accepted by the Illinois legislature the following winter, but nothing was done to make its provisions available until four years later, when the bid of Champaign county to have the University located in Urbana was accepted and the University was organized in February, 1867. The Board of Trustees met the following month, and one of its first acts was to elect Dr. Gregory regent.

To whom we are most indebted for the selection of Dr. Gregory we do not know, except from a notation in his private journal, which reads as follows:—

"In February, 1867, I received a letter from Thomas Quick, Esq., of Irvington, Illinois, stating that he was one of the trustees elect of the new Industrial University to be established in that state from the proceeds of the grant for mechanical and agricultural education, that the law for the organization and location of the University had been passed, and that the trustees were required to elect at their first meeting, the second Tuesday in March, a regent or president of the University. Yielding for once to the first impression, I replied favorably and on the day mentioned was elected Regent of the University of Illinois. I went to Illinois to see if I could not be honorably released. I was, however, so urged to accept that I finally wrote a conditional acceptance and on the first day of April entered upon service. The Board met on the 7th day of May, when I presented a plan for organization, which was substantially adopted."

It thus appears that we are indebted to Thomas Quick for Dr. Gregory and to Dr. Gregory for the general plan of University organization, but no plan of organization, however wise; no foundation, however broad and deep, can of itself develop into a great organization or into a great edifice without money for development.

Mention was made of the tightness with which our forefathers held the strings of the State treasury when our public schools were asking for support. Little wonder then that they looked askance at the askings of the University for the funds needed for buildings and equipping a University, and could Dr. Gregory have foreseen the financial trials and discouragements which were to follow, he could scarcely have had the fortitude to undertake the task which he did; but in his prophetic vision the success of the University was so assured and the reward so great that he could not doubt that the support of the people would be cheerful and adequate. What a blessing to us that the trials of the intervening years were not at that time revealed to him!

The school was started in March, 1868, with 77 students in attendance. During the next two years it grew rapidly in numbers of students and in professors of recognized standing in their respective lines. The trustees financed the Institution at first by the sale of the Champaign county bonds, which was a part of their endowment, until a State appro-

priation of $60,000 became available in 1869. In 1871 the old college building, later called the dormitory, becoming inadequate to accommodate the students who were thronging to the Illinois Industrial University, the Trustees asked the legislature for $150,000 with which to build a University Hall. Of this amount $75,000 was appropriated and $75,000 promised.

Why the entire $150,000 was not given at that time history fails to relate, except that it is said that although the legislature understood that the building was to cost $150,000 and approved of it, they withheld $75,000, saying to the board in effect: "We will give you $75,000 at this time and when the legislature meets again in the fall, as has been decided upon, we will then give you the other $75,000." But alas for the slip! On the following October 9th occurred the disastrous Chicago fire. Upon the order of the Governor the University battalion was sent to Chicago to do police and guard duty, in which it acquitted itself with honor which should have warmed the hearts of the legislature toward the University, and doubtless it did; but their hearts were much more touched by the cry of that stricken city for aid, and the result was that all available funds, including the $75,000 promised to the University, were given for the relief of the destitute of Chicago.

What a dilemma the board was then in! A contract awarded for and work progressing on a much needed $150,000 building; all available funds exhausted and the expected funds withheld! Never before or since has the University met such a crisis and never did it receive such a severe blow, and, to make matters worse, the legislature of 1873, instead of redeeming the promise of its predecessor, appropriated only $50,000 for the support of the University for two years, and in 1875 the appropriation was only $11,000!

To weather the financial stress measures of retrenchment were adopted in all lines. The already meager salaries of its high grade professors were cut, with the result that many left. All plans of improvements and additions were abandoned and in addition, to preserve its very existence, the University was compelled to sell off, during times of extreme financial depression, the greater part of its endowment of public lands for whatever it would bring.

The University was popular with the people, but not with the law makers, and what it suffered by this niggardly policy is shown by the attendance, which during the fourth year of its existence reached a total of 388 students and in the twentieth year was only 378.

Dr. Gregory was a man of high ideals and recognized ability, who had achieved and was achieving marked success elsewhere in educational and other lines of activity, and who had reluctantly quitted congenial employment to accept a task which he knew would be slow and constructive, but in which he underestimated the inertia and lack of appreciation of the public men of the State, and throughout the thirteen

years of his regency he was forced to make his pleas to unsympathetic and even hostile legislators, from whom he received pennies when he asked for dollars and almost stones when he asked for bread.

Dr. Gregory's task at Illinois was three-fold: First, to organize a University on lines in keeping with the possibilities and the needs of the great prairie state,—practical and commercial, yet scientific and cultural; second, to conduct the school according to those ideals as well as the means at his disposal would permit; and last and greatest of all, to instill into the people of the state higher ideals of culture and education and greater liberality toward their schools.

His success in the first of these duties is witnessed by the fitness of the foundation on which our modern University structure has been reared. His success in the second is attested by the giants of the 70's, who freely accord a large part of their success to the personal contact which they were privileged to have with this great master. But in his third and greater task, that of waking up the people to an appreciation of higher education, it seemed at the end of his thirteen years of regency and for several years afterward that the work had been in vain. The attendance remained stationary and appropriations did not increase, but the seed he patiently sowed year after year did not perish. Of the ultimate germination, although it was slow indeed, he never had a doubt, and the perennial fruitage of that planting is the heritage of this and of future generations of Illinois.

We who are privileged to be connected with the University in these days of its success may perhaps complacently take to ourselves a large measure of credit for its progress, when we may be merely floating with the tide, impatient of trifling obstructions and delays; but at such times let us hark back to the days of the beginnings and in humility learn of the trials and disappointments of that patient, prophetic pioneer, who may well be called the Father of the University.

[At this point Miss Allene Gregory, youngest daughter of Dr. Gregory, unveiled the memorial tablet.]

By the authority of the Board of Trustees, I declare this tablet dedicated to the memory of John Milton Gregory. May his ashes forever rest in peace amid the stirring scenes in which his spirit is a living and potent factor.

TO THE ALUMNI WHO CAME BACK[1]

S. A. BULLARD, '78
Retiring President of the Alumni Association

There have been matriculated as students of the University in the departments at Urbana in the regular courses leading to graduation, since the opening of the University in 1868 17,486 men and women. In all its departments during the same period 10,219 have been graduated. You are members of these great bands. It is a pleasure to me to meet with you again on the old campus and to rebuild our recollections which with some of us, during the years since graduation, have grown worn and weak; and, perhaps, in some cases, have tumbled to pieces so that they are not longer effective in depicting forms and faces as they were in the early days. It is a double pleasure to me as president of the Association to greet you upon your return. Some come back and appear with us often on these occasions; but some of you this week for the first time since graduation, years ago, have looked again on these old localities, grown strange and unfamiliar under the industrious hands of passing time. For you who have failed to return before and who have lost these occasions of pleasure, I am profoundly sorry. In these days of active life and witful expressions there has been given a peculiar meaning to the words "come back." It means, in the rollicking literature of our day, that a melancholy weakness is slowly possessing the man when we say of him, "He can't come back". But really, in our case, it appears more melancholy still, a real decadence of the finer sentiments of life, when after the appeals of friends and the challenge of time-gone memories they say of us, "They won't come back."

And now in closing let me congratulate you and the University on the large number of the very early graduates and near-graduates who have embraced this occasion to return and together do honor to our first great president. You have shown yourselves worthy of your tutelage in so doing. Today all who are here in this vast presence, together with the thousands who could not be present here, bow our heads in recognition of the wisdom, integrity, and heart of our great leader of the early years.

[1]This address is part of the annual report made by Mr. Bullard as president of the Association. For his statement of conditions and other statistics see the alumni section.

DECENNIAL OF PRESIDENT JAMES

THE UNIVERSITY DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

[On Commencement Day President James completed ten years as executive head of the University, and the committee in charge made of the Senate luncheon on that day a love feast in celebration of the event. In brief addresses, representative speakers told of several aspects of University development in the decade, and of the large debt of gratitude the University and its friends owe to Dr. James for his wise foresight, his courage, and his constructive force in fostering, guarding, and guiding the manifold growth of the University during that time. Space does not permit a complete printing here of all the addresses; enough is given, however, to present an inspiring review of the decade closed, a vivid impression of the loyalty and admiration which those who know him best feel for the President, and a vision of continued growth in power and service. The program in all details was a complete surprise to Dr. James.]

Remarks by the Toastmaster

DEAN KINLEY

In that collection of grewsome stories setting forth the misery and vice and woe of life, called "Les Miserables," Victor Hugo somewhere remarks that "The face of the ages is made up of the physiognomy of the years." The picture is a composite one. No feature may be said to belong individually to any year or group of years. The influence of every individual year has been modified by that of every other.

Hugo's statement formulates a common yet a great sociological truth. Society and, indeed, every social group and every organization, is a complex of activities and of individuals, every one of whom does something to give character to the whole, but no one of whom is the whole. No one lives to himself.

So it is in the life of an institution. It is sometimes said that no institution and no great achievement is the work or product of any one man; and that all who participate in its creation or work should share in whatever praise and credit are to be attributed for its success. The statement is true. Every individual in an institution like this does something to make it what it is; contributes something towards its success. Every one therefore is to be awarded his meed of praise, and his share of credit. The institution could not be what it is if the men and women working in it were other than they are, or did other than they do. The character, the views, the work, of every one, are elements in its life. The contribution of one may be a thread or loop in the cloth of gold, or a single straw in a brick of humble service; yet both are needed and both, therefore, share in determining the character of the organization.

Although all this is true, it is also true that the character of the

leadership in an institution like this goes far to determining the relative importance of various contributions. The direction of progress, the best and character of activities, the depth of emphasis of various features, all differ according to the greatness of character, the broadness of view, and the loftiness of the spiritual ideals, of the one who is at the head. While, therefore, not omitting from our consideration in full measure every one who in the past ten years, working under President Edmund J. James, has done his share to bring the University of Illinois from what it was then to the higher plane in which it is now, we will all agree that without his leadership, without the inspiration of his ideals, without his breadth of view, without his inspiring cheerfulness, without his great range of vision, without the greatness of his personality, the institution would not be what it is. It would not occupy so large a place in the eyes of the educational world today. To him as our leader, therefore, we accord without stint, the meed of praise which we all heartily agree is his due.

His have been large and far reaching plans. He has seen the vision and has dreamed the dream. He has planned largely and asked largely, and therefore we have been treated with corresponding liberality. In physical development; in the enlargement of our faculty; in raising our standards and ideals of scholarship and investigation; in giving the world a proper estimation of the importance and progress of the University of Illinois,—in all the elements of progress during the decade, Edmund James has inspired, has led, has achieved. With infinite patience and kindly tact and wisdom he has met and solved difficulties and opposition, and has overcome obstacles. He has always accepted and profited by kindly criticism. Over and over again he has skillfully turned hostile criticism to the accomplishment of the very purposes against which it was directed. Without ceasing he has impressed upon faculty and students the need for constantly rising standards of scholarship, and the importance of productive scholarship. In all that makes a man a great and successful university president, Edmund James has met the test, step by step, through the years he has been with us, raising the University to an ever higher level of work and reputation.

The foothills of the mountain range
 Sweep downwards to the green;
And who'd plant truth on the mountain top
 Must climb the hills between.

O'er range on range, up peak on peak,
 His toilsome path pursue,
And on each peak his beacon light,
 While he plans his work anew.

The light from the beacon on each hill
In widening circles sweeps,
And evil, ignorance and fear
Are swept from plain and steeps.

Then up to the light walk the children of men,
O'er the way that the leader has trod,
Where over crag and peak he has blazed
A path to the City of God.

Such, Edmund James, is the way you have walked
Through the years of your dwelling time here,
As up the hills of knowledge you've led
With courage, wisdom and cheer.

I give you greeting, Edmund James,
In the name of the women and men,
Who've walked through dark and light with you,
And know you a leader of men.

They give you greeting from their hearts.
And they greet you yet again,
And pray that to the years now past,
God add another ten!

We pledge our loyalty again
Through doubt and hope and joy,
We'll plant on Learning's rugged top,
The flag of Illinois.

Presentation of the Faculty Testimonial to President and Mrs. James

MAURICE H. ROBINSON

Business men who are conducting their affairs according to the best principles of modern times are in the habit of taking an accounting at least once a year to see how they stand. The older universities have been in the habit of following that practice by celebrating the completion of their first hundred years, their second hundred years, etc., etc. We, the faculty of the University of Illinois, have felt that the institution has been growing sufficiently fast; that it has faced problems sufficiently complex and important, so that it may be justifiable for us to depart from the custom of the older universities and take an accounting at least once in ten years.

In view of this fact, the Senate Committee which has had charge of this luncheon, for the past seven years, thought it desirable not only to show our appreciation to our honored President for his able leadership, but also at the same time to review some of the problems that have been solved in the past ten years, thinking such a review would help us better

to solve the problems that are coming in the immediate future. When we review the administration of the ten years just ending, we are struck at once by the remarkable progress that has been achieved.

In reviewing the causes which have been responsible for our remarkable progress, it may be well for a moment to look back ten years to the day when our President delivered his inaugural address to see what were some of the standards which he then established as a part of the program which he was to attempt to carry out. In that memorable address the President defined a university briefly as "that institution of the community which affords the ultimate institutional training of the youth of the country for all the various callings for which an extensive scientific training, based upon adequate preparation is valuable." This has been the fundamental basis of the program which the James administration has been carrying out during the last ten years. As the necessary characteristics of a university, he then argued that it first must be characterized by the scientific character of the training which it offered; second, it must inspire ambition in its students to carry out the ideals of the scientific training which they have received. It must therefore be a centre of scientific research and investigation. It must prepare for any department of community life. Therefore new departments must be established in order to prepare for all of the various callings for which a scientific preparation is necessary; his program calls for growth at the top and a lopping off at the bottom; and finally, since there are certain things which a state university cannot well do, it ought therefore to be ready to cooperate with all the other educational institutions of the state.

When we review the growth of the past ten years, our attention is forcibly directed to the way in which these various plans have been carried out. The University has made marked progress in the scientific character of its training. It has inspired ambition in the students. It has enlarged the scope of its educational advantages. It has been lopping off at the bottom and building up at the top; and, as shown by the telegrams from the various colleges of the state, it has been working in cooperation with the educational institutions, not only of this state, but of all the educational institutions in this western world.

For these reasons, the members of the faculty have thought it not only desirable, but even necessary that we should show our President something of the spirit which we feel toward him in recognition of his masterful leadership, stretching over a period of ten years—from 1904 to 1914. The Senate Committee, therefore, asked the members of the faculty if they would be willing to cooperate for this purpose of securing and presenting a visible, as well as a sentimental expression of their feeling for the President of the University.

The response was most cordial and as a result the committee has prepared an expression of our sentiment, and secured certain testimonials which we wish to present to you, Mr. President, as a constant reminder

that we are with you in spirit and in strength in the work that you have been doing to build up the educational work of the University of Illinois.

In the first place, the faculty wish to give you an ever present reminder that we are your loyal supporters from the beginning of your administration through to the end. With that in mind the committee, after much deliberation, decided that there was one article that we might give you that would always be with you to remind you of the loyalty and the support of your faculty. President James, we therefore present to you this Illinois watch, the equal in all of the intrinsic qualities of any watch that is made in the United States. You will have with you after this, Mr. President, as your constant companion, an Illinois watch, and you are an Illinois man—a combination that I am sure cannot be beaten in the whole United States.

And then, Mr. President, the committee was reminded that this is a co-educational institution, and that you are a co-educational man, and that our good friend, Mrs. President James has been ill for some months. We decided unanimously to offer a token to the James household, and when we remembered that Mrs. James had an especial fondness for good coffee, we selected as a token of the co-educational spirit in the faculty and the institution, this coffee service; and may you and Mrs. James be refreshed anew from the gentle liquid that shall flow therefrom.

Now many of our friends say that a gift should not take any visible expression, but should be an expression of sentiment. In view of this fact we, the four hundred members of the faculty who had an opportunity to take part in this occasion, wish to present you as a constant reminder of our sentiments toward you, this token of our esteem, the real expression of our feelings. This illuminated booklet contains the following sentiment:

"To President and Mrs. Edmund J. James, on the tenth anniversary of your association with the University of Illinois, we, the members of the University faculty offer, with these our gifts, our heartfelt congratulations upon the broad vision, the resolute and inspiring leadership, and the splendid accomplishments which have distinguished this administration. We renew here our assurance of personal regard and loyal cooperation, and we unite in wishing you multiplied fruits from the continuance of your strength and wisdom in the years to come."

In closing, Mr. President, I wish to assure you that these presents and this expression of esteem and loyal cooperation is a gift from substantially all of the members of the faculty who were present upon the campus when the opportunity was offered them, and no one was urged to take part in this offering unless he would do it with a warm heart and with a feeling that the sentiments inscribed on the parchment were his own.

Progress in Engineering Education and General University Development

JAMES M. WHITE, '90

In our own University community, and among those persons throughout the nation who are acquainted with the problems of university education the tributes paid our President by the speakers who have preceded me need no proof, but as it is our wish that the credit for his achievements shall be placed by the future historian where we now believe it belongs, I feel justified in recording here a few facts for the benefit of those who have not been privileged to have first-hand information.

First, I am asked to speak with reference to the engineering college. Considerable progress has been made in the development of new activities. The department of railway engineering was established in January, 1906; the department of mining engineering in June, 1909; while cooperative work between the United States Bureau of Mines and the State Geological Survey was commenced in July, 1911. The Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes were inaugurated in 1913. The Short Course in Highway Engineering, with a preliminary registration of 191, was started this year.

Significant progress has been made in engineering science. Seventy bulletins have been issued in the past ten years from the first Engineering Experiment Station to be established in connection with an educational institution. In size, the faculty and student body have increased greatly. The faculty then numbered 42 and now 101, with 20 men on the staff of the station. The student enrollment for the past year was 1,216, an increase of 33.7 per cent in ten years. The graduates in 1904 numbered 820 while today there are 2,384. Sixty-six per cent of all the graduates of the engineering college of the University of Illinois have been handed their diplomas by President James.

The facilities of the College have been increased by additional buildings and land to the value of $450,000 exclusive of equipment, which has been materially extended.

A change is evident in the character of work done, for the problems of engineering education have been changing. There used to be and still is a demand for the man who is skilled with his hands, but the demand today is chiefly for the man trained in the class-room, and it is to meet this condition that the change which we recognize today has been brought about. The faculty has been doubled, which with but one-third more students, necessarily means far more efficient work. Many notable additions have been made to the faculty, the most conspicuous being Dean Goss, Professor Berg, and Acting Dean Richards.

The duty which has been my greatest pleasure, and which I hesitate to refer to within the time limit imposed is that of planning for the material development of the University. We always maintain that we are here to teach, and that teaching is our chief occupation but our departmental interests are so diversified and modern teaching methods require so much more elaborate equipment than was anticipated even a

decade ago that some of us must give considerable thought to the housing problems of the future. A few facts will illustrate this point. In the University catalog of 1904, seventeen buildings were described, while in the one for this year there were thirty-six. The cost of the buildings in 1904 was $1,300,000; at this time it is a trifle over $3,000,000. The land in 1904 consisted of six hundred and seventy acres. Now we have ten hundred and seventy-five acres.

Our campus plan ten years ago was an unknown quantity. Today if the trustees so desired they could locate intelligently $10,000,000 worth of buildings. No other institution shows as definite progress in this direction as ours.

I have served at the University of Illinois under three presidents and one vice president, and I was personally acquainted with Dr. Gregory. I believe that in view of that experience, and with that acquaintance, I am qualified to express the belief that the past ten years have been proportionately the most fruitful in the history of the University and that the largest factor in our development has been President James's great and sane imagination.

Agricultural Education and Research

JOSEPH C. BLAIR

It would be quite impossible for me, in the time allotted to sketch for you, even in a slight way, the progress of agricultural education and research on this continent. It will be sufficient I am sure for me to bring to your attention the indications of this development which we find on the campus of the University of Illinois. Ten years ago there were registered in the College of Agriculture 339 students. During the past year there has been a total enrollment of 1,014 students. Ten years ago there was a faculty in the College of Agriculture, doing instructional work and research work, numbering 37. During the past year we have had a faculty of 136 people busily engaged all the time. Ten years ago we had a graduating class of ten students. The past year, as witnessed by the graduating exercises today, we have conferred 143 degrees upon farmer boys who are now thoroughly equipped to go back to the farms and practice agriculture, or to go into the class rooms of this institution and others to do instructional and research work.

But this is not all. Ten years ago the total resources of the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station amounted to $146,000. During the present year there has been expended approximately $476,000. Now if any one had told Dean Davenport or me or any of our associates ten years ago, that this growth was possible, the answer would have come back definitely and positively, "No!" that it would be physically impossible to bring together a group of men sufficiently strong to carry forward this work; physically impossible, too, to secure funds necessary for the development of the work. Right here I wish to call

your attention to this fact, also, that ten years ago there were men at work in the College upon something like 30 lines of research problems, while during the present year there have been men directing attention and energy toward at least 96 different pieces of research.

Now why has this growth been possible? The answer is, because of the masterful leadership of President James and Dean Davenport; and I can say, as head of a department, and as one of the workers under the leadership of these men, that the work has gone forward easily and the progress has been constant and healthy, and we have established here new ideals and new possibilities in the way of agricultural education and research.

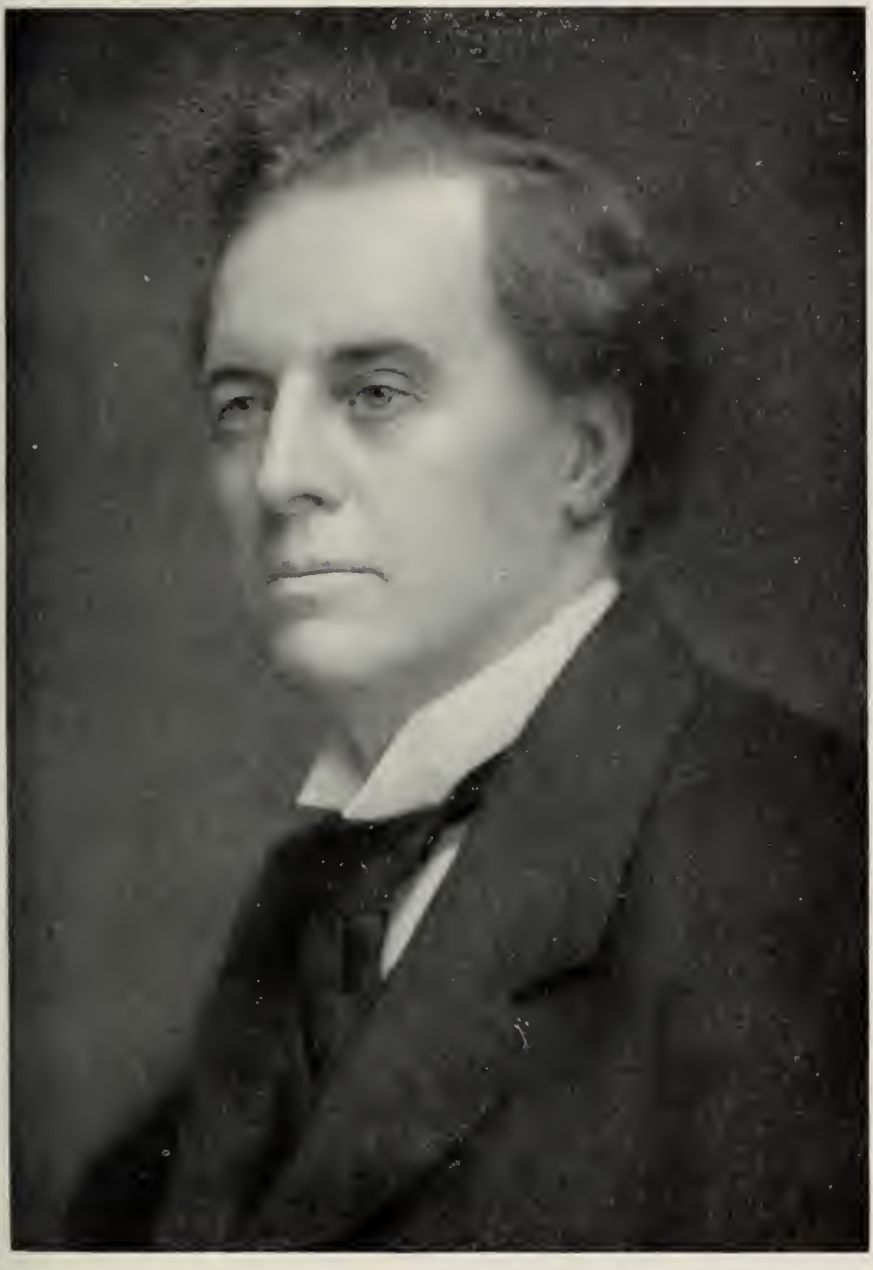
And so, speaking for myself and my colleagues in agriculture, I wish to emphasize this fact, that we are under a debt of gratitude to these men who have shown us the way, and that as we look out into the future and see the possibilities beyond, we feel confident; we feel that the future is bright, because there is no man in the country who has the sympathies of the farming people more than the President of this Institution. He was a farm boy himself; and as a man he has kept in touch with the agricultural activities of the State and nation and has been a student of agricultural economics and agricultural development not only at home but abroad. His sympathies have been and still are, and always will be with the farmer, because he himself is the product of an Illinois farm. His great service to the State has been to put agriculture on a sound basis. And so I say to you—all honor to the President of the University of Illinois!

Progress in Science and Liberal Arts

THOMAS ARKLE CLARK, '90

There are many members of the faculty here today who because of their intimate connection with the development of Liberal Arts and Sciences at the University are better able to speak on this subject than I am, but perhaps because of my long connection with the College, and my more intimate connection with it previous to the coming of President James, I have a better perspective and I am better able than some others at this time to note the rapid development during the last ten years.

I remember very well hearing President Draper say just previous to his leaving the University that his own special work for the development of the University during the ten years that he had been its president had been to lay the foundation of its material resources; to interest the people of the state to such an extent that they would be willing to give money to its support; to perfect an internal organization. When this was done, he said, he felt that his great work was completed, and it was time for him to pass on. "The man who comes after me," he remarked, "must be a different type, and of different training. He must be able and willing to develop scholarship." This I feel during the last ten years, President James has been doing. His main work has been to build up departments,



PRESIDENT JAMES



HENRY MAHAN BEARDSLEY, '79

to develop culture, to bring to the University scholars of reputation, and to establish those things which would make for a great as well as for a big University.

In the development of a great liberal arts college we need buildings, we need books, and we need instructors of distinction. All these during the last ten years we have been getting in good measure. We have had a large addition to the Natural History building, we have seen Lincoln Hall and the Physics building constructed and we have seen the plans for what is to be I suppose one of the largest chemical laboratories in this country.

The college catalog of ten years ago showed that there were contained in the libraries upon the campus a total of 78,000 books and pamphlets. The latest catalog gives the present number of books as in excess of 322,000, a pretty substantial increase for ten years, and a pretty dependable index of the progress of culture and scholarship during this time.

But even with buildings and books we should not, I presume, be able to attain the development we desire without something in addition. During the ten years of his work at the University President James has been instrumental in bringing here some of the most distinguished scientists and scholars in the world. It has been said of President James that he is acquainted with more great scholars of this and other countries than any other college president living. This wide knowledge and acquaintance has made it possible for him to bring to the University noted men in various lines—botany, chemistry, education, zoology, history, mathematics—men who have helped and who will in future years help to develop our reputation and to raise our standard.

It has already been mentioned more than once today that much has been done within the last ten years toward the development of graduate work. Any one who will remember our graduating exercises ten years ago, and who will compare those exercises with those of this morning will be struck at once with the vast increase in the number of advanced degrees conferred, and will recognize this tangible evidence of progress. The Graduate School has been organized and developed in various ways. The state legislature has expressed its confidence and belief in the future of graduate work by giving money, by making definite appropriations, a fact which shows how the people of the State of Illinois stand on this question. President James has been back of all this and responsible for much of it. He has given his encouragement and directed this work all these years. He has been a man of imagination; a dreamer, whose dreams of the future come true. He has looked forward to the future and has seen the possibility of all these things. While we sometimes thought them impossible, he has gone on and shown by the realization of his views what it is possible to do.

A friend of mine in New York said to me not long ago that he felt very sorry for us out here because of the narrow limited life which we

must lead in a country town such as this, where there are few opportunities to see and to hear great men. I took great pleasure in naming to him some of the distinguished people from all parts of the world whom it has been our privilege during the last five years to hear in our own little country town—poets, historians, mathematicians, scientists, musicians, and I tried to show what President James has done for us in all these lines of intellectual cultural endeavor. We have had unusual opportunities; we have had the privilege of hearing many of the most distinguished people of the world and through this experience I trust that we have all been liberalized and humanized.

In the things which it is my own especial official business to look after the ten years have seen a great development. President James has always emphasized strongly the development of ideals and the cultivation of character, and if in the peculiarly personal things which I endeavor to do for students I have not been successful, it is certainly not the President's fault. In all the plans which I have brought to him I have had his warmest cooperation, and he has helped me in a thousand ways with all sorts of assistance, and all sorts of encouragement.

Perhaps one of the most encouraging things that has happened in the last ten years has been the development of scholarship. We have had a gradual and material increase in all directions in scholastic standards. Within the last two or three years the general scholastic average of the men in the University has been raised two or three per cent. We have even got to the point where a fraternity will drop a pledge who refuses to study because he is likely to reduce the scholastic average of the organization. To me the result of the last ten years in what is included in Liberal Arts and Sciences has seemed encouraging and gratifying. We are making material progress. And back of this progress, the inspiration of it all, is President James who has ideals and a far reaching vision, and who is helping to make the University of Illinois the greatest university in the world. If it is not done, it is our fault, not his.

The University in the World of Scholarship

WILLIAM TRELEASE

I find that the topic that the toastmaster has assigned me is so broad that a botanist can scarcely discuss it from the botanist's standpoint. Perhaps I may discuss it rather from the viewpoint of one who really is not coming to the University altogether new in knowledge of it, though as a matter of fact new on the ground, but rather from the viewpoint of one who has watched the University almost a quarter of a century, since it was his privilege to be on the campus and participate in the dedication of the first great new building that marked the beginning of the new University—the old wing of the Natural History Building, twenty-two years ago.

Thanks to the far sighted care of Professor Burrill I unearthed this

morning, knowing that I should be called on to speak to you this afternoon, the manuscript of what was said by one of the three speakers on that occasion. I found it optimistic in the belief that in that building, and in the buildings to follow it, there might be looked for here on the campus a development of the sort of teaching which would stimulate scholarship; which would put students in touch with nature for the pleasure which they might derive from it; and that there would be developed among teachers and students the spirit of happy haste from the class room, where instruction of the best sort had been given, to the laboratories in which investigation might be carried on,—that being the last and final aim of the true scholar.

We often speak of research and investigation as if limited to science. I am afraid a good many people do not realize that on this campus are men who never looked through a microscope or a telescope, but who are investigating and working into things, such as the history and the folklore of the world, in a way that is just as truly productive in its outcome as the work of the man who with microscope and telescope is adding something to the listed facts of science. As a matter of fact the scholarship of the linguist and the scholarship of the engineer differ essentially in little more than a difference of position along the line of productive effort.

I have been interested in looking back twenty years to see what the University has done, and I have gone back a decade beyond that of which we are speaking particularly this afternoon because I wanted to see how the two might look side by side.

Twenty years ago, who took a doctor's degree at the University of Illinois? I knew the men who were here then, scholarly men—every honor to them, as to the president before their time. They were scholarly men, and yet the University had not yet got to the point of making scholars. This morning almost a quarter of a hundred men went up to take the doctor's degree. How many men took the doctor's degree ten years ago, when President James came to the University? I was talking only yesterday with someone who said that a friend of President James, who had known him as a colleague at the University of Pennsylvania, said "He knows the leading men in every subject in every university in the country." I think you have there an indication of why the doctor's degree is being given to men in this rapidly increasing way; of why the thousands are coming to this University in order to take work here for the bachelor's degree.

The man knows how to find what he wants. Does he know where to find it? When I was invited to come to this Institution, I found that one of its greatest attractions was the knowledge that I had that it was headed by a President to whom any line of human knowledge, from the most abstract to the most closely applied, was worthy of concentrated human effort.

What has happened to this Institution in the last twenty years? A material equipment has been secured and is ever increasing; and a scholarly appreciation of what these things are for has brought together this body of learned and productive scholars, that has given the culmination that one sees today in these eight hundred and odd people who have profited by their scholarship.

And how has it been done? Through the selective power of this man, our President, for whom I feel the warmest admiration. Brought together as the means of doing the work of the University, the faculty of today stands as a workman's bench of tools, every one of them capable of cutting a clean furrow of thought into the envelope of ignorance, which forms the limit of human activity. May the tools brought together for this great work and used side by side, be found to be so tempered that the edge may not crumble and may there be no flaw that shall cause them to break even under an impatient thrust of the master-workman.

Greetings from the Medical Alumni

DR. CHARLES DAVISON

The congratulations of the medical alumni are none the less hearty because brought by proxy. I convey the greetings of the medical alumni, four thousand strong. It is just about ten years that President James has been wrestling with the problems of medical education in Illinois, and we feel that he has done more to straighten out the problems of medical education than any other man has been able to do in this state. The medical alumni are perfectly satisfied to rest their future with President James. May God give him strength and health to follow on and complete the work that the commonwealth of this state has planned for him; and may God grant him happiness and peace while he is doing it!

Through the Eyes of an Alumnus

SAMUEL A. BULLARD, '78

One of our great magazines has on one of its pages each week under a title called Brick-bats and Bouquets, various criticisms and commendations of itself. It may do good sometimes to see the brick-bats, but it is always better if there is substituted after them the fragrance of the bouquet. Today we are realizing the beauties of the bouquet. We have heard a good many things in the last day or two about one of our former presidents, which, if given in his time would have made his heart glad, and leap with joy. I am glad that you men of the faculty are so disposed that you come up once in a while and throw a bouquet at the President you have living in your midst and working among you.

While I am speaking for the Alumni Association, I might speak also as an ex-member of the Board of Trustees. I am, I think, the only member of the Board of Trustees present—at least of the committee—when President James was chosen President of the University. The

committee hoped to find a large and growing man who would become for us the president of a large and growing University, but we little thought of finding one with all the strength and splendid qualifications we have heard expressed so highly here, today. You know it is said of some men, that they plan unconsciously far better than they think, and as I look back to that committee, I am sure that is true. Professor Nightingale was one of them, and Mr. Hatch was another. We were looking for an ordinary thing to do and by accident did an immense thing! Well, that goes to show this, that we are all doing unconsciously things which amount to a great deal. You too are doing that—you, who are associated with our President in carrying the responsibilities of running this great University.

I am to speak for the Alumni. The one thought I would bring to you as an alumnus is this, that our University has won the high appreciation of its alumni during the last ten years. I have read somewhere the old saying, "He that would not be without friends, must show himself friendly." There is a good deal of common sense in it, as well as philosophy and truth. You are engaged for four years in training up a class such as you graduated today. At the end of that time you open the door of the institution and you send these people out. Another swarm comes in and you say "Welcome the coming, Godspeed the going." You say, "There is the door, there is the world, go out, and whenever you feel lonesome, come back." Now, if we sent out our sons and daughters that way, they wouldn't have the affection for home they ought to have. When they are to leave home, we take them by the hands and look into their faces and tell them good-bye, and give them our blessing and assure them of our deep and abiding affection, our earnest anxiety about their successes and failures and stand ready and willing to assist them when assistance may be needed. The University is likely to be so interested in the students attending its classes that the ones who have gone away are not carried on the mind nor in the heart. The friendly hand outreached to a student of the past years, an expression of kindly interest in his welfare, a reasonable amount of pride manifest at his successes and a glad recognition that outside of college halls the man does his highest and greatest work for the world—all this performed by his Alma Mater will bind the hearts of the alumni with cords of affection. The man who has friends has shown himself friendly: the University which has friends is the one which has carried its friendliness to its alumni, and in no unmistakable terms will they repay the friendliness. With no reflection upon any previous administration, I am sure I speak the facts in saying that now the large body of the alumni has a warmer feeling and affection for the University than was entertained at any previous period in its history. This has come about very largely by the friendliness shown by the University to the men and women students of years past as well as those

graduating today. I think that this kindly relation has been the thought of the present administration in the past ten years more than ever before as far as the alumni are concerned. I am pleased to have the opportunity to speak for the alumni and the Alumni Association, the members who have gone out from the University heretofore.

As the Legislator has Seen It

HON. DAVID E. SHANAHAN

It has been my good fortune to be a member of the general assembly for, lo, these many years, during which time you have had at least three presidents. I can speak on this occasion of the qualifications of the man who is today the President of this University. It would be nonsense for me as a layman to say that I consider him the greatest scholar in charge of any university in this country; but I can say that I think he is the greatest executive in charge of any American university.

When I first came over to visit the University officially some twenty odd years ago, you had a small group of buildings on the campus, and had few instructors, and your attendance numbered in the hundreds. Today you have a magnificent group of buildings all over the campus. You have many deans and many professors and your attendance numbers into the thousands instead of the hundreds. At that time this institution was known as the Agricultural College of Illinois, and a few years afterwards they used to speak of it as the Champaign University, but today it is spoken of as the University of Illinois. Somebody is responsible for that change of sentiment in this state and this country, and I think the credit belongs to the man who today is President of the University, Dr. James,—a product of Illinois, educated in Illinois schools, and for almost twenty years engaged in educational work in Illinois. Long may he live to serve Illinois until he may be called to serve the nation.

I have had many experiences with delegations from the University at Springfield. I know their methods of lobbying. I know their stories of poverty. And I am not surprised to come here today to find out what has been done in the last year and the real status of the University. I found in Dr. James a great student, a keen observer and a good judge of men. In coming before the general assembly to make his requests he had to use the greatest of diplomacy. He had to satisfy first his family at home and that meant something. He came over there with the requests of the various departments and the various colleges, and he knew, as we knew, the jealousy among them. He could not afford to favor one department over another, and in making his requests he was always sure to tell the good qualities of all. When asked which one might be cut down, he was always diplomatic enough to say "Go and ask the deans." That thing was carried on for a number of years, until the last general assembly, and we came to the conclusion that instead of the general assembly being called upon to make this division that the responsibility

ought to rest upon the men elected to conduct the affairs of this Institution, the Board of Trustees, so we turned over to them the lump sum. How successful it has been, we will know at the next session of the general assembly.

I am pleased to be here today. I am pleased to come here to testify regarding Dr. James as a scholar, a man, and public official. And in conclusion, I hope that it will be not only ten years, but twenty—nay, thirty, that he may serve and be saved to the state of Illinois.

Response by President James

I should have been glad if you had spared me this ordeal, though the occasion will remain a blessed memory with me forever. Every man must, first of all, if he is to have courage to live at all, do what he thinks is right and take the consequences, whatever they may be. But next to the satisfaction which springs from a sense of having done one's duty is the sense that one's own friends, that the people with whom one has worked and lived and had his being, approve on the whole of what he has thought and what he has done—this is the source of the highest gratification that can come to a human being. I crave most of all, the good opinion of my fellow men who stand nearest to me, of the people of my own household, of my own community, of my own Institution, of my own state and my own country; and when this testimony comes in the form in which it comes today, I cannot but believe, greatly as it surprises me and rejoices my heart, that it is true and fully felt.

I am glad that in this expression of good will you have associated with me, my good wife—the woman to whom I owe so much. It will be thirty-nine years next September when I first saw her—I remember the day as distinctly as if yesterday—and thirty-five years we have walked hand in hand and attempted to do our work together. She has nursed me through sickness, she has strengthened me in health, she has inspired me always. She bore to us children who have been the delight of our lives and she has spent her strength in their education and training, and over and above that she has given her strength and life to the work in which we were engaged in common. To those of you who do not know her, I can give no adequate idea of her work. To those who know her I need say nothing else. I am sure that it is one of the greatest disappointments of her life not to be here today to receive with me this evidence of good will from our colleagues.

I feel the more as I have been longer in this work and as the years have brought their increased responsibility and increased burden that we members of the faculty of the University of Illinois have received a great boon. There has been given to us a great opportunity by the people of this commonwealth, and I am sure I voice the sentiment of all the rest of you, when I say that our sense of obligation to the commonwealth has grown with the passing years. I have no vision beyond that of giving

as far as my ability goes, to the people of the commonwealth, the utmost service I can through my work in this great Institution.

I do not share the notion that many of my colleagues in academic circles have, who think it would be a good thing to pass the government of the state over to the scientific and literary men. I do not know of anything likely to be more unfortunate than to vest the government of the state in such men. I do believe however, friends, that we are in a position, as a body of scholars to serve the state in a peculiar way, if we give our attention and strength to it—in a way that no other organ of the community can. We may not govern the state. But we can give ourselves to the work here in training these young men and women, of giving them the very best opportunities of developing their powers, and turn out men and women who will govern the state wisely, if the government of the commonwealth falls upon them. We may by working in our laboratories and in our experiment stations, add greatly to the knowledge which we have of things and men. We may increase our hold over nature, and over conditions with which society has to contend. It seems to me that this is the largest function for the University—the adequate training of men and women who will serve the commonwealth and advance science in every direction possible.

Of course we are willing to serve the men called to the state government in any way and at any time that we can; and I believe no institution has been more willing than the University of Illinois.

But let us make no mistake. Our primary function is in training these young people and advancing science, and we can do it here on this campus as completely and as fully as any similar body elsewhere in the world.

Friends, I thank you most heartily again. I assure you, whether I last ten years, five years, or one year, I shall bring to this high office to which you have in a true sense called me again—whether it be hours or days or weeks—all the devotion and all the strength which I am able to concentrate upon its problem and I pray God He may bless your efforts and mine to do our full duty to the people of the commonwealth to whom we owe this great opportunity.

EXERCISES IN HONOR OF DR. STEELE[1]

PRESENTATION OF THE BUST OF DR. STEELE

ADOLPH GEHRMANN

Professor in the College of Medicine

This afternoon we are given the extreme pleasure of meeting here to pay our respects to Professor Steele, and to show our esteem for him as a man of high professional standing and most able as an officer of this college. We do this by presenting to the University a portrait bust which has been the result of spontaneous good spirit coming from the faculty. This is also a time when we may say that a purpose has been fulfilled. We have seen the first year pass during which this medical school has been part of the University of Illinois, and the University has had its own College of Medicine. It is to him, I am sure, as it is to all of us, a time when we may express satisfaction at seeing our desires so happily fulfilled. Professor Steele has been the light on the horizon and the compass hand that has pointed the way for faculty and alumni, as well as the University, to this happy ending of what were at times tempestuous negotiations. It is in appreciation of this service to all concerned that this memorial was planned and finished.

About a year ago, at a meeting of the general faculty, a spontaneous feeling developed to do something to give pleasure to Professor Steele, and also to show how much we appreciated his efforts in bringing about a union of the various interests involved, and making it possible to present the College of Physicians and Surgeons to the University of Illinois. The sentiment became concrete when Dean Quine appointed a committee to carry out the wishes of the faculty. The committee consisted of Professors Frank Earle, Frederick Tice, William M. Harsha, and myself.

It was apparent that we wished to do something that would be a lasting token to the University of Illinois as well as something for Professor Steele, and the committee was not long in deciding upon the production of this portrait bust, and with the consent of Professor Steele and Dean Quine the work was undertaken. The committee found in Mr. Crunelle, our sculptor, an artist who has certainly made a successful likeness of Professor Steele, and with the aid of Mrs. Steele all of the character bumps were measured and correctly produced in detail, and the completed result was cast in bronze.

The memorial that we are presenting is not alone something to Professor Steele, but we are giving it in appreciation of his determination and loyalty to the support of the college through all of the past years,

[1]At the College of Medicine, Chicago, June 10, in recognition of the services to the Institution of Daniel Atkinson King Steele, professor of surgery and head of the department, and one of the founders of the College. To Dr. Steele is given much credit for the successful transfer of the old College of Physicians and Surgeons to the University of Illinois. These addresses by Dr. Gehrmann and President James were a part of the exercises connected with the presentation of a bronze bust of Dr. Steele to the College of Medicine.

and also on account of our associations as teacher, colleague and friend. Out there on the building on Harrison street is a cornerstone with the names of St. John, McWilliams, Steele, Jackson, and Sears. It was a good cornerstone, and has stood the test of winters and summers, and all the other stress and worries that cornerstones may have, but the real cornerstone of this institution was D. A. K. Steele, and he is still in place, as solid and as happy under whatever may be piled on top of him as he was the day he said, "I will go into this venture."

We take pleasure in adding this bust to those already gracing our walls, and hope that you and the University will accept it in like spirit as that in which it is given. We have the bust of Professor Rea, professor of anatomy, who gave funds for the endowment of scholarships; the bust of Professor Reeves Jackson, President of the College, and long remembered by students for his genial and forceful personality; that of Charles Warrington Earle, who at times carried the college on his big shoulders; and more recently the bust of Dean Quine, who has added to the resources of the Institution by giving the Quine Library—and the presentation of whose bust is fresh in your thoughts.

Mr. President, the faculty presents this bust to the University, and hopes that it may be so placed that we may see it often, and that it may give to future students and to future faculties a part at least of the inspiration that we have had from his personality as professor of surgery and as a leader in the management of this college from its foundation.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE BUST OF DR. STEELE

PRESIDENT EDMUND JANES JAMES

I want to congratulate Dr. Steele, first of all, on this day and its happenings. I have been associated with Dr. Steele rather intimately for the past ten years. I was not consulted about the particular bumps on his head, but I think I could have given some pointers to the artist. For my part, I like to see a man come into his own, and always rejoice when anyone who has accomplished any worthy thing receives for it the credit which he deserves. It is not often that a man receives credit for the work he does for the public other than his own feeling of satisfaction that it was a part of his duty, an outgrowth of a necessary impulse on his own part to do what he feels to be his share in advancing the common interest. It is a great thing to look upon work which has been accomplished here on this spot in the last thirty years. The mere aspect of the buildings themselves; the mere external evidence of what has been going on is imposing, if we should stop to consider what this effort and this enterprise have meant during all these years to men who have shared in the work and who have profited by it. It was an undertaking of some importance when these men banded themselves together a generation ago

to organize a medical school in the city of Chicago. They brought in some new features of medical education at that time. It is something we ought not to forget.

It is not, of course, claimed for the old College of Physicians and Surgeons, or the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois, as it has become in its flower and its fruitage, that we have led the way in very many of the fundamental changes that have characterized the great progress in the field of medical education in the last few years, but we did some things that were noteworthy and worth while. It was not, of course, owing to the men who had charge of it that the laboratory feature was emphasized at the very beginning of this school. That was an outcome of the general progress of medical education and medical development. But it was, as a matter of fact, the first school in the city of Chicago to lay anything like adequate stress and emphasis upon the laboratory side of the work. Now, that is something that is worth while remembering when other schools brag on how much faster they have gone and on how much farther they have arrived than we.

We have made some definite contributions of this sort: We were the first to do certain things of this kind—they were only beginnings, but at any rate they were beginnings. However, the fact that there was no endowment prevented the accomplishment of things that were set down definitely in the program—in a large degree, at any rate—of modern medical education. At times it seemed as if the entire experiment were destined to be a failure, and, of course, in the long run, if it were going to remain on that basis, it was destined to be a failure. In other words, it was absolutely impossible to develop high-class medical education on the basis of the fees which might be obtained from students. It was a problem of absolutely impossible solution. But the handwriting was seen on the wall by many men, and by none more clearly than the man in whose honor we are gathered here today. He set out to see that this Institution, which he had planned, which had grown up with such promise, should not die from lack of permanent endowment in some form. Now, most people took little stock in the view that there would be any outcome to that struggle. Many people believed that private individuals would not give money for the endowment of medical education. The idea of the State spending anything like adequate sums for the purpose of medical education was something which this country, and English-speaking countries in general, had not contemplated, in spite of the fact that some states had begun the work.

With this conviction that it would be achieved in the long run, and that this was the line along which a vigorous and active work might come about, Dr. Steele and the men associated with him went ahead and worked for this program. Dr. Steele would be the very last man in the world to claim sole credit for what has been accomplished. He has on every occasion, when called upon to comment on it, called attention

to the fact that without the active cooperation of the other men nothing could have been accomplished, but I think it is not too much to say at this time that, looking at the proposition as a whole, from its organization, its conduct during the years when it seemed many times as if it must close up, its struggle with the new condition of rising standards in preparation for medical work, and achievement inside the medical school, that Dr. Steele more than any other one man deserves the credit for what has been accomplished up to the present time.

I congratulate him on the fact that he sees this result and the recognition of it on the part of his colleagues. I congratulate him on the fact that he saw the opportunity. It was there. Any other man might have seen and sacrificed in the same way, but no other man saw it in the same clear way, or sacrificed for it from the beginning of the undertaking. If other men had not come in at last and sacrificed and labored also, nothing would have come out. I congratulate them, therefore, from the bottom of my heart on their achievement.

On behalf of the trustees of the University of Illinois—for I am sure I can vouch for their sentiment, though not officially authorized to do so today; on behalf of the faculty, students and alumni of the University, I accept with very great pleasure this portrait bust of Dr. Steele. I accept it in the first place because it is an artistic object in itself. If, five thousand years from now, some archaeologists were digging out the accumulation of debris over this site, they should come upon this as the sole remnant and everything that remained in the city of Chicago, the skilful artist would pick it up and reconstruct our civilization, as a scientist takes a tooth and reconstructs one of these monstrous prehistoric animals. He would recognize in it that we had arrived at a high degree of civilization on the art side, and had acquired a high degree of technical skill, and might draw all sorts of inferences, some of which would be true and some not substantiated, but all sufficiently borne out by the quality of this object itself, and I am very glad, on behalf of the University, to accept this bust. Even if it did not bear the name of Steele and did not look like him, I would be glad to accept it and put it away with the things that the University was accumulating. Anything from the school of Lorado Taft is worth accepting; they are objects which represent our civilization in themselves, and which, if nothing else should survive, would serve as the basis of what this people and civilization to which we belong has accomplished.

I am glad, again, because it is a portrait of a man whom we know and with whom we have worked day in and day out, some of us for ten years, some for twenty, some for twenty-five years, and longer; a man whom we have learned to esteem more highly the longer we have worked with him; a man whose judgment we have come to rely upon in critical matters to quite an unusual extent; a man whom we have believed to be and found to be in all his relations interested in the objects in which we

were—far more than anything else, a portrait of a man whom we have known, with whom we have lived and moved and had our being. It will not be long until those of us who knew Dr. Steele will be gone and we shall be forgotten. Time travels very rapidly. Ten years from now most of us will be passé—mere names; in twenty years hardly the name survives. In twenty-five years, at the rate that our modern public remembers things, it would almost seem as if we might just as well not have lived. But this bust, long after any recollection of any personal characteristics connected with it have passed away, will stand as a symbol for certain things in the life of this institution and the life of the community. It will stand for patient, hard work directed toward a high ideal. It will stand for the accomplishment of worthy things. It will be a reminder to our children and our children's children—no longer the man, whom nobody will remember from a personal point of view, but of the work which he did.

And this policy of accumulating around an institution reminders of this sort, it seems to me, is a very desirable one indeed. It is one that helps make the succeeding generations of students and succeeding generations of professors appreciate their opportunities and their duties.

The University of Illinois has nothing for sale—no more than any other great institution. The students who come in here and pay their tuition and pass out again do not buy anything, and we sell nothing. I am aware that the idea of the old professional school was based on the notion that a professional school had something to give which the individual man could afford to pay for. Not so the idea of a liberal professional school or a University. Funds are necessary to conduct a great institution; to establish and make possible the purpose for which it exists, but it is not selling anything, and the students are not buying anything. In so far as we are doing our duty as professors of a great institution, we are making these students heirs of all the ages. That cannot be paid for. If done in the right way, we cannot set any value upon that service in a money form. And no matter how high the charge in fees might be, it would never equal the facilities brought to a young man in an institution of this sort.

This bust is a symbol of that work for which no man pays, and which no man buys—which is fundamentally necessary to our civilization, and without which it could not proceed.

I congratulate the University of Illinois upon the career of this man; upon what he has brought to the work which has now been made a part of the University; upon what he himself has done for the University since we have had a more or less loose connection with the school in which he was interested.

Congratulations of the University to Dr. Steele, again, for the great opportunity which he had and which he saw, and which he knew how to realize. To the University, that knew that we had a man who could see it and appreciate it.

SAGAMORES OF THE ILLINI

III—HENRY MAHAN BEARDSLEY, '79

Great things come to pass nowadays without much fuss. Softly, slowly, surely, should be the adage, because the world is neither hard of hearing nor failing in eyesight. Speak calmly and distinctly, as the telephone directory says, and also honestly, as the telephone directory doesn't say, and fame will abide with thee. At least it did with Henry M. Beardsley, an Illinois man and a Missouri ex-mayor, and does yet. But honesty, calmness, and distinctness were not alone sufficient. Looking about him in Kansas City, Missouri, where he practiced law twelve years before entering politics, he decided that the tether of a gas company needed a little taking up. Kansas City watched the adjustment with interest, and decided that a man who could make a bellowing gas company walk in such a reduced circle, and who furthermore could stampede a herd of gas aldermen as easily as Mr. Beardsley did would do for mayor. Wasting no time the city led him to the chair April 4, 1906. He—

But previous to all of this, he was born in Knox county, Ohio, October 20, 1858, and as a boy worked on his father's farm. He seems to have been a youth of Ruskinian devotion and obedience. If Boswell had followed him around instead of Sam Johnson, it is doubtful whether the early records would have shown any special propensity in Henry to put to rout a great corporation.

At the age of 9 he came to Champaign, and attended the public schools. He remembers the old dormitory, the beginning of the University, situated at the north end of Illinois field, and also recalls the opening of the University in March, 1868, in the old chapel in the dormitory building. During the next few years he apparently led a peaceful existence, and in due time entered the Illinois Industrial University. Had his college days been a little later or Charlie Kiler's a little earlier, we doubtless could find much about the future mayor in Charlie's memoirs, which appeared in the *Illinois Magazine*. Appropriate indeed would be a breezy description of Charlie and Henry pitching a gang of hoodlums headfirst down the spiral staircase over the I. C. tracks; or marching boldly into the offices of the Champaign and Urbana Horse-car co., with the grim warning: Villains, Your Horsefeed is Adulterated, and Besides Your Franchise Expires Tonight.

No such appropriate forecast of a brilliant future was discernible, however, in the college days of Mr. Beardsley, although his services as secretary of the executive committee and in the senate of the student government organization may have indicated executive talent. Life was simple, with table board at $2.25 a week, coal at wholesale, fourteen in the cornet band, 380 students, three buildings, no motorcycles, and no

adjustable hatbands for freshmen. Professors Ricker and Baker are the only men, at that time on the faculty, who are still giving instruction. Mr. Beardsley edited the history and biography department of the *Illini*, 1877-78. We see essays on Louis Kossuth and on other characters of the ages, all discussed interestingly. Henry was editor in chief of the *Illini* in his senior year. He introdoosed speling reform in his editorials, altho the news and essay columns remained as of old. The paper was well written and printed. It was, of course, published then but once a month.

Mr. Beardsley was assistant in chemistry at the University for two years after his graduation, and also found time in 1880 to take his master's degree. Twenty-five years later he received the honorary degree of A.M. In 1880 the School of Chemistry was a part of the College of Natural Science, which embraced also the School of Natural History and the School of Domestic Science. At the end of his two years' work as a teacher he took up law, practicing in Champaign, 1882-86. Kansas City, Missouri, however, was the city he finally picked out as a good place in which to practice law, although everybody might not have agreed with him. The city as it was in '80 is described by Mr. C. S. Gleed in the *Cosmopolitan:*

> The old-fashioned Missouri hog, fitter for the race-track than for the pork-barrel, and not yet having the fear of the packing-house before his eyes, patroled the streets and disputed the king's highway with the king and all his subjects. At night, when the hogs were off duty, a billion frogs in the green ponds at the bottom of the choicest unoccupied city lots told their troubles to the stars and saluted the rising sun with croaks of despair.

Like all good pioneers Mr. Beardsley applied himself to his own business, and disregarded the hogs, the frogs, and the troubles of Kansas City, Kansas. He formed a partnership with Alfred Gregory, '78, in 1887, and in 1903 the two added a third member, Mr. Kirshner, the firm name being Beardsley, Gregory and Kirshner.[1] Not until 1898 did he enter municipal politics, and then as a member of the upper house of the common council, although he had been well known in the city for several years previous to that time. He was president of the common council, and also of the board of public works, 1902-06. He soon came into prominence as an opponent of special interests. His opportunity for a coup de maitre was not long in coming. A gas company's franchise about to be renewed for a term of years had been tacked on the regular budget by Mayor Neff, and furthermore did not include a clause entitling the city to buy out the company should subsequent events make such action advisable. Mr. Beardsley had long advocated this municipal purchase clause, and viewed with anxiety the hurried effort by the gas aldermen to keep it out. As president of the upper house he was also acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor Neff, when the matter came up for vote. The mayor telephoned that he was on his way—he had forgotten

[1] At present the firm is known as Beardsley, Shaich and Beardsley.

to sign the budget—and asked that the proceedings be deferred until he arrived. Acting Mayor Beardsley did not defer; he hurried. He had the document brought in (under protest), he cancelled the franchise, signed the budget, adjourned the meeting. So on April 4, 1906, he was elected mayor on the republican ticket. The issue of the campaign was the restriction of public service franchises. Both parties were for municipal ownership. He had refused the nomination twice before because as he said he could not afford to neglect his law business. The third time, however, he nodded his head, and became a mayor of the people, not merely a mayor of the peepul. He began his term in office with a favorable majority in both houses of the council. Said the *Review of Reviews:*

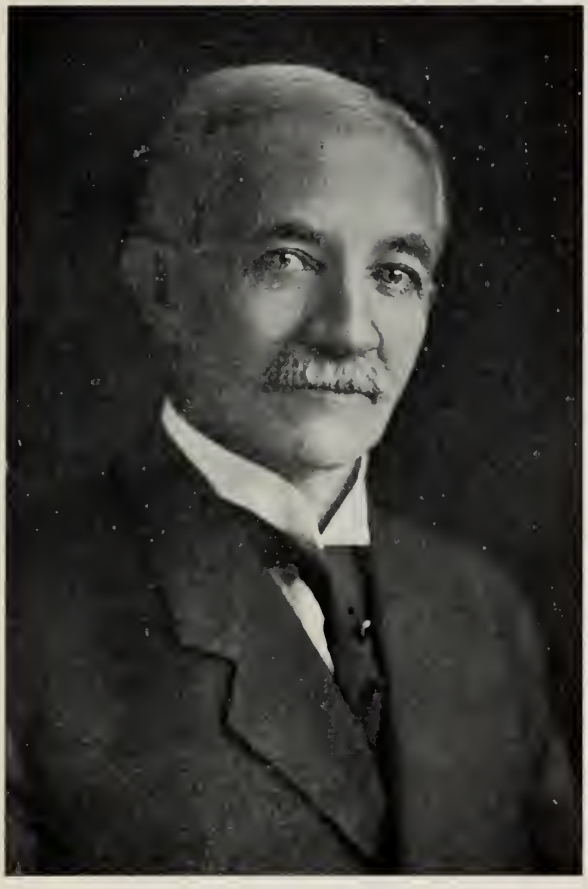
The Hon. Henry M. Beardsley, mayor-elect of Kansas City, is a man of the highest character and qualifications, regarded as the leading light of his city in municipal matters, and during recent years president of the board of public works. For many reasons relating to the progress of the city and the settlement of important problems this election was to be regarded as a great triumph for the best interests.

"That Mr. Beardsley happens to be a republican", said the *World Today*, "is merely incidental; he would have been mayor of Kansas City today if he had stood as the nominee of the democratic party." To continue:

When Henry M. Beardsley was elected mayor of Kansas City on April 4, 1906, another count was added to the political heresies of Missouri. The state that had voted for a republican president and a democratic governor followed these iniquities by harboring within its borders a city that appointed a chief executive because he was an honest, God-fearing gentleman.

He is interested not only in the newer order of politics, but has also been president of the Y. M. C. A., of the Bar association, and of the Law Library association. He is a man of average stature, "with a face of almost feminine refinement . . . and with no aptitude for oratory." Exception may be taken to this, however, by those who heard his address March 11, 1907, at the University convocation commemorating the 39th anniversary of the opening of the University. His address will be remembered, if for but one sentence: One of the Greatest Sins of the Times is Incapacity. He is the author of various articles including one on Dr. John M. Gregory, the first Regent, printed in the *Alumni Quarterly* in January, 1910, as the third number of the series, Makers of the University.

Mr. Beardsley was married to Marietta Davis, '81, April 24, 1883. They have three children: Eleanor, who graduated from the University in 1907; George Davis, '09, and Henry Scovell, a freshman in agriculture.



ARTHUR NEWELL TALBOT, '81
President of the Alumni Association



THOMAS J. SMITH
University Trustee, 1897-1903

COMMENCEMENT AND THE GREGORY REUNION

DEGREES AND HONORS

DEGREES, URBANA DEPARTMENTS

GRADUATE SCHOOL

A.M.	72
M.S.	40
M.Arch.	2
C.E.	4
E.E.	2
Ph.D.	22
Total	142

BACCALAUREATE

A.B., B.S., Liberal Arts & Sciences	266
B.S., Engineering	218
B.S., Agriculture	142
B.Mus., Music	5
Total	631

LAW

LL.B.	22	
J.D.	3	
Total		25

LIBRARY SCIENCE

B.L.S.	5

MISCELLANEOUS

B.L., B.S. to former students	45
Total, degrees at Urbana	848

CHICAGO DEPARTMENTS

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

M.D.	113

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY

D.D.S.	30

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Ph.G.	32	
Ph.C.	6	
		38
Total, Chicago Departments		181
Total for entire University		1,029

DEGREE OF A.B. WITH HONORS

In the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences—Nuel Dinsmore Belnap, Marshall Crittenden Merrills, Frederick Curtis Swanson, Odessa Madge Myers, Mark Albert Van Doren.

SPECIAL HONORS

In the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences—Howard Clinton Arnold, Edward Adelbert Doisy, Hubert Morton English, Frank Allen Kirkpatrick, Anton Prasil, Paul Cobb Rich.

In the College of Engineering—Armin Elmendorf, Elijah Robert Hatowski, Raymond William Owens, Frank Thomas Sheets, Hubert Vincenz Stephenson, Henry Raymond Tear, Clifford Harper Westcott.

FINAL HONORS

In the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences (courses of the former College of Science)—Helen Bell Comstock, Edward Adelbert Doisy, Carrie Belle Herdman, Charles Francis Hill, Esther Allen Kern, Frank Allen Kirkpatrick, Lewis S. Linder, Ina Valeria Meredith, Anton Prasil, Helen Marie Richards, Emily Kingman Sunderland, Mildred May Van Cleve.

In the College of Engineering—Arthur Hildeman Aagaard, Joseph Mandel Brandstetter, Francis Henri Bulot, Ralph Burke, John Cutler, Armin Elmendorf, Elijah Robert Hatowski, Wallace Bright Livesay, Elmer McCormick, George Meyer, Jr., Raymond William Owens, George Edward Quick, Ernest Alexander Reid, Frank Erwin Richart, David Morris Riff, Frank Thomas Sheets, William Davis Shipman, Hubert Vincenz Stephenson, Henry Raymond Tear, Harold Earle Thompson, Clifford Harper Westcott, Carl Stanley Wyant.

In the College of Agriculture—Earl Kirkwood Augustus, George Stanley Beaumont, Frederick Jackson Blackburn, Ralph Lee Eyman, Ora French Foster, Wilfred Espin Johns, Roy Jacob Lyons, Catharine Melvinia Planck, Glenn Wilson Schroeder, Izzet Basili Suryich, Henry Peirce Vandercook, James Alfred Tate.

In the College of Law—William Hamilton Lee, Stanley Landon Pogue.

In the Library School—Sabra Elizabeth Stevens.

THE FRANCIS JOHN PLYM FELLOWSHIP IN ARCHITECTURE
Charles Babcock McGrew, B.S., 1913.

THE B'NAI B'RITH PRIZE
Julius Cohen.

UNIVERSITY GOLD MEDAL
Edwin Shelby, Jr.

HAZELTON GOLD MEDAL
Lyle Henry Gift.

A Total of 1,029 degrees

The forty-third annual Commencement was notable for the large number of degrees granted, the total for all departments reaching and passing the thousand mark—1,029. When it is recalled that only so far back as 1896 the entire enrollment of students was 174 less than the number of this year's graduates, some idea of the University's development may be gained. In 1913 there were 848 degrees; 1912, 858; 1911, 795.

The Procession and Address

The exercises Wednesday morning began at 9:30, when the Military Band appeared in front of the Library, and hundreds of capped and gowned graduates and other personages hurried to form in line. Promptly at 9:40, as His Excellency Count Johann von Bernstorff, Imperial German ambassador to the United States, ascended the Library steps, the ambassador's salute was fired on Illinois Field. The Band then led off to the Auditorium, followed by alumni who received the bachelor's degree, the graduates, candidates for advanced degrees, visiting alumni, the Council of Administration, and finally the trustees and Presidential party. In this last group were the President and the Ambassador; Vice President Kinley and Rev. J. F. Lockney, who conducted the devotional exercises; and other guests. The procession marched in this order only to the Auditorium; the marchers then divided into two files, allowing the President and the Ambassador to lead the way into the building. Hundreds of relatives and friends of the graduates were massed along the side-lines as closely as possible to the Auditorium steps, the most favorable place from which to obtain an unobstructed view. Amateur cameras clicked busily. People who could not work through to the ropes stood on tiptoe and waved bouquets.

The graduating exercises proper did not differ greatly from those of previous years, with the exception of the conferring of degrees to forty-five of the matriculants of the University 1868-91. Out of the 115 who were offered this rather belated recognition by the University, only these forty-five came back to receive their diplomas.

It was after 1 o'clock when the conferring of degrees was finished. Pursuant to tradition all marched back to the front campus and joined in singing By Thy Rivers.

Luncheon for Orator of Day

The Senate luncheon in honor of Count Johann von Bernstorff, Commencement orator, took place immediately after the Commencement exercises. and was notable not only for the recog-

nition paid the distinguished guest, but also for the recognition in many ways of President James' decade of service to the University. He was presented with a gold watch and chain in the University colors. The inscription reads:

TO EDMUND JANES JAMES
FROM FACULTY OF U. OF I.
JUNE 17, 1914

A silver service set was presented to the President and Mrs. James. Professor M. H. Robinson made the presentation speech, which followed a talk by Count Bernstorff. President James responded in a brief speech in which he tried to express his appreciation of the faculty's recognition. Toasts were then given to the President of the United States and to the Emperor of Germany. Count Bernstorff responded to the toast, His Imperial Majesty. Other responses to toasts at the luncheon will be found printed on pages 171 to 186.

Dean Kinley read several letters and telegrams of a congratulatory nature from other universities, alumni clubs and individuals. Messages from universities and colleges included those from Northwestern, Hedding, Millikin, Illinois Woman's College, Knox, Augustana, Shurtleff, Illinois Wesleyan, Lake Forest. Messages came from alumni clubs at Des Moines, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Fargo (N. D.), Madison (Wis.), from the Golden Gate (Cal.) association, New England Illini club, Puget Sound association, Vermilion County (Ill.) club, Library School association, University club of Washington, Chicago Alumnae association.

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The President's reception took place Tuesday evening in the Woman's building, beginning at 8 o'clock. The Military Band played in the quadrangle north of the Auditorium while the reception was in progress.

Baccalaureate— Rev. C. M. Stuart

The Baccalaureate services on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock marked the formal opening of the Commencement season. Rev. Charles M. Stuart, president of the Garrett Biblical institute, delivered the address, taking as his texts: I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes to the Hills; She Came Unto Jesus Saying, Help Me. Music was furnished by the University male chorus .

Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi

Edward J. McDermott, lieutenant governor of Kentucky, delivered the annual address this year before Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi, taking as his subject, Some Eternal Public Problems. Mr. McDermott, who is a distinguished lawyer and orator, is known as "the scholar in politics", and is an authority on civic reform.

The Exercises For Class Day

Class Day exercises in the Auditorium Monday were presided over by Mark Van Doren of Urbana, president of '14. The salutatorian, E. R. Hatowski of Oak Park, took Success as his topic. M. O. Nathan, whose college *du* name has been Nemo, in the class history unfurled the banner of 1914. L. W. Ramsey unveiled a class poem, light as the breath of a humming-bird, and acknowledged by his friends to be a truly laureate effort. A. H. Rohlfing of Groveland presented the hatchet to A. R. Siebens of Minonk. The valedictory came from R. W. Owens of Morris, and the class oration from A. V. Essington of Clifton.

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The Commencement week play, The Great Gaeloto, was presented by Mask and Bauble in the Auditorium.

THE GREGORY AND OTHER REUNIONS

THE OLD GRAD

Shall I go back?
I can't ignore the call!
I see the ivy on each dull brick wall,
The green stretch of the campus haunts my dreams.
Bird summons sound from waving elms so tall!

Why should I go?
To mark each sadd'ning change,
Old places filled with figures new and strange.
To tread old paths where, up and down, unseen,
The ghosts of bygone years, in silence, range!

What shall I see?
Seamed faces like my own,
Dulled eyes, which tears for failures, griefs, have known!
Yet will we clasp strong hands, recall dead days,
Speak each to each, in heartening, fervid tone!

Why do I go?
A prodigal am I,
Taught as the years with cruel swiftness fly!
I'd see my Fostering Mother, pledge my love,
My gratitude, my faith, before I die!

ELLA A. FANNING in New York *Times*

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Alumni Well Represented

Commencement was more than ever a great assembly of alumni. Those who were fortunate enough to get back say that Commencement proper suffered in comparison with the activities of alumni; that the Gregory reunion dominated the general alumni reunion; and that some of the class reunions almost took precedence over the Gregorian observances. Partially because of the Gregory memorial aspect of the season, the number of old graduates and matriculants was unusually large; and in keeping with the law which says that wisdom increases with the years, more famous alumni were to be seen than on former occasions. Beginning with Monday afternoon bright cool weather made things doubly enjoyable for the Gregorians, many of whom on account of age and health would have been seriously inconvenienced by sultry weather. Light overcoats were common Tuesday morning.

A Festival On Front Campus

The lawn festival and band concert Monday afternoon opened the alumni program and opened it well. The front campus was marked out with a sweeping crescent of class reunions around the standards which had been placed beginning at the Wright-Green st. corner with 1872 and etxending around in a festive half -circle to 1911-13 on Green st. opposite Engineering hall. The members of the Military Band sat unconventionally on the grass east of the halfway house.

At each of the class standards was generally to be found the class secretary, bespangled according to the old-days color regalia, presiding at a table laden with a register, class emblems, and class memorabilia. The secretary himself or herself beamed with welcome and in the varied tete-a-tetes gleaned news for the *Quarterly*. Two secretaries—I. O. Baker of '74 and R. E. Schreiber of '04—did not stop with a table, register and smiles of gladness, but erected tents, beneath which they entertained in regal fashion. Professor Baker led all comers to the refreshment department of his tent, and the festival had not progressed far when a barrel of lemonade was discovered in Mr. Schreiber's '04 tent. Freezers and bowls stood invitingly at some of the other class standards, so that, all told, the true picnic atmosphere prevailed.

Descriptions of the different reunions have been left to the secretaries in charge, and will be found in the class news sections.

Great Meeting of Gregorians

The second number on the alumni program was the reception and reunion of Gregory matriculants Monday evening in the Woman's building. The south parlor, which formed the main amphitheater for the evening's salutations, had been transferred into a Gregory museum. Photographs of all classes, 1872-83, were on the walls; in glass cases were old albums, scrapbooks, daguerrotypes, several photographs of Regent Gregory and his family, and a bibliography of his works. These mementos came from all over the United States. An exhibit of pictures showing the old seminary building on Illinois Field, the drill hall, and the old buildings on the south campus, besides views of prehistoric Champaign and Urbana, was popular with the sightseers. Most of the exhibits were described at the time they were sent, in current numbers of the *Fortnightly*.

The latter part of the evening was taken up with informal talks preceded by a stereopticon entertainment illustrating the Gregory days presented by Professor A. N. Talbot, '81. Each picture as it appeared was recognized with vigorous applause, especially those of the old seminary building, University hall, the front campus in the early 70s, views of early classes, Capt. Snyder, and, of course, one of Regent Gregory. Portraits of Gregory matriculants taken during their college days were saluted with shouts of welcome. Some of the photographs looked so unfamiliar that a momentary pause would ensue before anyone in the audience could identify them, but the period of uncertainty was never long. In none of the alumni gatherings was the genuine Illinois spirit more pronounced than at this meeting. The one regret that might be voiced is that the thousands of students in the University who had gone home for the summer had no opportunity of seeing what real Illinois loyalty is.

President James made the principal talk of the evening. In an informal, conversational way he emphasized particularly the first Regent's interest in art, and ventured to say that the art gallery purchased and installed under Dr. Gregory's supervision represented a larger contribution to the University's welfare and had yielded greater returns than any other one thing. The collection was known in the '70s as the best in the Mississippi valley. The President then told of the hope of the alumni to erect a Gregory memorial building to shelter this collection, which now is distributed around in various places on the campus. Using Regent Gregory's art beliefs as a text, President James then went on to remind the alumni of the importance of keeping the University symmetrical, that the great problem of preparing young people for life might readily be solved. Hearty applause greeted the expression of his confident belief that the University was destined to become the "greatest—largest—best—that the world has ever seen."

More Reunion Next Morning

On Tuesday morning the reunions which had enlivened the lawn festival Monday were brought forth again in the Woman's building and made a part of a gathering lasting for about 40 minutes. Many Illini who had just arrived in town saw many old friends at this brief assembly who otherwise might not have been discovered.

Procession to The Auditorium

The alumni marched by classes to the Auditorium at 10 o'clock to attend the second annual convocation and the Gregory convocation which followed it. The old grads decorated in class colors

and insignia and led by the Military Band made a good showing. All of the classes except 1887 were represented.

The Alumni Convocation

The convocation was opened with the usual rollcall. The number of alumni answering does not necessarily represent the total of those who came back for Commencement. From what the secretaries tell us, the actual registration was in most cases considerably more. The numbers recorded were:—1872—4; 1873—6; 1874—8; 1875—12; 1876—9; 1877—7; 1878—10; 1879—12; 1880—6; 1881—14; 1882—7; 1883—7; 1884—7; 1885—4; 1886—2; 1887—0; 1888—5; 1889—17; 1890—4; 1891—4; 1892—1; 1893—2; 1894—2; 1895—4; 1896—3; 1897—1; 1898—1; 1899—7; 1900—2; 1901—9; 1902—4; 1903—6; 1904—12; 1905—1; 1906—10; 1907—8; 1908—5; 1909—19; 1910—13; 1911—8; 1912—7; 1913—15.

President S. A. Bullard then presented his annual report. It is printed in the alumni section.

Dr. Burrill was called on to present the report of the Gregory memorial committee. Probably no one now on the campus knew the first Regent better or valued his friendship more highly than Dr. Burrill; and certainly no speaker at Commencement put into his words more sincerity than he did in the comparatively short time he was before the audience. The principal message he had to bring from the memorial committee was that Homer A. Stillwell, ex-'82, of Chicago, had agreed to give $25,000 toward the memorial building and art collection; and that the site of the building as assigned by the trustees was just south of Lincoln hall.

The remainder of the meeting was taken up with a short talk by President-elect A. N. Talbot, '81, of the Alumni Association, and by the introduction and passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Alumni Association of the University of Illinois on the faculty of which Professor H. A. Weber was an honored and beloved member for many years expresses to Mrs. Weber and family its appreciation of the well-merited tribute to the memory of Professor Weber in the placing of a tablet in his honor, unveiled today at Townsend hall, Ohio State University, at Columbus. And

Resolved, That the Association send a telegram to Mrs. Weber and family announcing the action.

Professor Weber will be remembered as professor of chemistry at the University, 1874-82. Later he was professor in Ohio State University.

At about the same time a memorial in memory of Dr. M. A. Scovell, formerly professor of agricultural chemistry in the University, was unveiled in Scovell hall at the University of Kentucky. Dr. Scovell was dean of the College of Agriculture there at the time of his death in 1912.

The Gregory Convocation

Following immediately after the alumni convocation came the University convocation in memory of Regent Gregory. Speakers were President James, presiding officer, who discussed Dr. Gregory's work as an educational leader in Illinois; President Charles A. Richmond of Union University, who had as his topic Student Days and Life in New York; Henry M. Beardsley, '79—Personal Relations to the Students and Faculty; Professor W. E. Praeger, '00, of Kalamazoo College—John Milton Gregory as president of Kalamazoo College; Professor M. L. D'Ooge of Michigan—John Milton Gregory, superintendent of public instruction in Michigan. These addresses will be found in the first section of this issue. The convocation was closed with the singing of the University Anthem, which Dr. Gregory wrote, and which was sung at the formal opening of the Institution in 1868.

Attendance at Alumni Dinner

The alumni dinner which was served in the Woman's building at the close of the convocation was attended by almost 400. In previous years the attendance has rarely come up to 300. The class standards which had been used at the lawn festival were placed among the tables in order that the grouping of the crowd might be more congenial. President James spoke briefly, and introduced the German Ambassador, who in brief remarks dwelt on the difference between the American and German alumni. A resolution, introduced by C. A. Kiler, '92, and Peter Junkersfeld, '95, was passed:—

The alumni of the University wish to express their appreciation of the generous and patriotic action of Capt. T. J. Smith, former trustee, in announcing the consummation of his plans for establishing a home for the School of Music. The University owes much to Capt. Smith and this last act of his merits this expression of our gratitude and appreciation.

Meeting at Rolfe Home

Some of the most pleasant things about the Gregory reunion activities were the meetings of old graduates at the homes of classmates in Champaign and Urbana. Mrs. Bryan tells in the class news section of the gathering of '74s and other early Illini at her home, and also of the reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Foster. The festivities at the home of Professor and Mrs. Rolfe are described by one of the Gregorians in attendance:—

"One of the most enjoyable parts of the Gregory reunion was the meeting at the home of Professor and Mrs. Rolfe Monday afternoon. Besides the older professors—Burrill, Shattuck, and Ricker—Mrs. Gregory and her daughter, Miss Allene Gregory, were present. Among the famous graduates in the gathering were Lorado Taft, the celebrated sculptor, who had with him Mrs. Taft and their daughters; Jack Daly of International Harvester fame; C. B. Gibson, the noted lecturer and biographer; Gen. S. C. Stanton, chief surgeon of the Illinois National Guard; R. R. Conklin; F. A. Parsons of Chanute, Kan., and Mrs. Parsons; Henry M. Beardsley, ex-mayor of Kansas City, Mo.; Alfred Gregory, an eminent lawyer also of Kansas City and eldest son of the first Regent.

"A pleasurable bit of the evening was the singing of college songs. As the old grads crowded around the piano they saw that Mr. Hubbard, their pianist of the old days, was playing. The songs had the swing and go that characterized them forty years ago, when they sang them in the chapel of the old seminary building on Illinois Field. The crowd was made even happier, if possible, when Hubbard consented to revive old memories still further by whistling the Mocking Bird, and with his old-time perfection rivaled even the famed feathered songstress.

"Much praise was given Professor and Mrs. Rolfe for their hospitality."

Unveiling of Gregory Tablet

The unveiling of the Gregory memorial tablet took place late in the afternoon, and was witnessed by a crowd of people that filled the corner of the campus in which the grave is located. The plat had been resodded and shrubs planted since the excavation for the boulder foundation. The procession led by the Military Band formed at the Auditorium and marched to the grave. Vice President Kinley escorted Miss Allene Gregory, youngest daughter of the Regent, to the grave. After President Abbott of the Board of Trustees had delivered his address, she unveiled the tablet.

UNIVERSITY FOR THE QUARTER

Bequest for Music School

Capt. T. J. Smith of Champaign has announced that he has made provision in his will for the donation to the University of approximately $200,000 for a Music School building in memory of his wife.

The University, being a state and not a private institution, has in its forty-six years received but few gifts from individuals. Donations have usually taken the form of loan funds, scholarships, prizes, medals, and the like. The largest sum came from Professor Edward Snyder, who in 1899 gave $12,000 to be loaned to students unable to finish their courses without financial aid. Francis J. Plym, '97, donated a sum of money sufficient to establish a fellowship in architecture with an annual stipend of $1,000. Mr. W. J. Bryan in 1898 gave to the University $250, the interest from which is used for a biennial prize of $25 for the best essay on the science of government.

Capt. Smith, in his letter dated June 8 addressed to the Board of Trustees, says:—

"It has been my purpose, for a little more than ten years past, to provide means for the erection of a music building on the grounds of the University of Illinois as a memorial to my wife. Inasmuch as she was something of a musician herself and was greatly interested in the success and welfare of the University, and an absolutely devoted friend of the University, I know of no better way to perpetuate her memory than to say to the Board of Trustees that I have provided in my will, such sum of money as may result from the closing of my estate, after the payment of expenses and minor bequests, which I am hoping shall be not less than $200,000. While I am in no sense a musician, there is nothing dearer to my heart than the development of music. It is the greatest thing in the world and contributes more to the happiness and pleasure of people than anything within my knowledge, aside from the necessary living expenses of human beings.

"I am aware that building space on the campus is becoming a matter of great concern to the Board of Trustees and to the authorities of the University, and I make this communication to the board, asking that if the board approves the enterprise which I propose, that they make an assignment of space for the erection of a building which I hope may soon materialize.

"I have been shown the site, by the President and Professor White, east of the Auditorium, corresponding to the site west of the Auditorium which the alumni desire for the Gregory memorial building, and the site is very satisfactory to me, and I would therefore ask that if the board favorably consider these suggestions that that particular space of ground be assigned for that building.

"Most respectfully submitted,

"THOMAS J. SMITH."

Many will remember Capt. Smith as one of the trustees of the University from 1897 to 1903. His interest in the Institution since then has not lapsed, but rather has become more active. His wife, in whose memory he makes the bequest, was during her life also much interested in the University. The building will be called the Tina Weedon Smith Memorial.

Many Register For Summer

The Summer Session, with a registration of 917 (July 9), which is 206 more than for last summer, and far in advance in enrollment numbers of any previous year, is progressing favorably. The University is getting to be more and more an all-year institution. The Summer Session has about every thing that the regular term has—in smaller quantities. There are campus sings on Wednesday evenings, convocations, golf, literary society meetings, the *Illini*, and a dramatic club of people who have appeared often in Illinois student plays. They plan to give two plays during the summer.

New School For Coaches

The School for Athletic Coaches, begun in the Summer Session as a sort of experiment pending the establishment of the School in the regular academic year, now has a registration of 110, including several well known alumni athletes of Illinois, among them Burroughs, Drake, and Nevins. The School has attracted as much attention on account of the high standing of the faculty as for any other reason. The instructional staffs in the few coaching schools now in existence include very few names of coaches having even intercollegiate fame; but at Illinois such instructors as Huff, Gill, Zuppke and Jones—recognized leaders in baseball, track, football and basketball respectively—are men in whom the student coach in search of training is likely to place his trust.

The curriculum is made up of five courses, one in each of the five main divisions of athletics. Each course requires four two-hour periods a week, and counts for two credit hours. No textbooks are used, except in the playground course. The courses include lectures and practical work.

The general registration in the School is 110, about fifty of whom are taking all of the courses. Contrary to the average expectation that baseball would have the largest enrollment, the records show that Coach Jones leads with 64 in basketball coaching. This is explained by the reminder that basketball is a popular high school game—more so than football, baseball, or track. However, Coach Gill has 49 pupils eager to learn all about track coaching. Coach Zuppke follows closely with 45 in football, and Director Huff in addition to supervising this multi-actioned academy is teaching 38 men how to coach baseball teams. Sidney Casner, '15, formerly track captain and manager, has fifteen in his playground class, and about the same number of visitors. Six of the playground pupils are women.

Appointments Resignations

Appointments to and resignations from the faculty not already mentioned in the *Fortnightly* are not numerous. Professor C. H. Mills, Director of the School of Music, has resigned and will be director of music next year in the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Mills had been at Illinois since 1908.

Dr. C. C. Adams, associate in animal ecology since 1908, has resigned. His new position is that of assistant professor of forest zoology in Syracuse University.

Among the appointments is that of Victor E. Shelford, who has accepted the position of assistant professor of zoology on part time.

Dr. R. E. Heilman has been appointed assistant professor of economics.

In the College of Medicine at Chicago, Dr. D. M. Shoemaker has received the appointment of associate professor of anatomy.

Address By The President

President James delivered the Commencement address to the graduates of the University of Michigan June 25, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the institution. His address was a direct appeal to the class of 1914 to prove worthy as alumni of the University of Michigan. He congratulated the members of the class upon starting in life as college graduates and said there never was a time when the mere fact of college graduation came so near desirability and efficiency as at the present time. He told of the desirability of graduating from a great state university. "I have always thanked God that I was born in a country that stretched

from ocean to ocean, and have always grieved that it does not stretch from the Polar Sea to the Gulf. There is something in mere size, when it is backed up by moral and spiritual and intellectual strength, which lifts a man out of himself, broadens his view, enlarges his outlook, stimulates his vision, quickens his energies, strengthens his arm, fires his imagination, drives him on to great achievements."

He urged upon the graduates two things which should be of common interest to them all, no matter what career they might choose. First, a desire to be of service to society, and second, work not only in the spirit of service but also in the spirit of science.

Building Work At University

Building operations continue slowly during the summer months. The walls are up for the addition to the Library. The roofing and interior finishing will be ready by the opening of college in September. Work on the new Armory has continued. The concrete floor is being laid. The sides and ends of the mammoth structure are to be finished in stucco. Provision has been made for the heating and lighting systems, and for double-glazing the windows. As soon as the building is ready for occupancy next fall, the old Armory will be given over to the use of the department of physical training. Considerable new equipment will be added for the purpose.

The departments of botany, zoology, and entomology will have the use of the Barnes and Forbes properties bought by the University. On the Barnes property, located just south of the University Place Christian church, a laboratory, pond, and insectary for zoology and entomology will be located. Coach Zuppke formerly used the lot for football practice. The space next to the Illinois Traction System's tracks will be utilized for a storehouse. The property bought from Professor Forbes, located north of the Transportation building, will be used for botanical purposes.

Change Made In Ceramics

The trustees have voted to transfer the administration of the department of ceramics from the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences to the College of Engineering. The department since its establishment has been a part of the old College of Science, now a part of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

PUBLICATIONS

A New Historical Periodical

ERNEST L. BOGART

The first number of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* is largely a University of Illinois product. The managing editor is Professor C. W. Alvord, one of the four leading articles is by Dr. S. J. Buck, and half of the forty odd book reviews are by men now or formerly connected with the University. The University and the State Historical Society both appear moreover among the guarantors of this new venture. All of these facts show the deep interest taken here in the history of the West, and the unanimity with which the members of the faculty have rallied to the support of their colleague, Professor Alvord, in the endeavor to make the initial number set a worthily high standard. That this has been attained is clear both from the character and authorship of the leading articles, the personality of the board of editors, and the tone of the reviews and notes.

The first article, by Professor E. C. Barker, of the University of Texas, is on "The United States and Mexico, 1835-1837", and is of particular interest at this time because of the present strained relations between the two countries. The

author concludes that our treatment of Mexico during the period covered was marked by laxness, curtness and possibly unfriendliness, not unmarked by distinct violations of law. Professor C. R. Fish, of the University of Wisconsin, writes an appreciative though discriminating "Review of McMasters' History of the People of the United States", and Professor J. A. James, of Northwestern University, contributes an article on "Louisiana as a Factor in American Diplomacy, 1795-1800". Probably the most valuable article is the one by Dr. S. J. Buck, of the University of Illinois, on "Historical Activities in the Old Northwest and Eastern Canada, 1913-1914". This is the first installment of an account of the work of organization, acquisition of material, research, and publication on the part of all the institutions which are doing historical work in the territory designated, and covers the Old Northwest; in subsequent numbers of the *Review* other districts will be treated in turn. It gives a new and valuable survey, and makes evident the vast amount of work that is being done in this field.

The publication of a review devoted to the history of the Mississippi Valley is somewhat of an experiment, but seems to be fully justified by the interest taken in it as evidenced by the list of subscribers and guarantors and the cordial support promised in other ways. The importance of the field, the desirability of affording a worthy channel of publication for the increasing volume of historical work in this field, and the growing interest in the history of the West are some of the reasons that led to its establishment. Under its present able editorship it is destined to succeed and grow.

PERSONALS

Professor S. P. Sherman has been appointed chairman of the department of English for next year. He is one of the editors of the Cambridge History of American Literature. Carl C. Van Doren, '07, is another.

Professor E. C. Schmidt has designed and directed the building of a dynamometer car for the imperial government railways of Japan. The car has been shipped to its faraway destination, where it will be used for testing locomotives. It is similar in design to the car owned jointly by the University and the Illinois Central railroad.

Professor C. W. Alvord of the history department has been appointed managing editor of the *Mississippi Valley Histical Review*. The first issue appeared June 1.

Dr. T. J. Burrill is carrying on experiments in the hope of solving a problem in which he has long been interested—the growing of nitrogen-carrying tubercles or roots on other than leguminous plants. If he succeeds he will be able to grow on corn and other food plants roots such as are at present found only on clover, and which would make unnecessary the present custom of replacing nitrogen in the soil by seeding to clover every few years. According to his plan the growing of corn would replace nitrogen in the soil instead of draining it out. Dr. Burrill has an office and bacteriological laboratory in the Agricultural Annex, although he has retired from the University faculty.

Professor J. D. Fitz Gerald of the romance language department is one of a party of educators who went to South America, starting May 30, under the auspices of the American Association for International Conciliation. The purpose of the expedition is to establish closer relations btween the people of the United States and of other American republics.

Mr. L. R. Sarett, assistant in public speaking and also a student in the College of Law, was married June 17 at

Zion City to Elizabeth Husted, ex-'15. They expected to spend the summer in the Canadian woods.

OBITUARY

MISS KATHARINE LUCINDA SHARP

Miss Katharine L. Sharp, head of the Library and Library School from 1897 to 1907, in which year she was given the honorary degree of A.M. by the University, died June 1 at her home in Lake Placid, N. Y., from injuries received in an automobile accident a few days previously. At the time of her death she was second vice president of the Lake Placid club.

Miss Sharp was in reality the founder of the Library School at Illinois. In 1893 she organized the School of Library Economy at Armour Institute, Chicago, and four years later when the School was taken over by Illinois she came with it. The present Library building was erected the same year. During her decade of service both the Library and the Library School made commendable progress. She resigned in 1907 to work with Mr. Melvil Dewey at Lake Placid, N. Y., with whom she had been a student.

Miss Sharp was born in Elgin, and received her preparatory education there and in Oakland, Cal. She graduated from Northwestern in 1889, and took degrees in library work there in 1892. She was assistant librarian in the Scoville Institute, Oak Park, 1888-90; organizer of various libraries, 1891-92; with Armour Institute, 1893-97. She was the author of several articles on library topics. Miss Sharp was active in the work of the Association of Collegiate Alumni, and was grand president of Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1894-96.

The University Senate, which was convening regularly on the day the telegram came, adopted the following minute:—

> The members of the University Senate have learned with deep sorrow of the death of their former colleague, Katharine L. Sharp, for ten years head librarian, professor of library economy, and Director of the Library School, and desire to place on record their appreciation of her services to the University.
>
> As the founder of the Library School at Armour Institute, which on her appointment as librarian here became a part of this University, she made a notable contribution to the advancement of her chosen profession. Her administration of the University Library was marked by high ideals and great ability and secured for her a distinguished place among the librarians of the country.
>
> With all her scholarly enthusiasm, she had a keen interest in the personal and social welfare of her own pupils, and through her efforts for them set for all the students of the University finer and higher standards of social conduct.

NOTES ON BOOKS AND ARTICLES

Under this head will be published notices (space permitting) of such books and articles as are sent to the Quarterly for that purpose, and under a sub-title will be listed all such books and articles by alumni, members of the faculty and allied scientific bureaus as may be brought to the notice of the Editor. The cooperation of the alumni and faculty is invited, that this department may be made a complete record of our contributions to current literature.—EDITOR.

Boyer, Clarence Valentine: The Villain as Hero in Elizabethan Tragedy. New York, E. P. Dutton co. 1914.

In The Villain as Hero in Elizabethan Tragedy, a dissertation for the doctorate at Princeton University, Dr. Boyer has made an important contribution to the history and theory of dramatic literature. He offers for the first time a study of the significance, in tragedy, of the double rôle of villain and hero. Historically the study confines itself to Elizabethan drama and its sources, but

the literary philosophy in which the study culminates has to do with universal values. Indeed, the spirit in which these larger issues are dealt with makes the book much more broadly human in its appeal than the usual dissertation.

Dr. Boyer finds that the villain-hero type, which Marlowe, building on the Senecan and especially the Machiavellian traditions, first made popular in England, could not ordinarily be lifted into the realm of great tragedy; because, as Aristotle foresaw, it is difficult to inspire pity and fear in portraying the career of a villain. The genius of Shakespeare, however, accomplished in the type a degree of characterization and tragic power which permits an expansion of the Aristotelian concept. "When a villain possesses powers that are great, esthetically good—such as great courage and great intellectual ability—and when these powers come into conflict with moral forces in the universe so as to produce a struggle which leaves the issue in doubt, we have a tragedy which moves us to admiration, terror, and sadness. When these powers also come into conflict with qualities in the nature of the villain which are morally good, we have a struggle which arouses the highest degree of tragic pleasure, because to the other emotions is added pity for the mental suffering of the hero. Such is the case with Macbeth". To a lesser degree, Richard III and Iago show the same possibilities.

The book has already received favorable attention abroad, such journals as the London *Athenaeum* and the Dublin *Times* commending its freshness and thoroughness of treatment, and its clear-sighted and suggestive criticism.

T. H. Guild.

Link-Belt co.: Link-Belt Newspaper Conveyors; The Original Ewart Detachable Link-Belt and Sprocket Wheels; pp. 40 and 112. Chicago. The Link-Belt co. 1914.

These two books, like all of the Link-Belt publications, do not indicate Tagorian universality in the choice and treatment of mechanical subjects; but the engineer who would know link belts from start to izzard could hardly ignore these exhaustive treatises on the subject. The non-mechanical scholar whose knowledge of chain belts has been limited to a casual acquaintance with the transmission on his bicycle should read these books.

BOOKS AND ARTICLES RECEIVED

Biddle, H. C., and Howe, Paul E.: Fasting Studies. II. A note on the composition of muscle from fasting dogs. *Biochemical Bulletin,* Vol. II, No. 7, April, 1913.

Haig, R. M.: A History of the General Property Tax in Illinois. University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences, Vol. III, Nos. 1 & 2, March-June, 1914.

Howe, Paul E.: Proceedings of the First Annual Meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, in Philadelphia, Dec. 28-31, 1913. *Biochemical Bulletin,* iii, pp. 276-300, January, 1914.

Howe, Paul E.: The Ninhydrin Reaction. *Biochemical Bulletin,* Vol. III, No. 10, January, 1914.

STUDENT LIFE

Those Who Did Not Keep Step

Forty-three students retired from the University last semester because of low grades. All had been on probation. In addition to those dropped, 108 were placed on probation for one semester, and will be obliged to keep out of all student activities until their work improves. If they fail to show improvement in 1914-15 they will tread in the footsteps of the aforesaid 43.

Of those dropped for low work, ten are from the College of Engineering, twelve are from Agriculture, sixteen from Liberal Arts and Sciences and five from the College of Law. Of the 108 placed on probation, thirty-one are engineers, twenty are agriculturists, fifty-seven liberal arts and sciences, and six, law. Fifty-seven were placed on probation by automatic action of the University rules, and forty-one by vote of the faculty of the different colleges.

The number dropped this semester was considerably lower than the second semester of last year when seventy-seven departed. The figures for probation also show a decrease, 117 being last year's count.

Military Fame Is Increasing

Illinois won third place in the national intercollegiate outdoor rifle shooting contest for supremacy among colleges and universities of the United States. Considering that 1913-14 was the first academic year in which the Illini have participated in competitive rifle shooting, the achievement is considered remarkable, or, as the War Department says in the official report: "This is the first year for this college in both indoor and outdoor shooting, and its team has come to the front with marvelous rapidity."

Major Webster assisted in organizing a rifle club shortly after he came last fall as commandant of the Regiment. The indoor championship was easily won, the record being nine victories and no defeats. Outdoor work had to be carried on, however, under much greater difficulties because of the lack of a range. The members of the team used the range at Georgetown both for practice and active competition, and paid their own expenses. Because of the distance from the University, ample practice could not be had. For next year it is hoped to secure a range of some kind in the neighborhood of the University. A high hill for a backstop and a clear field of at least 600 yards are the two essentials.

"The University of Illinois is a distinguished college," says the U. S. War Department, after digesting the report of the college inspection board, which inspected the Regiment May 8. Announcement was made that the good news would be published in the War Department bulletin. If the record is kept up for two years more the government will provide new military equipment. Under a new arrangement, colleges and universities maintaining a certain standard of military work will be classed as "distinguished."

Several new companies will be organized next year. This addition will mean that a number of extra officers and also more military scholarships will have to be provided. Last semester there were sixteen companies, with an average of 81 men in each. The maximum average specified by the War Department is 58. Large companies are difficult for inexperienced officers to manage.

Senior Ball a Happy Affair

The Senior Ball, the last formal social event of the academic year 1913-14, cheered up the old Armory on the night of June 15. The big dance was attended by all who could get room to maneuver about, and the spectator's gallery was well filled. The committee was as follows: Mark A. Van Doren, president; William F. Fielder, chairman; H. P. Ousley, J. J. Pitts, S. T. Claflin, J. B. Frazier, L. W. Sporlein, C. L. Finfrock, H. P. Hall, A. P. Holt, B. S. Fisher, C. L. Luckett, V. T. Warfield, C. Richardson, M. A. Buttonmaker, H. C. Koch, B. Abney, H. H. Kuhn, F. E. Van Doren, F. M. Cockrell.

Patrons and patronesses were: Governor and Mrs. E. M. Dunne (not present); President and Mrs. E. J. James, Major F. D. Webster, Dean and Mrs. T. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Huff, Miss Martha Kyle, Walter Buchen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Zuppke, Hon. William B. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Van Doren, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fielder, Mrs. Ellen Henrotin.

The programs were of white leather, with the impression of the Illinois shield and the words Illinois Senior Ball, 1914, on the cover.

Another Song To Be Learned

Ever since Mr. T. H. Guild stood up with his cornet and sounded the opening measures of Illinois Loyalty, students and faculty people have been composing Illinois songs, but Mr. Guild's masterpiece is the only one with the possible exception of the Oskeewowwow song that has endured the trying bleacher test. Of course By Thy Rivers is still and will likely remain the classic University song, and the Gregory Anthem will always be remembered; but nothing seems to be as good as Illinois Loyalty when the home player cudgels the ball over the fielder's head and remembers to touch all of the bases. The latest newcomer in the field is For Good Old Illinois, by Vern T. Stevens, '14. The piece has not yet been tried out sufficiently to judge of its merits.

The Lambkins; Other New Ones

The Lambkins club has been corporated to serve as a fraternity of the gifted, a cercle of the collegiate talented, of the needle-witted, to include the ambidextrous fellow about whom you would say, He's GOOD. While in college you knew of the student life genius, the funambulist strongly individualized who stood out in relief like a circus clown. He could do something quite well, whether it were jangling a mandolin, writing a precipice lyric, or caricaturing a dean. The Lambkins club is the crystallization of this talent. The first gambol of the club was at the Glee and Mandolin concert at Interscholastic.

Phi Eta, an honorary fraternity for graduate students, was installed with sixteen members June 6.

Colored girls of the University have established a local chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, the main organization of which is in Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The Arcus club, made up of students from the department of architecture, is now known as Alpha Rho Chi. This fraternity recently was consolidated with Sigma Upsilon of Michigan to form a national architectural organization.

The Eight Weeks club is a group of girls organized for the study of various social problems. Each of the members planned, before leaving school, to start a similar club in her home community this summer.

Epsilon chapter of Omicron Nu, hon-

orary household science society, was established at the University May 9. Agnes Hunt, '08, now professor of household science in Michigan Agricultural college, came to organize the local chapter. Twenty-one seniors and seven juniors were initiated.

Serene Colors For Seniors

The senior hat for next year will be of the prevailing centerfire style, built of soft gray felt with blue ribbon. This disposition of color is quite a relief from the customary death struggle of tints on the senior hat.

Many Bos in the Hobo Band

The hobo band, which appeared May 29 on Illinois Field, was much the largest and most variegated that has yet disturbed the campus peace, and attracted a regular baseball crowd to the north bleachers. A decline in the number of lost chord musicians and more attention to details of hobo attire could be discerned. A baseball game between the seniors and faculty died away after a few innings in which bases were run in both forward and reverse order. A glittering collection of tin cups was awarded to local favorites amidst wild applause. The band was led by Charles Richardson. About 350 seniors took part.

The Student Publications

The *Student Directory* will be edited and managed next year by K. G. Brown and H. H. Almond, both '15. The 1913-14 volume suffered from the effects of the topsyturvy condition of the Champaign street number and name system, which was changed twice during the academic year.

The *Summer Illini* is being edited and managed by L. W. Reese, '16, and Glenn Ratcliffe, '15, both members this year of the *Daily Illini* staff. The paper is issued three times a week.

R. L. Barlow, editor of next year's *Siren,* is attending the summer session law school of the University of Michigan. He writes that he is busy turning up material for the registration number.

PARAGRAPHS

THE NAMES OF THE TWENTY-ONE elected to membership in Ma-wan-da, honorary senior society, and displayed on a large arrow-head hung on a tree near the fountain in front of Main hall are: Frank Milton Bane, Ralph Dwyer Chapman, Harry Frank Cogdall, Clarence Milford Ferguson, Joseph Nathaniel Greene, Andrew Baker Hammitt, Joseph Columbus Hostetler (secretary), Helmuth Julius Kircher, Peter Jacob Nilsen, Arthur Allen Odell, Allan Barnes Rayburn, Orlie Rue, Eugene Schobinger, Nathan Cook Seidenberg, Ray Iris Shawl, Russel Claude Swope, Leon Deming Tilton (president), Alexander Wagner, Harry Elliot Webber, Fred Sheaff Wells, Benjamin Wham (vice president).

THE JUNIOR CAP for next year will be gray with a purple button. The class numerals in white appear on the front.

THAT UNIVERSITY girls are not neglecting the fundamentals of education would be one conclusion reached after a survey of the fact that registration in household science for 1913-14 increased 23 per cent. The total enrollment was 357.

A. A. ODELL WAS ELECTED president and E. A. Williford general vice president of the Illinois union at the election May 13. Almost 700 ballots were cast.

A TOTAL OF 1,041 VOTES was registered in the Illini trustee election May 14. A. B. Rayburn, E. H. Billman and H. A. Pogue are the men elected. The

vote, the largest since the days of the old Athletic association contests, was due partly to the fact that all students, whether subscribers or not, were allowed to cast ballots.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL volume of the *Architectural year book*, dedicated to Professor C. R. Clark of the department of Architecture, appeared June 2. The book contained the usual number of illustrations from drawings made by students in Architecture.

OVER 200 STUDENTS took part in the annual stock judging contest held by Hoof and Horn May 9 in the new Stock Pavilion. Eleven men were awarded prizes.

OBITUARIES

WALTER RHODES LEVIS, '15

W. R. Levis, '15, died May 28 at Mudlavia, Ind., after suffering from rheumatism most of the spring. Obliged to discontinue his studies in February he went to his home in Alton and later was taken to Mudlavia. As a student in the University he was registered in the College of Science, changing later to the College of Law. He was a member of Sigma Chi and of Phi Delta Phi, and was known as an enthusiastic golfer.

DONALD BOYD SHEDDEN, '16

Donald B. Shedden, '16, was struck and killed June 27 by an electric train near Elgin, his home, while at work as surveyor. He was registered at the University in agriculture, but was employed as surveyor during summer vacation. He was the son of Samuel Shedden, a prominent Elgin merchant. He belonged to Sigma Pi, and served on the sophomore cotillion committee.

ATHLETICS

HISTORY

Instructive statistics concerning Illinois athletics are contained in the bulletin recently published by the new School for Athletic Coaches established at the University. In baseball, the records with Conference rivals stand as follows:

OPPONENT MET BY ILLINOIS	GAMES WON BY ILLINOIS	GAMES LOST BY ILLINOIS
Chicago	49	20
Wisconsin	25	6
Purdue	21	5
Minnesota	12	1
Indiana	15	1
Northwestern	27	4
[1]Iowa	15	0
Ohio	2	0

[1]Tied one game.

Further information concerning the Illini record in baseball concerns mainly the championship races and eastern invasions.

The record of the Illinois nine, year in and year out, can be termed remarkable without undue bragging. Illinois won the western championship in 1900, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1907, 1908, 1910 and 1911, tied for first place in 1909, and in other years was invariably the runner-up. A defeat of Illinois generally resulted in a claim for the championship by the successful rival.

In 1902 Coach Huff invaded the East, defeating Yale, 10 to 4; Princeton, 3 to 1; West Point, 6 to 5, and Pennsylvania, 11 to 3, losing one game to Harvard, 2 to 1. That same year a practice series with the Chicago National league club resulted in five victories for the professionals to four for Illinois, with the series a tie when the ninth game was won by the leaguers. In 1910 the Illinois nine made its famous 1000 per cent record—winning every game it played—a feat without an equal in the baseball world. In 1911 the nine lost one out of fifteen Conference games.

Old fans will be interested in this summary of baseball notables who once wore the Orange and Blue:—

Jake Stahl, manager of the world's championship Boston American league club of 1912, learned his first baseball lessons on Illinois field under Coach Huff. Carl Lundgren, now the successful coach of the University of Michigan nine, for eight years a pitcher on the Chicago National league team, is another product of the Illinois nine. Fred Falkenberg, Cleveland's pitching star of last year, now with the Federal league, and Ray Demmitt of the Chicago White Sox, are former Illini; while John Breton of the Chicago White Sox was a member of the 1914 graduating class. Beebe, Pfeffer and other big

leaguers are among the stars who formerly wore Orange and Blue uniforms. All have been glad to attribute much of their success to the grounding they received on Illinois field.

—

Coach Gill's success in turning out championship track teams is illustrated by the following resume of the last eleven years:—

In the eleven years of his regime, Illinois has won nine outdoor meets from Chicago, seven from Wisconsin, eleven from Purdue and one from Missouri—a total of twenty-eight victories, as against four defeats, two by Chicago and two by Wisconsin. While victory on the indoor track is less prized as an honor, the Illini have beaten Chicago fifteen times and tied once and have taken one indoor meet each from Purdue, Indiana and Ohio—a total of eighteen victories, as opposed to only five defeats, all by Chicago.

Illinois has won three western Conference outdoor meets and in two other years has led the Conference schools, when first honors went to outsiders—a total of five out of ten years of Conference supremacy in the Big Nine general competition. Of the four indoor Conference meets which have been held, Illinois has won two and lost another by one-fourth of a point.

In the classic relay races at the University of Pennsylvania this year the Illinois two-mile relay team won the championship of America, Oxford and Harvard winning the two other relay races held. In 1913 Illinois' mile relay team won the mile championship of America at Penn and later established a new national college record of 3:19¼. At the western relay races at Drake this year Illinois won the mile and two-mile races and placed second in the half-mile and four-mile—a showing that was considered astonishing, since the coach able to place one relay team in the field considers himself fortunate.

OFFICERS

The student political hippodrome once thundered with the yearly Athletic association election, with its attendant glitter of factional sabers, the trumpeting of warhoops, snapping of fingers and pocketbooks, slapping of backs, and calls for the police. Now the Athletic Board of Control does the work, and the average Illinus coiled around his book in the back room upstairs over a stringhaltered table that keeps one leg in the air as if in misery, pays less attention to the new set of officers than he would to the news that Hi Jackman of the home town had been elected constable, receiving a total of 8 votes, two scratched, and one premium list that had been shoved into the box by mistake.

The new officers chosen for 1914-15 are: President, Athletic association—H. B. Rogers; Manager, track team—H. W. Deakman; Manager, football team—A. B. Rayburn; Manager, baseball team—C. M. Ferguson; Manager, Interscholastic—R. C. Swope; Manager, interclass track meet—G. E. McGaughey; Manager, Interscholastic Circus—F. W. Postel.

Besides these officials, appointments of several assistants are made. These subordinates show their paces in all kinds of chores around the Gymnasium. The various managers for next year will be culled from these assistants.

TRACK

Coach Harry Gill during his decade of service to Illinois has been too busy turning out championship track teams to beat himself on the chest and extol his own merits, even if he were inclined to boast about himself—and nothing would astound his friends more than a perpendicular pronoun from his lips. We can hardly look to him for a sketch of his life; however, in a recent issue of the Chicago Sunday *Tribune* Mr. H. T. Woodruff gives a good account of Coach Gill's life and work.

When Gill became a member of the Illinois coaching staff in 1905, the State University did not occupy a pretentious place in the track athletic hall of fame. Gill went quietly to work—quietly, literally and figuratively, for Gill is taciturnity itself—but he began to produce results at once. He showed the University of Chicago, which had formed the habit of trimming Illinois in dual games, a winning team in an indoor meet, only to lose an outdoor test, and the operation was repeated in 1905, although Wisconsin fell a victim on the outdoor path in 1905.

By 1906 Gill had gathered his material together. Since that year the Illini have lost only one outdoor dual meet. In the ten years of Gill's régime Illinois has won nine outdoor contests from Chicago, seven from Wisconsin, eleven from Purdue and one from Mis-

souri, or a total of twenty-eight victories, with only two defeats from Chicago and two from Wisconsin.

If Gill is in part responsible for the success of the Illinois athletics, what is the reason for the success of Gill? In the first place, Illinois has a large undergraduate body of students, composed of likely material. Much of it is "green" when it strikes the campus. Gill is a past master in developing men for different events and rounding out a team. That has been the basis of his success.

This versatility was well shown this spring in the victory of his two-mile relay team in the national championships at the University of Pennsylvania games. In 1913 Illinois won the mile title with a quartet which later in the Missouri Valley meet set a national college record of 3:19¾. This quartet was broken up. Gill had a mile squad this spring, but it was not thought good enough to go to Pennsylvania. Then a victory at Drake caused a demand to send the squad east. Gill decided to transfer his milers to a two-mile squad. It meant that within three weeks Sanders and Goelitz, quarter-milers, must become half-mile men. Capt. Sanders weighs only 127 pounds, but it was Capt. Sanders who vindicated Gill's judgment at Pennsylvania when he took up the last relay of the race with a ten yards disadvantage and outfooted the great Haff of Michigan.

But what of Gill himself? This hunter and lover of outdoor life was born in Coldwater, a hamlet north of Toronto, Canada, on June 9, 1876. As a boy he was noted as a high jumper. With the "scissors" or "jacknife form" he could clear the bar at 5 feet 6 inches. Then he read that Mike Sweeney was astounding the athletic world with a new form. Gill journeyed clear to New York to see Sweeney perform. He recognized merit in the way Sweeney threw his body over the bar. His first efforts were unsuccessful, but he plugged away until he could do 6 feet 2 inches.

This proficiency was a large factor in his winning of the all-around amateur championship at Boston in 1890, although he had also become a skilled performer over the hurdles and with the weights. After becoming a professional coach Gill competed in the professional all-around championship in 1913 and won it, defeating Fred Powers of Notre Dame, who had taken four firsts in the western intercollegiate. Gill's best events were the weights and high jump. He established marks of 145 feet in the hammer throw, 45 feet in the shot put, held the world's discus record at one time, and topped the high timbers in :16, despite his weight.

In 1901 Gill coached the University of Iowa, then for two years he directed the track fortunes of Beloit College, with such skill that the attention of George Huff, Illinois director of athletics, was attracted. When a vacancy occurred at Urbana in 1904 Gill was offered the position and accepted.

Theory and charmed liniments were succeeded by practical experience and simple training rules. Gill studied his candidates. He developed men to fill weak spots on his squad. His team always goes to the mark in good condition. They usually bring home the banner.

AQUATICS

Jack Griffin, '15, of Evanston, has been elected captain of the swimming team for next year. He has been one of the strongest men on the team since the time of Vosburgh. O. A. Lansche, '15, is polo captain.

BOWLING

The fraternity bowling championship of the University went to Theta Delta Chi. Delta Tau Delta won second place.

THE ALUMNI

ANNUAL MEETINGS

SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL AFFAIRS

Arthur N. Talbot, '81, professor of municipal and sanitary engineering in the University, was elected president of the Alumni Association at the annual meeting of the Alumni Council held on June 15, 1914. R. R. Conklin, '80, of New York, and W. A. Heath, '83, of Chicago, were elected members of the Executive Committee.

At a meeting on June 15 the Executive Committee voted to establish a permanent endowment fund, provided that the net receipts to date from life memberships in the Association be accredited to that fund, and further provided that "by a minimum contribution of fifty dollars to such endowment fund, only the income therefrom being applicable to current expenses of the Association, any alumnus may become a life member of the Association, free from the payment of further annual dues."

It was voted to place the secretary-treasurer under bond. A. N. Talbot was chosen chairman of the Executive Committee and Frank W. Scott was chosen secretary of the committee and secretary and treasurer of the Association.

REPORT BY PRESIDENT BULLARD

The report of President Bullard was presented at the annual Alumni Convocation. A part of the report will be found elsewhere in this number of the *Quarterly*. Other parts are given here. After mentioning the *Quarterly* and the *Fortnightly Notes*, and expressing the wish that every alumnus and former student not already a member of the Association would join at once and thus become a subscriber to both publications, President Bullard summed up the year's work.

The past year has been given to strengthening the clubs that have been lately organized, and the planting of new ones in promising localities. Many of the clubs have been visited by the officers of the association and by speakers from the University. New clubs have been formed in localities as follows:

CINCINNATI, OHIO

FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

PALACIOS, TEXAS

DES MOINES, IOWA

BOSTON, MASS.

These clubs make the total number in the United States and other countries 42. Eighteen of the clubs are now affiliated with the general Association. The membership of the Association as given by the secretary has increased during the year from 1,961 to 2,505.

The chief increase has come from affiliated clubs, notably the Illini Club of Chicago, the Alumni Association of the College of Medicine, the Illini Club of St. Louis, McLean County Illini Club, Illini Club of New England. The Class of 1913 added a considerable number. A third source has been former members brought back into the association by a circular letter calling on them to pay up and come in.

Three life memberships have been taken out during the year.

From the treasurer's report for the year I present the following statements:

The finances for the year have been made somewhat difficult by the fact that the great bulk of memberships now expire on July 1, and that a very large proportion of these memberships were collected in the preceding year, and a considerable proportion of that collection was used in promoting the organization. In spite of the fact, therefore, that there has been a large increase in paid-up memberships during the present year, the total income from fees and other sources is less than of the preceding year. On the other hand, disbursements have been somewhat less than for the preceding year, although the amount of work accomplished by the Association is considerably greater.

The stringency that was anticipated has been met fairly well, and the year is ended without too heavy indebtedness. Although our net assets are this year only $1613.13 as compared with $1676.39 for the preceding year, our liabilities to members on account of advance membership fees had been reduced by about $1200. Under the circumstances, therefore, the past year has been unusually successful.

Since the office of trustee became elective the alumni have been more or less actively interested in the persons chosen to administer the affairs of the state in this large educational undertaking. By law the candidates for trustees are nominated by the several political parties in their nominating conventions. The primary law does not apply to the University trustees. From time to time the Alumni Association has endeavored to manifest its interest in the election of trustees through a committee appointed to participate in the nomination of persons of high personal and business qualifications on the tickets of the several political parties. When our new constitution was adopted and put into effect the Executive Committee provided for the appointment of a special committee on the nomination of trustees that could extend its arms into every senatorial district of the state. The committee consists of able and influential men in the several political parties:—G. R. Carr, Chicago, chairman; B. A. Campbell, East St. Louis; E. C. Craig, Mattoon; B. F. Harris, Champaign; F. L. Hatch, Spring Grove; G. N. Morgan, Chicago; R. E. Schreiber, Chicago; Peter Junkersfeld, Chicago. The influence of the Alumni Association exerted through this committee should be for the continued good of the University. This committee has appointed subcommittees for each of the three great political parties.

The people of the state govern their state University through a delegated body called the Board of Trustees. These men and women are servants of the people, and as servants their responsibilities require them to use the powers delegated to them in the interests of the people. No one of them, nor a majority of them, can claim the right to use the power of his office to advance his political interests, promote his personal gain, or satisfy the personal ambitions of himself or friends. To do so puts him opposed to the rights which belong to the people, and marks him as an enemy to the progress and perpetuity of the best system of government on earth.

Activity on the part of some having these responsibilities led to some alarm among the steadfast friends of the University at one time during the year.

I am glad to say that the excellent executive of our great commonwealth, Governor Dunne, himself the responsible head of the dominant party of our state, has announced himself as opposed to all semblance to misuse of trust in our ruling board. All other members have spoken or acted in a manner indicating the same meaning, and now the atmosphere is cleared. I wish to express the confidence of our Alumni Association in the integrity of our trustees by saying "In our trustees we trust."

One of the activities of the Association during the past year, and one which we hope may add largely to the great human interests of the University, is a movement to recognize and honor the great man who was called to assume and who perfected the task well and ungrudgingly of laying the deep and broad foundations of this great University. To appreciate greatness in men is to prove the germ of greatness in ourselves. To honor and exalt them discloses that we stand but a step below. So in this audience today many hearts glow with appreciation of the man who wrought among us as the first Regent of the University, John Milton Gregory.

ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Every member of the Executive Committee was present at the meeting on June 15. In addition to the action mentioned in the summary, the committee approved the membership of the committee on University relations, of which H. J. Graham, '00, is chairman, as fol-

lows: W. J. Fulton, '98, Syracuse; A. R. Hall, '01, Danville; H. C. Coffeen, '98, Chicago; W. W. Williams, '03, Benton. The report of the secretary and treasurer which was presented and filed, will be found elsewhere in this section.

President Bullard recommended that all actions of the Executive Committee and the council should be printed in pamphlet, that a handbook for alumni clubs be published, and that knowledge of scholarships and fellowships be disseminated among the clubs to encourage both clubs and individual alumni to offer scholarships, prizes, medals, and honors to worthy students.

The substance of the report of the committee to the Council is embodied in the report of President Bullard at the convocation.

COUNCIL AND COMMITTEE MEET

The Executive Committee and the Alumni Council met jointly at a dinner served in Bradley's on the evening of June 15. After the committee had rendered its report there followed a long discussion of means for improving the interest in Alumni Day. It seemed to be the desire of several speakers to combine on Alumni Day all the activities now embraced in the programs of Monday and Tuesday of commencement week, and to add those of Military Day and Interscholastic, and that the day be one on which all students as well as alumni could be present. It is expected that the committee on meetings will attend to arranging the details of this interesting and laudable proposal.

It was voted to ask the Executive Committee to consider:—a readjustment of the representation of the College of Medicine on the Alumni Council; the desirability of changing the date before which club representatives must be elected; and of permitting clubs to choose delegates in any way they please.

SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE

At a meeting held on June 16 all members of the Executive Committee were present, except Mr. Heath. The chairman of the committee on meetings was instructed to make any modification of the program of the annual meeting that will serve to increase the attendance of alumni at the meetings, involving, if necessary, a change in Alumni Day.

A proposal made by Chairman Talbot that a trophy be provided and awarded annually to the class having present at its reunion the largest percentage of its members was referred to the committee on meetings.

The council voted resolutions of appreciation of honors bestowed on the memory of former Professor H. A. Weber and of M. A. Scovell, and the resolution expressing appreciation of the munificent gift made by Capt. T. J. Smith was made a matter of record.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE SECRETARY

The report of the secretary covered the following topics: Organization and Meetings, Publications, Clubs, Class Organizations, Memberships, Finance, General Association and Office activities. Such matter of the report as has been embodied elsewhere in the alumni section is omitted from this summary.

Real progress has been made during the year. The membership has been increased, new clubs have been formed, class organizations have been strengthened and the services of the Alumni office have been more frequently called for than ever before.

There are now 42 clubs, 32 of which are active, and 18 of which are affiliated. These are increases of 6, 5, and 6, respectively. Five clubs were formed within the year—Cincinnati, Fargo, Gulf Coast, Des Moines, and New England. The formation of clubs is under way in Indianapolis, Edgar county, Morgan county, Bureau county, Cairo,

Carbondale, Mattoon, Moline, and Omaha-Lincoln.

Four new class secretaries have been elected: '77, Mrs. J. C. Llewellyn; '85, Miss Charlotte Switzer; '93, E. C. Craig; '96, Mrs. J. W. Hays.

The secretary has established a plan whereby the freshman class each year elects a permanent secretary and keeps a record of each student who enters the University with the class. The plan is already in operation, and it is expected not only to provide fuller records than in the past, but also to prevent the loss of those who leave before graduation.

The work of the office during the past year has been unusually heavy. There has been prepared a new geographical directory including all graduates and about 4,000 non-graduate alumni. The stencil address list of all graduates not members of the Association has been revised and brought up to date. The Gregory reunion has been organized and directed. The election of class secretaries for four classes has been carried on; a set of lantern slides, together with a considerable address concerning the University and the alumni, has been prepared and has been sent on request to more than a dozen meetings of alumni all over the country, from Boston on the east, to San Francisco on the west. To keep the collection of slides and the text up to date meant radical revision after almost every trip. The organizing of new clubs has taken a great amount of time, particularly in the preparing of lists of alumni in given vicinities for the use of persons who wished to undertake the organizing of clubs.

All of these and a considerable number of other matters requiring considerable time have been done in addition to the ordinary routine work of the office in the way of correspondence. This also has been considerably heavier than ever before. A good many people are finding the Alumni Association office a useful source of information and help. This is particularly true of secretaries of local clubs and classes. The amount of this work has made it necessary to have four or five people in the office a considerable part of the time, and has called attention to inadequate quarters provided for us by the University.

New quarters for the Association will be provided in the new Administration building—one large alumni room and two adjoining offices, on the third floor, near the President's office. Early and weary grads will find an elevator in connection.

REPORT OF TREASURER

June 1, 1914

Balance on hand June 1, 1913		$ 851.69
RECEIPTS		
Membership Fees	$ 2228.71	
University	1000.00	
Advertising	322.90	
Life memberships	75.00	
Fortnightly Sales	13.37	
Quarterly Sales	10.50	
Total	$ 3650.48	
DISBURSEMENTS		
Salaries and Commissions	$ 1991.95	
Printing	1652.14	
Engraving and drawing	92.70	
Postage	144.80	
Telegrams	2.59	
Supplies	89.79	
Office Furniture	49.00	
Dinner to Alumni Council	42.00	
Drayage	11.44	
Photographs and Slides	7.91	
Express and freight	6.74	
Refund on dinner tickets	3.75	

Membership fee in National Association of Alumni Secretaries	5.00	
Endowment Fund	67.50	
Total	$ 4167.31	
Debit		$ 516.83
CREDIT BALANCE		$ 334.86
BILLS RECEIVABLE		
On Membership Fees		
On mailing list	$446.25	
Off mailing list	546.25	$ 992.50
On Advertising	344.81	
On *Quarterly* Sales	33.00	
Total	$ 1370.31	
BILLS PAYABLE		
To Printer	$ 647.58	
To Editor	176.00	
Miscellaneous	72.36	
Salaries and Commissions	32.57	
Total	$ 928.51	
BALANCE RECEIVABLE		$ 441.80
TOTAL CREDIT BALANCE		$ 786.66

SUMMARY

ASSETS:	
Bills Receivable	$ 1370.31
Cash Balance	334.86
Furniture and Supplies	537.90
Endowment Fund	298.57
	$ 2541.64
LIABILITIES (exclusive of liability to members)	$ 928.51
Net Assets	$ 1613.13

DEGREES ARE CONFERRED ON ALUMNI

The names of the 45 matriculants of the University, 1868-91, who received diplomas at the 1914 Commencement, are given here. As was explained in the *Fortnightly* May 15, these persons did not receive diplomas at the usual time because many finished before the University began conferring degrees; and others did not comply with a rule—now obsolete—stipulating that prescribed courses be followed:

1874—Charles W. Foster
1876—E. A. Pierce
1878—Mary S. Larned (Parsons)
Jennie C. Mahan (Plank)
Frederick Francis
Hosea B. Sparks
Hamlin Whitmore Sawyer
1879—William P. Johnson
W. N. Butler
Arthur Swannell
1880—Charles W. Groves
Augusta Batchelder (Eaton)
1881—Joseph Schwartz
Comma M. Boyd
Albert Bellamy
John H. Morse
1882—John G. Wadsworth
Sophronia Cole (Hall)
1883—William D. Moore
Judson F. Going
J. D. Huey
1884—Lucy Hall (Parr)
Cora Jane Hill
1885—William Burron Braucher
John Edwards Wright
Robert L. Dunlap
Charlotte Switzer
A. T. North
Foster North
Bessie Plank (Thompson)
Louisa Merboth (Morgan)
1886—Luther Thompson
Nettie Elder (Harris)
1887—Edward S. Johnson
Angelina Gayman (Weston)
1888—Etta Beach (Wright)
Nellie Wainwright Jillson
Mary Clutha McLellan
1889—Lilly O. Bronson
Edward F. Ligare
1890—Edith Louise Clark (Kirkpatrick)
U. J. Lincoln Peoples
Walter Isham Manny
1891—Laura Beach (Wright)
Isabel Eliza Jones

DIRECTORY OF ALUMNI ENGINEERS

The *Alumni Register* of the College of Engineering, published at commencement time and distributed free to all alumni of the College, contains 2,267 names arranged by classes and by courses, geographically, and alphabetic-

ally. Summaries of vocational distribution are printed at the close of the *Register*. A map of the campus is inserted as a frontispiece. The lists show a total of 2,186 alumni living.

The vocational distribution figures were published in the April *Quarterly*, but a few of the most striking statistics will bear repetition. That the graduates of the College of Engineering stick pretty well to their knitting is shown by the deduction that only 6.61 per cent of the total number have drifted into other professions. Agriculture has been the most successful lure; law the least. Active in engineering and not to be seduced into the unmechanical are 1,787, or 78.70 per cent of the total. Those who had no definite ideas about their occupations constitute 11 per cent.

Geographically, Illinois leads with 1,063; New York second, 95; California third, 89; Missouri fourth, 86; then Washington, 68; Pennsylvania, 63; Iowa, 59; Indiana, 58; Ohio, 56; Wisconsin, 40; Michigan, 34; Minnesota, 32; Kansas, Oregon, Texas, 26 each; Colorado, 25; New Jersey, 23; Idaho, Massachusetts, 18 each; Arizona, Nebraska, 17 each. All of the other states except Delaware and some of the possessions of the United States are represented, the Philippine Islands with 10 standing first. Several are in the Canal Zone, Panama; two each in the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico.

Canada stands first in the foreign list with 26; Mexico second, 13; South America third, 8; Japan fourth, 6; China and Cuba, 4 each; India 3; France, Turkey, Africa, Belgium, Central America and England, 1 each.

A GOOD EXAMPLE SET AT ROCKFORD

One thing that President James emphasized in his talk at the Gregory reunion and reception Monday evening of Commencement week was that every alumnus ought to see that the high school pupils and other youth of their home communities are made acquainted with the University of Illinois. That the Rockford Illini club is doing this and doing it well is illustrated by the entertainment provided on June 19 for the boys of the senior class of the Rockford high school, who were the guests of the club at an enjoyable picnic.

Of course the object of the picnic "was to convey," writes Secretary Hull, "some idea of the importance of the University and to influence the boys in selecting Illinois as their school. We believe a large per cent of these seniors will go to Illinois. We are planning to have a banquet this fall, before the opening of school, for those students who plan to attend the University."

At the picnic grounds, two baseball games were played—one by the high school seniors and the other by former students of the University. A six o'clock dinner was then served. C. K. White, '12, president of the Rockford club, made the address of welcome, and Mayor W. W. Bennett told of the opportunities offered by the University. The College of Law was discussed by Roy H. Brown, '06, and Walter F. Hull, '10, well known I man in football, took up the subject of athletics. W. E. Johns, '14, business manager of the 1914 *Illio*, spoke on Illinois spirit. The crowd was enlivened further by the presence of Tommy Gill, '07, who of course led the cheering.

The good part of the whole affair was that the speechmaking did not die away at the dinner, but continued on the boat during the return trip in the evening. Dr. A. C. Pearman, P. & S., told about the College of Medicine; Shorty Brands, '12, city editor of the Rockford *Morning Star*, emphasized the value of college student activities, and George P. Gallaher, '05, compared Illinois with other institutions. Phillip Carbaugh, for the high school seniors, thanked the

members of the club for their hospitality.

WAY DOWN ON THE LITTLE MIAMI

The Cincinnati Illini club dedicated the afternoon of June 27 to a general good time at Tower Hill, along the Little Miami. Twenty members of the club were present "if we count," writes Secretary C. M. Kennan, "the young Mr. Greenman, who is still wearing long clothes. He is the youngest member of our club."

Most of the time was devoted to boat-riding. Late in the evening a lunch was spread on tables in front of the summer home of Mrs. Slutes. The growth of the University was discussed by several of the older alumni, and the size of this year's graduating class was the subject of favorable mention. Just before the party started home, several Oskeewowwows and Rahrahs were sent rolling off into the hills along the river. It was decided not to hold any more meetings until October, when a speaker from the University will be invited to address the club.

Those present: Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Swanberg, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Slutes, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Keator, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Greenman, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Barclay, Miss Alice Coy, Miss Julia W. Merrill, Miss Helen Wilkinson, Albert Johnson, and C. M. Kennan.

The officers of the club are: President—F. L. Swanberg, '02; vice president—Edna Hopkins Slutes, '04; secretary-treasurer—C. M. Kennan, '12.

PICNICS, SOFORTH, AT MILWAUKEE

The University of Illinois association of Milwaukee has been holding regular monthly meetings during the year, the last being a picnic June 27 at Lake park. Those present:—Joseph Mesiroff, G. R. Radley, and H. B. Kingsbury, with their families; Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Finkenbinder, Dr. and Mrs. Brinkley, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hadley, H. T. McAllister, L. J. Lease.

The regular April meeting and dinner was held April 25 at the University club in Milwaukee.

A bowling party at the Milwaukee Y. M. C. A. was given March 30 by the association. Those present:— Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Radley, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lease, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Vosburg, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. D. Nutting, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Nydegger, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Kingsbury, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Finkenbinder, W. C. Grierson, and C. L. Holl.

CONKLIN TO ENTERTAIN N. YORKERS

The New York club decided at the last minute not to have the outing as planned for June 27 on Long Beach, Long Island. As a welcome substitute for later in the summer R. R. Conklin, '80, has invited not only the New York members but also all Illini who can arrange to attend, to spend a day at Rosemary Farm, near Huntington, Long Island. The farm overlooks the Sound, and is one of the most attractive places on the Island. A large crowd of Illini ought to avail themselves of Mr. Conklin's hospitality and arrange to take a day off at Rosemary Farm. The specific date will be announced later.

The New York representation at the June reunions at the University consisted of F. L. Davis, '89, president of the New York association; R. R. Conklin, '80, who was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the general Association; Florence M. Smith, '99; O. E. Goldschmidt, '94; W. F. Schaller, '10, secretary of the association. "We are all agreed," writes Mr. Schaller, "that the affair was worth coming to."

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB AT PEORIA

Members of the Illini club of Peoria are organizing a University club, to have something like 200 members. The in-

tention is to purchase a house. L. E. Sutherland, '11, is secretary of the new organization. On June 25 the second annual University club picnic was to be held. The Illinois team was at that time to meet the All-college team in an effort to repeat last year's victory.

The annual picnic given by the Illini club will be held some time in July. Some of the Illinois coaches are expected to be present.

The May meeting took the form of a supper, attended by most of the members of the club.

THREE I DANCE AT SCHENECTADY

J. D. Ball, '07, of Schenectady, N. Y., sends a program indicating that a "Three I dance" took place at the Schenectady boat club April 24. The Three I's mean Ames, Illinois, and Purdue, or schools of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. The committee for Illinois consisted of O. E. Shirley, '10; F. J. Gray, '11; and R. E. Doherty, '09.

FACULTY MEN WITH CLEVELANDERS

The Cleveland Illini club gave a luncheon June 22 at the Cleveland athletic club. Professor Morgan Brooks and Dr. W. E. Burge of the University faculty were the guests of honor. Dr. Burge is spending the summer in Cleveland. They were both kept busy supplying news of the University to a score of interested Illini.

No more meetings of the club will be held during the summer months, but will be resumed next September in connection with an active campaign for membership. The club has lately been reorganized on a more firm basis than formerly, and rapid improvement is expected. Any alumnus who happens to be in Cleveland should look up Secretary W. E. Underwood, 102 Holyoke ave., and get acquainted at once with all of the other Illinois men in the city.

KANSAS CITY ALUMNI HAVE PICNIC

Kansas City alumni had their annual picnic at Swope park June 6. President Colton arranged a baseball game, and John Powell, '91, entertained with a number of contortionist's acts. Altogether about forty were present, and attacked with gusto the generous supply of eatables that had been prepared. The victualling was under the able direction of F. A. Mitchell, '98.

Luncheon is served for the club every Tuesday at the New York Life lunch room. Alumni from out of town are cordially invited to attend.

NOTES OF LIBRARY SCHOOL ALUMNI

Graduates and former students of the Library School have been appointed to positions as follows:—

Carrie C. Patton, B.L.S., '11, head cataloger, University of Texas library.

Catherine S. Oaks, B.L.S. '13, assistant cataloger, Miami University library.

Mary Torrance, B.L.S. '13, instructor in library methods in the summer session of the Wisconsin Normal School at La Crosse.

Sabra E. Stevens, B.L.S., '14, instructor in the Chautauqua, N. Y., summer library school.

Alma M. Penrose, 1913-14, instructor in the Iowa Commission summer school.

Margaret S. Williams, 1913-14, reviser, University summer session in library training.

Elizabeth H. Davis, B.L.S. '14, reference assistant, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Stella B. Galpin, B.L.S. '14, assistant in the University Library.

Louise Fenimore Schwartz, B.L.S. '14, assistant in charge of the loan desk, University of Washington, Seattle.

Rose R. Sears, B.L.S. '14, Hammond library, Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago.

Katherine Lewis, 1913-14, assistant in

the office of the State Legislature Reference bureau, Springfield.

Lucile Warnock, 1913-14, temporary assistant in charge of the loan desk, Miami University library.

Fanny W. Hill, 1913-14, temporary assistant in charge of Classical Seminar of the University.

Mrs. Elsie E. Martin, 1913-14, librarian, public school library, Hancock, Mich.

OBITUARIES

CHARLES W. POST, EX-'72

Charles W. Post, ex-'72, nationally prominent as one of the founders of the breakfast food industry, and as an opponent of labor unions, killed himself May 9 at his winter home in Santa Barbara, Cal., after several years of poor health. He had undergone an operation only a few months before his death.

Mr. Post was born in Springfield October 26, 1854. He attended the University during its first years, but did not take a degree. He married Leila D. Young of Battle Creek. After leaving college he followed a varied career as hardware dealer, commercial traveler, and manager of a plow factory. He was obliged to abandon much of his activity, however, in 1884, when his health began to fail. He traveled extensively in search of relief, and studied medicine, hygiene, and dietetics in America and Europe. While thus engaged he began to investigate the health food question. He went to Battle Creek, Mich., in 1891, and later founded the Postum Cereal co., today one of the largest enterprises of its kind in existence. In addition to his promotion of various brands of foods and cereal coffee he took a vigorous interest in labor questions, and not only preached the open shop doctrine, but practiced it as well in his own plants. He was for several years president of the National Citizens' Industrial association, and was interested also in the Battle Creek Paper co. and the Home and Fireside co. For four years he was president of the National Association of American Advertisers. In politics he was a republican.

As a vigorous opponent of labor unions, Mr. Post attracted almost as much attention as he did with his breakfast food industry. As the visitor enters the main office of the Postum Cereal co. at Battle Creek he is likely to notice a placard:—

> THIS PLANT IS OWNED AND ITS BUSINESS DIRECTED BY THE POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY, LIMITED, SUBJECT TO THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE STATE OF MICHIGAN. IT IS NOT SUBJECT TO THE LAWS OR RULES OF ANY ORGANIZATION WHATEVER.

An idea of Mr. Post's opinion of organized labor may be gained from the following excerpt:—

> When a manufacturer operates a closed shop he prostitutes his American manhood, insults his own intelligence and business sagacity, strikes a vicious blow at every honorable independent workman, and like the craven that he is, turns over the control of his business to the labor union whose demands, once they get the power, become more tyrannous and unbearable day by day.

JOHN I. PARSONS, EX-'72

John I. Parsons died March 12 at Santa Rosa, Cal., at the age of 66 years. He was a well known capitalist of Sonoma co. Mr. Parsons was born in Magnolia, Ill., June 24, 1848, and went to California in 1888. He leaves his wife and six children.

FRANK LYMAN BUSEY, '95

Frank L. Busey, '95, died June 7 in a sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich, after a serious illness of several weeks. At the time of his death he was consulting engineer for the Buffalo Forge co. of Buffalo, N. Y., where he had been located for three years. The funeral was held at the home of his parents in Urbana. Interment was in the Woodlawn cemetery north of Urbana.

Mr. Busey was born in Urbana August 28, 1872, and attended the Urbana high school and the University. He graduated from the department of mechanical engineering in 1895, and received his M.E. degree three years later. He was for a time in the dry goods business in Urbana, but in 1906 went to Seattle, Wash., where he was a consulting engineer. In 1907 he came back to the University, and was at the Engineering Experiment station four years. In 1911 he was appointed assistant to the chief engineer of the Buffalo Forge co.

On July 5, 1897, he was married to Miss Lillie M. Yanos of Urbana, who survives him. He was the author of many articles in technical publications.

JESSE J. MYERS, '01

Jesse J. Myers died in New Haven, Conn., May 28 of typhoid fever, after a brief illness. Since last April he had been attending Yale University. He was on the faculty of the Michigan College of Agriculture.

Mr. Myers was born April 15, 1876, at Hoop Pole, and received his preparatory education in the Geneseo high school. He graduated in science from the University in 1901, and the same year was appointed instructor in zoology in the Michigan Agricultural College. Since 1907 he had been assistant professor.

While in the University he was married to Minnie E. Bassett of Champaign, August 17, 1899. She, his parents, and a brother are the immediate relatives surviving. Funeral services were held at his old home in Geneseo and also at the home of his wife's parents in Urbana.

NEWS OF THE CLASSES

When you have a new address, position, wife, or child, notify the editor. Announcements sent to friends may reach the QUARTERLY, but probably will not. Mail your information direct, unless your class has a secretary; in any case please make sure that the QUARTERLY is kept in touch with you.

1872

C. W. Rolfe, 601 east John street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1873

Fred L. Hatch, Spring Grove, Illinois, Secretary

1874

Mrs. Alice Cheever Bryan, 508 south Fourth street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Seven of the class responded to the rollcall at the fortieth anniversary reunion at the home of the secretary June 15 at 4 P. M. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. John L. Pierce of Lincoln, Neb.; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Reynolds of Providence, R. I.; Charles P. Jeffers of Swampscott, Mass.; C. W. Foster and family, and Prof. I. O. Baker of Champaign. A guest of the class was John Miller, '75.

It being flag day a historic flag was unfurled on which pictures were printed of the presidents of the University and of the oldest professors. All the old photographs and class pictures, the autograph album and University scrapbook were there; and even the old rose jar which contained the bouquets of 40 years ago was uncovered. The class was called to order by the tap of a historic gavel, dating back to the first Union League of America, and a program was introduced by the singing of a modern college song. Then followed the report of the Secretary and the reading of letters from absent members of the class by John L. Pierce. Charles P. Jeffers read an original poem entitled A Retrospect of '74 which recalled in a delightful way the associations of our college days. The class joined at intervals in the refrain of an old song.

Times Ain't as They Use to Wuz Forty Years Ago. Reminiscent stories passed round the room while refreshments were being served, and the class adjourned to honor Professor I. O. Baker's invitation to 6 o'clock dinner at the University club. Our host, rich in anecdote and story, kept the company about the table in a rollicking mood until the hour for the general reunion in the Woman's building.

Tuesday afternoon the class was invited by Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Foster to their home where a delightful supper was served and Mr. Foster ably presided over this program:

Whistling solo—Mocking bird, by Will Hubbard

Duet, piano and violin, by Misses Alice Beth and Aletha Foster

An Indian song—(of which F. A. Parsons gave the history), by Miss Helen G. Bryan

Duet from Mendelssohn — by the Misses Bryan

Mr. Charles P. Jeffers was requested to repeat the reading of his poem with refrain, which was cordially received. This reading was followed by a composition of Beethoven for piano and two violins given by Mr. C. W. Foster and daughters, with Mrs. Foster accompanying the songs. The program was closed by a contralto solo by Miss S. Elizabeth Bryan.

The company included besides the class Dr. and Mrs. Burrill, Mrs. Gregory and Miss Allene Gregory, Professor and Mrs. Rolfe, Dr. Cecil Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Parsons and other visiting alumni.

The class of '74 originally numbered 19 and has lost 3 by death. One member lives in Athens, Greece, and the other 15 are scattered from one ocean to the other. The children of the class number 33—22 sons and 11 daughters. Of the third generation the grandchildren number 8. There are three grandfathers and one grandmother in the class.

Something has surely been done for the world in 40 years, as we have among us a judge, two doctors, one Doctor of Engineering, three engineers, one professional musician, one pharmacist, one general farmer, one ostrich farmer, one scientist, a commissioner of agriculture in Greece, and two mothers.

[Several of the early alumni have mentioned in particular the obligations they feel toward Mrs. Bryan for the pleasant afternoon at her home. "Say something nice about it," urges one alumnus. "We want her to know how we enjoyed it."—The *Alumni Quarterly*.]

1875

George R. Shawhan, 606 east Daniel street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1876

Frank I. Mann, Gilman, Illinois, Secretary

1877

Mrs. Emma Piatt Llewellyn, 334 Sixth avenue, LaGrange, Illinois, Secretary

1878

E. M. Burr, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Those who were back to the reunions at Commencement talked about many things in general and the old University hall clock in particular. The old timekeeper has weathered the years almost as successfully as the people who made it their class memorial. Fred Francis of Kewanee calls his classmates' attention to the fact that in view of the ultimate razing of the building to make way for campus improvements, they ought to be thinking about what to do with the clock. He wonders whether it might be placed in some other building, or whether it could be used in connection with the chimes which lately have been so much discussed. The clock during its 36 years of running has been kept in good repair. The foundation settled at one time, causing the clock to stop, and

two of the bearings became worn but were renewed.

Mr. Francis devotes considerable space in a letter to his classmates telling about the unique construction of the clock, which was built under the supervision of Professor S. W. Robinson.

1879

Judge W. N. Butler, Cairo, Illinois, Secretary

Ten of the sixteen living graduates of the class were at the thirty-fifth reunion. Five others who graduated in later years also were present, making fifteen in all.

There entered in the fall of 1875 and in January, 1876, 121 boys and 34 girls, a total of 155. Of these were graduated in June, 1879, 16 men and 4 women, making a total of 20 out of 155, or 12.9 per cent. To these were added 3 boys who entered from other classes or other schools, making a graduating class of 23, 19 boys and 4 girls. Since graduation 6 men and one woman, 3.04 per cent, have died. Of the graduates, 15 men and 2 women married. To these 17 marriages were born 23 boys and 16 girls, a total of 39 children, 8 of whom—6 girls and 2 boys, 28.75 per cent—have died. Twelve of the 31 children have graduated from the Alma Mater of their parents.

An interesting coincidence lies in the fact that the Secretary and his son, W. G. Butler, '14, received degrees on the same day, although their classes were thirty-five years apart. The Secretary was one of the forty-five matriculants 1868-91 to be granted belated diplomas at Commencement.

1880

Charles W. Groves, 701 west Church street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1881

Mrs. Virginia Hammet Talbot, 1011 west California avenue, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Members of the class of '81 had an enjoyable reunion during commencement week. Those present included Armstrong, Bellamy, Boyd, Coddington, Morse, Pearman, Schwartz, Talbot, Mrs. Beardsley, Mrs. Bullard, Mrs. Talbot, and Miss Thomas. Mrs. Anna Lucas (Williams), ex-'81, and Thorpe, ex-'81, were also present. The following who graduated with certificates were among those on whom the University conferred degrees on commencement day: A. Bellamy, C. N. Boyd, J. H. Morse, and Joseph Schwartz.

—

F. L. Hill, *ce*, has removed to Agricultural College, New Mexico, for the purpose of giving his children better educational advantages.

Arthur N. Talbot, *ce*, gave the presidential address at the annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials at Atlantic City June 30, the topic being "The Relation Between Research and the Activities of the Society".

1882

N. S. Spencer, 401 west University avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1883

Judge J. F. Going, 221 Fremont street, Chicago, Illinois, Secretary

1884

Miss Keturah E. Sim, 916 west Hill street, Urbana, Secretary

Good weather and the excellent plan adopted for the grouping of classes on the lawn combined in making the reunion this year the most delightful ever held. However, if number alone is considered, the reunion of '84 could scarcely be termed successful, for only eleven out of thirty-five were present; but if the quality of joy it gave be taken into account, then '84's little gathering might be called a success. Monday afternoon on the lawn we held the post of honor in the group of classes assembled about the standard, 1880-85. There the members exchanged greetings with one another and with those from other classes.

The number from 1884 was not large, but partly because of the presence of Cora Hill, who received a belated degree, and who had not met with us for many years, all were happy. The cards of inquiry mailed by the secretary to each member of the class had brought only one favorable reply up to the very start of Commencement week. Annetta Ayers Saunders had replied at once from Chicago, saying that she would come on June 13. On the other hand, H. S. Van Petten of Las Vegas, N. M., J. G. Wills of Vandalia, Lola Ellis Forsyth of Gilroy, Cal., Etta Kemball Murray of Denver, H. A. Stevens of Corpus Christi, Texas, June Campbell Hunt of Berkeley, Cal., and Josie Krause Chalfont of San Diego, Cal., all expressed regret at not being able to be present. From other members I received no answer until Friday before Commencement. Consequently plans for a banquet were abandoned.

Notwithstanding the discouragement, results were better, in the end, than we could foresee. Much to my delight word was received June 12 from Alma Braucher who was in attendance at the biennial convention of women's clubs in Chicago, saying that she would join Cora Hill at Chicago, and together they would come on to Commencement. This good news, together with that from Lucy Hall Parr, who is convalescing from a serious illness, saying she was able to see her friends once more, began to give color to the reunion. Then too we were assured that W. L. Abbott would be present; and S. W. Parr, L. N. Sizer and Livingston Dunlap could be counted upon. Nor was this to be all, for on Tuesday morning in the line-up of alumni for the convocation at the Auditorium, we were greeted by the smiling face of Frank Herdman of Winnetka and Dr. Carlos Montezuma of Chicago, who had slipped in at daybreak. So, when the roll was called, seven of us who were seated together arose, while Frank Herdman called out in a sonorous voice:

> "There are four more in town
> Who couldn't get around."

Some of these tardy members soon appeared, and later were ready to join with us in doing justice to the alumni dinner.

On the morning of Alumni Day a letter arrived from George Morgan of Chicago, saying that he and his wife had intended to be present but because of her ill health they with their daughter would leave Chicago on the morning of June 15 for the Pacific coast. Their daughter will enter the University in the fall.

It may also be of interest to know that F. E. Herdman's second daughter, Carrie, was graduated with final honors in the class of '14, and that H. A. Stevens' elder son, now in his senior year at Illinois, has figured conspicuously in oratory and as a composer of college songs.

The most interesting communication was from G. W. McCluer of Jackson, Miss. This letter, which reached me on the morning of Class Day, contained a photograph of the McCluer home, of which he says: "It doesn't show the fig tree, but we can sit under our own vine and fig tree when there isn't too much else to be done." He added, "This is our oats harvest time and we expect to be threshing oats while the rest of you reunite." He sent a picture of himself and his six sons, who range in ages from ten to twenty-seven years. Of these he says: "The two oldest have taken B.S., the next is in college, and the fourth expects to start in the fall." The photograph is a good one of G. W. and six stalwart youths, all but the youngest being taller than their father. I shall treasure the picture for future occasions, and trust



CLASS OF '89 REPRESENTATION AT COMMENCEMENT

TOP ROW—CHESTER, PEOPLES, BOPES

THIRD ROW—MRS. KENDALL, MISS JILLSON, SCHRIVER, LIGARE, MISS CHURCH, MRS. ENLOWS, MRS. ROSS, MRS. PAUL, MRS. KINKEAD

SECOND ROW—STEELE, DR. C. BENNETT, EVANS, MRS. VAN OSDEL, F. M. BENNETT, MRS. F. M. BENNETT, KINKEAD, MISS GODFREY, ROSS

BOTTOM ROW—KENDALL, MES. C. BENNETT, MRS. WESTON, LAWRENCE BENNETT, MISS COFFEEN, MRS. JUNKERSFELD, WESTON



ALUMNI IN THE COMMENCEMENT PROCESSION



REUNION JUNE 20 OF THE CLASS OF 1895 AT THE HOME OF PETER JUNKERSFELD, CHICAGO.
TOP ROW—VANCE, BURDICK, HALL, SAYERS, LONG, STREHLOW, GOLDSCHMIDT, BEEBE, YEAKEL, HOAG
SECOND ROW—MRS. JUNKERSFELD, MRS. YEAKEL, MRS. BURDICK, MRS. HOAG, MRS. SAYERS, MRS. STREHLOW
BOTTOM ROW—JUNKERSFELD, JOSEPHINE JUNKERSFELD, HILES



PRESIDENT JAMES, COUNT JOHANN VON BERNSTORFF, AND THE TRUSTEES IN THE COMMENCEMENT PROCESSION

it may be the beginning of a collection of family groups.

The letter from Jerome Wills struck a note of sadness that recurred to us often during our festivities. He wrote: "Your card finds me unprepared to attend the anniversary of our class, as usual. But remember that I gave my promise some time ago to be present on our 50th anniversary. The death of our beloved brother classmate, Judge Philbrick, however, reminds me that our ranks may not be very strong then."

I shall not attempt to tell you of the various other things, including the speech by our honored classmate, W. L. Abbott, at the grave of our first president. It is sufficient to say that happiness and good weather prevailed throughout. The event lingers pleasantly in the memory of those who were present.

1885

Miss Charlotte Switzer, 608 west Church street, Champaign, Secretary

1886

S. F. Bullard, 3001 south 29th street, Tacoma, Washington, Secretary

1887

Mrs. Angie Gayman Weston, 601 east Daniel street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1888

Miss Mary C. McLellan, 706 west Park avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The entertainments given during the week began with a cafeteria luncheon Monday noon at the Woman's building by Nellie McLean Lumley. Amy Coffeen, '89, gave a dinner party Wednesday evening, and the secretary an afternoon party—all in honor of Nellie Wainwright Jillson and Blanche Church of Grand Rapids, Mich.

At Commencement the members of '88 receiving the degree of B.L. in the College of Literature and Arts as of the class of '88 were: Nellie Wainwright Jillson of Pittsburg; Etta Beach Wright of Webster Groves, Mo., and Mary C. McLellan of Champaign.

Members of the class of '88 present at Commencement were: Frank L. Davis of New York, Nellie Wainwright Jillson of Pittsburg, Etta Beach Wright of Webster Groves, Mo., Dr. Harry Sands Grindley of Urbana, Nellie McLean Lumley, E. F. Ligare, Mary C. McLellan, and Ella Connett Babb.

N. P. Goodell and Mrs. Goodell had planned to be present at Commencement, but were unable to carry out their plans. They expect soon to take an extended trip through the west.

Lincoln Bush and wife send kindest greetings to their classmates. They had intended to come, but at the last minute the business interests of Mr. Bush prevented.

Mary L. Barnes, *la*, regretted that she was unable to come to Commencement, but sent greetings to her classmates. She has made her home the past winter at Fayetteville, Ark., but plans to move to Eureka Springs. Her niece, Wilma Shelton, took the degree of B.A. this June at the University.

1889

Miss Amy Coffeen, 806 south Fifth street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The reunion of the class of '89 will long remain a happy memory to those who were in attendance. The first gathering was about the standard '86 to '90 at the lawn festival on Monday. The class was host to those in the group. Frappé was served during the afternoon.

The class dinner followed at six o'clock that evening in Bradley hall. Nathan A. Weston brought a large assortment of souvenirs of college days, such as programs, both real and bogus; class meeting records, old copies of the *Illini*, and a large number of photographs. These mementos were passed around during Mr. Weston's address, which called forth much merriment.

Philip Steele came next, with a graphic account of his recent experiences during a short visit in Mexico, and the difficulties he encountered on his return trip.

Short talks were also given by F. M. Bennett, Blanche A. Church, Myrtle E. Sparks, L. S. Ross, F. L. Davis, and Dr. Cleaves Bennett. Letters of greeting were read from Horace Dunaway, Robert B. McConney, George H. Coen, Mary B. Willis, Grace C. Smith, E. R. Lewis, and a telegram from Dr. Arthur E. Walker. The meeting adjourned at 10:30, and the remainder of the evening was spent at the Senior Ball.

All attended the alumni dinner Tuesday, and in the evening were delightfully entertained at a tea given by Miss Church at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Paul.

Those present at the reunion were:— Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Kendall of Mattoon; Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Kinkead of Neodesha, Kan.; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bennett and son and F. L. Davis of New York City; E. F. Ligare of River Forest; U. J. L. Peoples, Nellie W. Jillson of Pittsburg; Effie Mathers Enlows of Mason City; R. W. Evans of Bloomington; Blanche A. Church of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Philip Steele of Chicago; Margaret Weston Van Osdel of Wheaton; Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Ross of Des Moines, Iowa; Myrtle E. Sparks of Ottawa; C. A. Bopes of Reynolds; and Dr. and Mrs. Cleaves Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Chester, A. L. Shriver, and the secretary.

H. F. Kendall was reelected president for a term of five years. The secretary was reelected for the same term.

1890

Thomas Arkle Clark, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Commencement exercises this year were some exercises, and '90 was pretty well represented. Eight members out of the forty living were on the campus. Edith Clark Kirkpatrick, Walter I. Manny, and U. J. L. Peoples were on hand to receive their belated degrees. Anna Boyle Junkersfeld, T. A. Clark, Katharine Kennard, J. M. White, and Frank D. Wilber were the other members of the class present.

Just after the alumni dinner a committee meeting was held to make preparations for the reunion next year. J. M. White was unanimously chosen chairman of this committee, and the other members selected were Miss Kennard, Mrs. Junkersfeld, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, T. A. Clark, C. H. Snyder of San Francisco, C. L. Crabbs of Brooklyn, E. S. Keene of Fargo, and C. H. Shamel of Seattle. A good deal of enthusiasm was shown and some preliminary plans made which will be announced to members of the class later. Beginning thus early the committee ought to be able to get back every member of the class who is alive. Kate Kennard has some plans up her sleeve that are going to interest every wide-awake member of the class.

The secretary is spending the summer in England. Up to August 29 he may be addressed in care of the American Express co., London.

Members of 1890 who received belated degrees at Commencement were Edith Clark Kirkpatrick, Walter I. Manny, and U. J. L. Peoples.

1891

Glenn M. Hobbs, American School of Correspondence, 58th street and Drexel avenue, Chicago, Secretary

They say "Silence is golden" but silence makes very poor news items. This remark is not intended for those who have been so faithful in keeping our class column alive and interesting, but is merely an observation "from the heart out" in reference to correspondence and correspondents in general. We have been breaking golden silences in our

historic class off and on for the past three years, until Boyd, the "King of the Sphinxes", alone has resisted all our attempts to pry a word out edgewise.

We will not try to bring out the reason for this inaction on the part of our confrere—whether it be constitutional inertia, a general ossification of the mental and nervous organisms, or a plain case of overwork for so long a period that the muscles have taken on a permanent set and refuse to react at all. Imagine our surprise therefore when as a result of a rapid fire follow-up this significant message was received by registered mail:



Of course after all these years we did not recognize the handwriting, but one of our good friends in the Department of Egyptology of the University of Chicago soon translated the epistle. It was certainly some message and we hate to think of all that Boyd has been through—in fact we refuse to tell it all. However the terrible war is over and even a child could translate the dove of peace at the head of the inscription. Boyd apologizes for writing in these characters, but it really has become a habit with him. We wrote back at once for more information and received the following:



which being translated by our friend the expert reads thus:

"Dear old top: For Pete's sake get off the wire and let me sleep. Mum is my word and I have uncorked the only bottle you will get from me for another decade, so pass away."

W. A. B.

Just like Boyd, isn't it? so brief and to the point.

In marked contrast to the above experience, we received a few days ago a long letter from C. A. Not that Clarence is ever garrulous but he evidently had something on his mind. The vials of his wrath were in every bit as good condition as the ancient widow's cruse of oil and he poured forth volumes of anathema against some imaginary person—not meaning ye Secretary, of course. We used to think Clarence was such a mild and gentle person, but we have come to the conclusion that Agriculture is a very worrying business. By the way, Mrs. Hobbs and we had the pleasure of sitting next to the Orange Judd We and Mrs. We at the Chicago Mendelssohn Concert in April. The Mrs. is not wee, by the way, but very charming, and we find that Clarence is as good a judge of music as he is of pigs, sheep, or alfalfa.

Received a short letter from Eno on April 3rd, too late for insertion in the April *Quarterly*. He had no exciting news but had seen John Chester lately in Pittsburg, which at least shows that John stays at home some of the time. We have a communication from John himself as late as May 26th in which he declares he is so busy "looking for work" that he has had no time for correspondence. In his letter he makes this sage remark which we know from other business men to be absolutely true: "In good times we are too busy to take a vacation and in hard times we must stay at home and get work." We had hoped to receive a little report of the alumni gathering at Champaign from John, as we were advised he was

there, but nothing has arrived, and as Alice is too busy getting ready for her trip we have nothing to report on this score.

In our April report we made rather guarded reference to Harvey's sickness. As a matter of fact, now that it is all over we can joke about it, but at the time it was entirely too serious for comfort. A letter from Clara Meyers Harvey under date of April 23rd gave some inklings of how hard a pull he had, but we have assurances in his own handwriting as late as May 8th that he was feeling fine and was practically as good as new. Of course we don't wish to knock A. E. so soon after his illness, but it isn't often that a husband must be strapped to his bed and muzzled in order to give the wife a chance to get in a word edgewise.

We gave some inkling of John Frederickson's procrastination in the April report. Suffice to say that we have a real letter from him dated May 4th with apologies for holding up the round robin so long. He enclosed the program of the ceremonies in connection with the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol building at Salt Lake City for which John's company was the contractor. At the date of writing the structural part was finished up to the base of the dome and the exterior granite work was about half done. From the halftone illustration on the program it is certainly a beautiful building and John is to be congratulated on handling work of such magnitude. He challenges us to a game of golf on the home grounds, but in view of all we had to say to him when he held up the round robin, we are afraid Salt Lake is a dangerous place for us.

Jay Harris was a good fellow and passed the round robin on to Opal Heller three hours after he received the communication from John. That is quick work and shows the proper spirit.

Nothing less than the arrival of the round robin called forth a long promised letter from Opal Heller, for both of which we are profoundly thankful. She kept our willing bird only four days and sent him on his way. Opal has several nice things to say about the class and "Illinois" in general. She is a teacher in the Junior High School at Santa Barbara and enjoys her work very much. In fact she is very much enamored of the western country and speaks of a wonderful camping trip she took through northern Arizona from Phoenix to the Grand Canyon, coming in contact with the "Painted Desert", the Petrified Forest, the old volcanic cones, the brilliant wild flowers of the volcanic soil, the mountains and meadows and, as a fitting climax, the grand old Canyon of the Colorado. We envy her the environment.

A letter from Emma Seibert under date of May 21st announced the arrival of the robin some few days previous and assured us that it was on its way to Smolt at Manila. At last our little historian with his steamer trunk all packed is on the briny deep, in fact has been for over a month. Perhaps by this time he is resting under Smolt's hospitable roof at Manila. If he doesn't get ship-wrecked we are sure the sea voyage will be of immense benefit to him after the strenuous trials on land for the past two years. Emma refuses to part with any particular news of herself. She admits she is just being kept busy resting up, saving up, and enjoying California. "Next to travel comes Los Angeles," she says, and knowing the burg as we do we cannot but agree with her.

Having sent the robin merrily on his way and taken care of the western folks, we come back to good old Illinois again. Walter Hay writes under date of May 6th that he is well and that he is still clerk of the circuit court and

county recorder for DeKalb county. Walter declared some time back that he was not going to straddle the issue at the next election but was going to announce himself as a progressive through and through. His sincerity and reputation for efficient work (which characterizes all members of '91) was evidently enough for him to carry the election on the progressive ticket although he had been affiliated with the republicans. He has the honor of being the only progressive clerk and recorder in the State, who before his election stated his political affiliations in plain terms and came through on this platform. He hints at a possible strenuous campaign for the clerkship of the appellate court on the progressive ticket this Fall—but more of this anon.

Dick Chester wrote a very short note to announce his change of address to 1405 Farmers' Bank Bldg., Pittsburg. This will make Pittsburg Chest(i)er than ever. He promises some real news before long.

A brief letter from French shows that he is still alive and that he reads the *Quarterly*. He reports the new kid doing finely, *ditto the other three*. There are more in the woods than we thought; Bunton and Mitchell will have to look to their laurels.

A clipping from the Champaign Gazette refers to a dramatic performance by the Players club at Morrow Hall in which two daughters of '91, Alice Clark and Isabel Jones, figured prominently in the cast of characters. Two original plays were presented and the work must have been very enjoyable. We have had more or less to do with the musical end of some performances at the Quadrangle club at the University of Chicago and we know how entertaining such work can be. We had a letter from Alice under date of May 27th in which she announced a fact we had not heard of before, viz, that Isabel Jones and Laura Beach Wright, who graduated with certificates in '91, were given degrees this year. She also said that Mabel Gould Lozier, who was with our class in the freshman year and then moved west, received her bachelor degree at the University of California this year. Her husband died several years ago and she entered college again. Alice and T. A. certainly have the sailing habit as she announced that her two sisters, herself and T. A. would sail for London on the 27th of June. They are to spend most of their vacation in England but plan to be a week or two in Paris.

Have heard once or twice from McClure, particularly in connection with some electric motor work that he wanted information on. We are very glad to hear from McClure and only wish he would tell us more news of himself.

On June 2nd we received a postcard from Mitchell bearing on its surface the picture of his new home at 888 Schiller Place, Beloit. It surely looks like a very commodious residence and the Mitchell family will no doubt be able to take a full breath after getting into it. We congratulate Charley on his acquisition.

Your Secretary is looking forward to a rather flying trip to California in August. Mrs. Hobbs and the children leave this week and we will all come home together about the first of September.

Pleasant vacations to you all.

1892

Mrs. Cassandra Boggs Miller, 1103 west Illinois street, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

1893

E. C. Craig, Mattoon, Illinois, Secretary

Dr. Paul Chester, *sci*, of Chicago, who was stricken with paralysis in April, is slowly improving.

1894

Walter B. Riley, 702 west Clark street, Champaign. Illinois, Secretary

1895

E. K. Hiles, 2511 Oliver building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Secretary

There have been some very interesting times for '95 since the last issue of the *Quarterly*. About a month before Commencement I received a letter from Peter Junkersfeld advising that Mrs. Junkersfeld and he were thinking of inviting the members of the class residing in and about Chicago to attend a reunion of the class at their home in Austin on the Saturday afternoon and evening following Commencement. He wrote that they would complete their arrangements if assured that the class secretary would be there—and, if the date were impossible, for the secretary to please set a day when he could be present. It was very well worded but you no doubt recognize the "gentle" insistence for which Peter is so well known; I did and immediately agreed to be on hand. Furthermore I was there and had a fine time, taking in Commencement at Champaign on the way.

I left Pittsburg Saturday night with John Chester, '91. At Indianapolis we fell in with W. F. Schaller, '10, secretary of the New York Alumni club, and Roland R. Conklin, '80, delegate to the Alumni Council from the New York club.

On Monday, June 15, a lawn festival, an enjoyable affair, was held in front of University Hall, where we had our Class Day exercises nineteen years ago; people now call it the north campus. The five-year class groups assembled around their respective standards and later strolled off to visit the other groups. Among those who were present in our assembly were: Laura Beach Wright, Isabel Jones, Alice Broaddus Clark, and John Chester—all '91; George Huff, C. A. Kiler, and E. E. Gulick—'92; M. Estelle Mann Carter, J. G. Mosier, W. J. Fraser, and C. W. Carter—'93; Katherine Naughton Huff, L. Pearl Boggs, Otto E. Goldschmidt, H. H. Braucher, and A. C. Phelps—'94; Edith Fleming Burt, Marion Sparks, E. J. Lake, James A. Green, Peter Junkersfeld, and Elmer K. Hiles —'95.

Everyone had a fine time but many regrets were expressed that '94 did not turn out in larger numbers for their "Twentieth". The weather was perfect and in most of the groups the class celebrating an anniversary provided refreshments, so that it was a sure 'nough festival.

Accounts of the various exercises will be found elsewhere in this issue of the *Quarterly*, so I will not attempt it. They were extremely interesting this year on account of so many from the earlier classes, who were graduated with certificates, and who came back for degrees.

One of my most pleasant surprises among the many pleasing experiences during Commencement week came when Otto Goldschmidt, '94, called on me at the Beardsley early Wednesday morning after having written from Birmingham, Ala., but he could not come. He left Birmingham for New York Tuesday noon *via Champaign*. He eventually reached New York, as I have reason to know, but a number of days later than he had planned. Every one was glad to see him. In a letter just received he says: "It was such an enjoyable trip all the way through that I will never forget it, and will try to get out again next year."

We left for Chicago Wednesday evening after having gone through the "Old Uni" building, the one that still bears over its entrance the words that fired the ambition of so many freshmen in the old days: "Learning and Labor". We went over the building from basement to belfry, went to Chapel where it was easy to repeople the seats. The same ones are there still, with old-time faces. We even seemed to see Dr. Peabody reading at the old pulpit which still stands on the rostrum, and which was

the scene of so many senior orations in the old days. But traces of a vandal hand are seen here and there in the Chapel, as it it now used as a lecture room for a course in literature instead of for a chapel and a place to hold "Junior Ex." The hat room is still there—but given over to other uses. The old physics room where Professor Stratton reigned has been cut up into small recitation rooms. The department is now located in the Physics building east of Engineering hall, a building of about the same size. Professor Brownlee's room we found readily and could recall old Brownlee saying: "Godfrey Sperling, let the calcium light of your intellect shine on this question". We went to Professor G. Wash. Myers' room (his middle name is William) and sat where we used to sit as preps and freshmen in the days when Myers used to hear recitations, his elbow on the table, and his head on his hand glaring at us between his fingers. Luty Hoppin's old room, later occupied by Capt. Hills, is still further down the hall by the west stairs. The old library, where we used to study (?), and the art gallery, are now used for small class rooms. The old projection drawing room and the museum on the fourth floor have been subdivided. Adelphic, Philomathean and Alethenai halls were open, and we found some interesting photographs. We left for Chicago early Wednesday evening, having enjoyed a little visit with Jimmie Green at the depot.

The reunion in Austin on Saturday afternoon and evening was a great success. Mrs. Junkersfeld was a delightful hostess and every one had a good time. There were 19 present: Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Burdick, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Strehlow, Dr. and Mrs. W. K. Yeakel, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Sayers, Mr. and Mrs. Parker H. Hoag, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Junkersfeld, Albert M. Long, Walter N. Vance, Fred A. Beebe, David R. Llewellyn, E. S. Hall, Otto E. Goldschmidt, and the writer. Several others expected to be present but were unavoidably detained.

Every one was glad to see Dave Llewellyn out. Unfortunately he was too late to appear in the photograph. He is the same old Dave and has scarcely changed a hair (he never had any to lose). Others, who we understood lived in Chicago, we were unable to reach, not having their addresses.

In the late afternoon we assembled on the lawn and "gabfested" for there was much to talk about; some had not seen each other since they left Champaign. Mrs. Yeakel was very perturbed in having a clergyman presented to her as the Parson. I think she finally recovered. There was plenty of fun and about six o'clock the photographer, whom I had insisted on having out, took the group shown on another page. After dinner, which was pleasantly informal, we had a short musical program which was later added to by Peter Junkersfeld, Charlie Burdick and two or three others. Burdick's songs were the hit of the evening. Later a brief business meeting was held to consider matters in connection with a proper celebration of our twentieth anniversary next June. Several very good suggestions were made and fine enthusiasm and interest were shown. The secretary was authorized to appoint committees in various districts to look up all those who were ever members of '95, whether graduates or not, and to get them started for our twentieth. The committee appointed for the Chicago District is: Charles B. Burdick, Chairman; Oscar E. Strehlow and Peter Junkersfeld. Other committees will be appointed soon.

It is desired to have all members of the class subscribe for the *Alumni Quarterly* as your secretary desires to use its columns as one means of keeping in

touch with members of the class. Arrangements have been made to mail copies of this issue of the *Quarterly* to all who are not subscribers.

The subscription fee is $2.00 a year, which includes membership in the Alumni Association. Please give this matter your immediate attention. Do it now.

Boost Our Twentieth.

1896

Mrs. Sophia Leal Hays, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

1897

O. L. Gearhart, 107 west Springfield avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Will Kiler, *la,* has begun the practice of law in San Francisco.

1898

D. R. Enochs, north Neil street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Fred G. Fox, *la,* of the English department of the State Normal school at Mayville, N. D., has resigned his position. Next year he will be head of the English department in the West Division High school, Milwaukee.

1899

I. D. Hall, 50 Erie street, South Haven, Michigan, Secretary

1900

Mrs. Nellie McWilliams Enochs, 618 west Clark street, Champaign, Secretary

Martha D. Rolfe has been honored with a resident fellowship in Bryn Mawr College.

1901

Frank W. Scott, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

1902

H. F. Post, Bemidji, Minn., Secretary

1903

Mrs. Ethel Forbes Scott, 1209 west Springfield avenue, Urbana, Secretary

Clarence W. Fiske, *me,* is with Williams, White and co., of Moline. His engagement to Marjorie Gage, ex-'09, was recently announced. Their marriage will take place in September.

1904

R. E. Schreiber, 1140 Otis bldg., Chicago, Secretary

If the success of a class reunion is measured by attedance alone then the '04 reunion was a limited success. Only eighteen members were seen on the campus. However, 1904 has the good rule that the secretary plus one other member of the class constitute a quorum to conduct business or to celebrate a reunion.

The '04 blue and white striped tent was pitched near Main hall. Blue and white bunting hung in festoons. A large banner as a standard hung from a long pole, and the white '04 numerals proclaimed the class. A barrel of lemonade in the tent was soon discovered, and the free drinks found favor with all alumni of all times. Each royal member received free a blue badge with the white class numerals; and in order that '04s would not erroneously pay dues to unknown persons, the secretary wore on his hat a blue band on which were the raised white letters SECRETARY. Stories of former days were many. The list of exhibits in the tent included photographs of the first, and second generations, dance programs, class colors of the class of '05 captured in the class rush, sophomore proclamation, a list of the members who attended the fifth annual reunion of the class, program of the class day exercises on June 6th, 1904, class invitations, commencement program, etc.

The reunion was conducted informally, and each person was free to enjoy himself according to his desires. Elaborate and spectacular displays, although easily possible, were wisely omitted in deference to the Gregorians, who deserved the center of attention.

The sum of $78.16 was received by the Secretary-Treasurer for the expenses of the reunion. The following were the contributors:—Henry, Booth, Kercher,

Marsh, Howe, Wright, Bond (Putney), Leverton, Loosley, Convers, Holcomb, Sonntag (Franklin), Worthen, E. L., Dirks, Kaeser, Richards, Sheldon, C. H., Sheldon, N. W., Bareuther, Ballard, Turner, Polk, Glasco, Gibbs (Baker), Worker, Trumball, McMillan, White, Reynolds, Burgess, R., Yocum, Patterson, Fleming, Kreisinger, Ericson, Hawthorne, Burgess, F., Shilton, McCarty, Lindsay, Sampson, Hunt (Tuttle), Kyle, Stookey (Wilkerson), Rich, Engstrom, Hadfield, Schreiber.

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The engagement of Dr. C. F. Newcomb, *sci*, of Champaign, to Geraldine Bullard, of Mechanicsburg, has been announced.

1905

Thomas D. Casserly, Chicago Plumbing & Heating Co., 3941 Evanston avenue, Chicago, Secretary

1906

W. R. Robinson, 837 south Illinois street, Springfield, Illinois, Secretary

Louise Kilner (Carr), *la*, of 1500 Farwell ave., Chicago, has been reappointed as one of the two University of Illinois representatives on the Chicago collegiate bureau of occupations. She has served most efficiently as treasurer of the bureau since its organization.

J. Earl Henry, *arch*, has been reappointed architect and ventilating engineer of the Louisville (Ky.) board of education.

Dr. Roscoe C. Main, *sci*, is health commissioner in Marquette, Mich., and is lecturing on hygienic for the Northern Michigan State Normal School.

1907

Thomas E. Gill, 521 Ashton building, Rockford, Illinois, Secretary

Dr. Charles T. Moss, *la*, who has spent the last two years in hospital work in Chicago, has located in Champaign, and has opened an office with Dr. C. F. Newcomb, *sci*,-'04.

P. J. Freeman, *me*, has been appointed instructor in the Hydraulics and Mechanics of Materials at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

Burt T. Anderson, *ce*, resigned his position as assistant signal engineer of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad on June 1, to accept a similar position with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad co. His address is 223 Burnett st., East Orange, New Jersey.

1908

B. A. Strauch, 629 south Wright street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Born to Hiram T. Scovill, *la*, and Edith Stuart (Scovill), *la*-'11, on July 6, 1913, a son, William, instead of a daughter, Edith, as was incorrectly announced in the April *Quarterly*.

Robert Van Petten, *ce*, holds a responsible engineering position with the company building the government dam in the Ohio river. On April 25, 1914, he was married to Inez Turell. They are located at Ashland, Ky.

A. H. Daehler, *la*, was married to Mabel Lowry on June 17, 1914. They are living at 105 Quincy street, West Lafayette, Ind.

The address of Edwin G. Ryan, *la*, ex-'08, is 6206 Ellis ave., Chicago. He was married to Florence James, on April 22, 1914.

1909

P. K. Johnson, Belleville, Illinois, Secretary

Over thirty members of 1909 were on hand for the first reunion. The showing made is considered very creditable.

At the Monday afternoon lawn festival, the early arrivals enjoyed an hour of reminiscences. The Secretary's order for '09 ribbons had miscarried, but Comfort Butler and B. M. Beach in less than two hours obtained a supply.

Nearly twenty of the class lined up Tuesday for the alumni procession to the Auditorium. Practically all of the

thirty faithful ones attended the alumni dinner at the Woman's building. We gathered in the reception hall and marched upstairs, led by a standard-bearer equipped with a staff bearing the inscription, 1906-1910. There were about four members of each of the other classes of the group, and twenty-eight '09 ers.

The big thing about the '09 reunion was the baseball game Tuesday afternoon, immediately after the alumni dinner. It was truly a suffragette affair, with the girls starring throughout. Two teams were selected, captained by Mary Morris and Mabel Osborne. Because Captain Morris left the game early, Captain Osborne's "men" were victorious. Nine complete innings were played, and the final score was 7 to 5. An indoor baseball was used, and two bats were provided. One was a regulation Varsity bat, with a large crack in the end; the other was an initiation paddle, "swiped" from some secret order known only to Jimmy Pettigrew and Lion Gardiner. The girls used the paddle; the men swung the bat.

Highlights of the game were the heavy batting of Faith Clark, the base running of B. M. Beach, the expert coaching of Captain Isabel Osborne, the pitching of both F. M. Simpson and Lion Gardiner, the catching of Jimmy Pettigrew, and the inspiring of J. K. Kincaid. The umpiring of Kay was so good that it contributed largely to the victory of the Osbornes. At least that is what Bob Erskine and Swede Holmquist said.

After the game the winners escorted the losers to Bradley's, where Bostons were procured and speeches made.

The lineup for the ball game was as follows:—

Isabel Osborne's team—Lion Gardiner, p; The Secretary, c; Comfort Butler, 1b; Billy Mills, 2b; John Kagy, ss; Francis Eaton, C. O. Gardner, 3b; Mrs. Harold Dean, fielder.

Mary Morris' team—"Fanny" Simpson, p; Jim Pettigrew, c; Bob Erskine, 1b; Swede Holmquist, 2b; B. M. Beach, ss; Faith Clark, 3b; Mabel Bredehoft, fielder; I. W. Dickerson, 3b.

Those in attendance, so far as observed by the Secretary, were as follows:— Isabel M. Osborne, Atlantic, Iowa; Robert N. Erskine, Chicago; James Q. Pettigrew and Elva Pease Pettigrew, Harvey; John L. Kagy and William A. Mills, Salem; J. Kennedy Kincaid, Athens; F. N. Holmquist, Phoenix, Ariz.; Mary L. Morris, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Frances Eaton, Tyler, Tex.; B. M. Beach, Huron, S. D.; C. S. Butler, St. Louis; C. O. Gardner, Cincinnati; I. W. Dickerson, Urbana; F. M. Simpson, Washington, D. C.; Harold C. Dean, Chicago; Mabel Bredehoft, Danville; Faith A. Clark, Carthage; Lion Gardiner, Chicago; K. T. J. Ekblaw, Urbana; F. M. Kressman and Mabel G. Kressman, Madison, Wis.; Clara M. Strauch, Elgin, Iowa; Bessie Eiszner, Chicago; Pomeroy Sinnock, Quincy; Lela Bullock, Edith R. Bullock, and Mary Fruin, El Paso; J. M. Baird, Columbus, Ohio; L. U. Everhart, Urbana; Fay D. Railsback, Minier; and the Secretary, Belleville.

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J. F. Roth, *me,* has resigned his position with the Central Illinois Light co., of Peoria, and is now in the engineering department of the Edison Illuminating co., of Detroit, Mich. His address is 95 Adelaide st., Detroit.

The address of Albert Penn, *ee,* is 3505 Franklin blvd., Chicago. He was married to Blanche Genevieve Baker on June 18, 1914.

1910

The *Quarterly* has received a large bundle of letters, clippings and other matter concerning W. E. Ekblaw, *sci,*

and M. C. Tanquary, '07, who as most Illini know are members of the Crocker land expedition. Because of the lack of space in this number the printing of the material, which is of unusual interest, must be postponed until the next issue.

The address of Myron B. Stewart, *ag,* has been changed from San Diego, Cal., to San Francisco. care of The H. K. McCann co., 461 Market st.

1911

Ruth M. Burns, Roseville, Illinois, Secretary

Ida Mae Moon, *la,* was married to Hugh Thimlar in June, and is living on a farm near New Haven, Ind.

Julian Herman Lewis, *sci,* has been awarded the second annual Howard Taylor Ricketts prize of $250 by the medical faculty of the University of Chicago, for original research work in the department of pathology.

The address of L. W. Scott, *la,* is changed from Auburn, N. Y., to Genoa, N. Y., where he has taken the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church.

1912

Mildred V. Talbot, 1011 W. California ave., Urbana, Secretary

Those registering under the standard of 1912 at the lawn festival June 15 were: George Wright, Wilma Ponder—Urbana; Ruth Leonard, 1930 Sheridan road, Evanston; Milo K. Miller, medical department, Johns Hopkins University; Liesette McHarry, Rantoul; Lillian Van Cleve, Batavia; Mabel Miller, Bridgeport; Luella Powers, Morrison; Homer Hull, Saunemin; Mrs. B. A. Strauch, Urbana; Evangeline Groves, Champaign; Julius Goebel, Urbana; Myrtle Renz, Urbana; Paul Kircher, Halls, Tenn.; Eva Blair, Sullivan; G. A. Sato, Urbana.

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H. R. Fishback is instructor in chemistry in the Jefferson Medical school. His address is 919 s. Spruce st., Philadelphia.

George Wright was married to Sarah L. Nixon, ex-'12, on June 24, at Indianapolis. They will live at Urbana.

Laura Fisher is living in Kinmundy.

1913

Mabel M. Haines, 808 west Oregon street, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

The *first* reunion of the class of 1913 held on the north campus June 15 was an enjoyable and successful affair. The committee under the direction of the permanent class secretary, Mabel M. Haines, had arranged and decorated with blue and white (class colors) bunting, blue cornflowers and ferns, two tables in the form of a V under the spacious elm tree in front of University hall. Helen Parker, Juanita Darrah, Mabel Haines, Joseph Checkley, Chas. Craigmile, Art Morris, and Harry Crowder had charge of the frappé bowl during the concert, and served the friends and relatives of their class, the band and the 1914 seniors. The members of the class made themselves conspicuous in the crowd by the blue and white ribbons with numerals 1913 which they wore on their sleeves. The register shows the following members present: Arthur Morris, J. H. Checkley, A. R. Greene, H. C. Gilkerson, C. A. Brown, T. A. Merrill, Stokes Webb, H. J. Reeves, R. T. Jones, Marie Stoltey, Ethel Baird Weaver, W. Middleton, H. Chenoweth, R. Reimert Jr., Juanita Darrah, M. B. Mathers, E. H. Walworth, R. Hoffman, Alice Morris, Mabel Thorne, E. V. Lewis, E. R. Colledge, H. C. Wolf, J. H. Hinshaw, Nelle Roberts, Clarence Scholl, C. Craigmile, Fay Willerton, Bayard Taber, Helen Parker, Mabel Haines, J. F. Kraeger, Earnest Lankey, Newton Partridge, Lucy Bradrick, Martha Bonham, Elizabeth Fruin, Mabel McIntyre, Elmer Roberts, Mae Kelley, R. F. Kelley, F. L. White, J. F. Schnellbach, Howard Mathews, Agnes Porter Sawyer, Edith Sendenberg.

Cornelia Mather, Cora Lane, F. Fahrenkof, Bon Kirk, E. Gauger, Harry Crowder, Joe Huston, Lillian Riddle, E. Williams, Ruth Davison, Margaret Gauger.

1914

Naomi Newburn, 1006 west Main street, Urbana, Secretary

Alleen Hall O'Bar, *la,* who was married to Howard Brillhart on June 23, 1914, is living at Minneapolis, Minn., where Mr. Brillhart is manager of a large electric firm.

G. V. Carrier, *la,* has accepted a position as an accountant at LaFayette, Ind. He was married to Blanch Smith on June 11, 1914, at Urbana.

The engagement of Clara G. Cronk, *lisc,* to A. M. Morris, *law-'13,* of Aberdeen, S. D., has been announced.

Jim Fellows, ex-'14, died suddenly on April 24, 1914, at his home in St. Charles.

MARRIAGES

1897 Walter Herman Zimmerman, *me,* to Jennie Myrtle Blaisdell Briggs, on April 16, 1914, at Chicago.

1897 Louie Henrie Smith, *chem,* to Bessie Irene Morgan, on June 18, 1914, at Urbana.

1902 Charles Dietrich Wesselhoeft, *ee,* to Elsa Wintermeyer, *sci-'13,* on April 29, 1914, at Chicago.

1907 Allen Leet Higgins, *ag,* to Katharine Stephens, on April 25, 1914, at Columbus, Ohio.

1908 Robert Milton Van Petten, *ce,* to Inez Turell, on April 25, 1914, at Champaign.

1908 Albert Hartman Daehler, *la,* to Mabel Lowry, on June 17, 1914, at Granger, Indiana.

ex-'08 Edwin Groves Ryan, *la,* to Florence James, on April 22, 1914, at Chicago.

1909 Albert Penn, *ee,* to Blanche Genevieve Baker, on June 18, 1914, at Chicago.

1909 Ira Wilmer Dickerson, *ee,* to Bernice Wright, on June 24, 1914, at Charles City, Iowa.

1910 Ernest DeWitt Walker, *ag,* to Nellie Battson, on June 12, 1914, at Tennessee.

1910 Floyd James Mackey, *me,* to Clara Anna Krum, on June 17, 1914, at Edison Park, Chicago.

1911 Ida Mae Moon, *la,* to Hugh Thimlar, in June, 1914, at Lexington.

1911 Justin Wilfred Shrader, *la,* to Dorothea Damon Powers, on June 17, 1914, at Braintree, Mass.

1911 William Kenneth Galeener, *ag,* to Pauline Adela Carrier, *mus-'14,* on June 17, 1914, at Urbana.

1911 Josephine Antoinette Eck, *sci,* to LeRoy Stewart, *law,* on June 17, 1914, at Murphysboro.

1911 LeRoy Stewart, *law,* to Josephine Antoinette Eck, *sci,* on June 17, 1914, at Murphysboro.

1911 Chester Otis Reed, *ag,* to Helen Gertrude Agate, on June 30, 1914, at Pittsfield, N. Y.

ex-'11 Llora Withers, *la,* to Charles I. Briggs, on June 1, 1914, at Chicago.

1912 Raymond George Real, *law,* to Myrtle Irene Bowers, on May 20, 1914, at Urbana.

1912 Roy Ernest Jewett, *ee,* to Catharine Carnahan, on May 20, 1914, at Champaign.

1912 George Ellery Wright, *arch,* to Sara Dixon, on June 24, 1914, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

1912 Arthur William Abbott, *ag,* to Helen Amanda Hood, on June 24, 1914, at Eau Claire, Wis.

1913 Elsa Wintermeyer, *sci,* to Charles Dietrich Wesselhoeft, *ee*-'02, on April 28, 1914, at Chicago.

1913 Ralph Cleland Scott, *la,* to Genevieve Dupuy, on June 4, 1914, at Chicago.

1913 Roscoe H. Albright, *ce,* to Ruth Grisson, ex-'15, on May 8, 1914, at Armington.

1913 George William Mayes, *ee,* to Iva Cross, on May 6, 1914, at Champaign.

1913 Emmons Overmier, *me,* to Bessie Austin, on June 15, 1914, at Blue Mound.

1913 John Ruggles Case, *ag,* to Frances Calkins, on June 6, 1914, at Berkeley, Calif.

ex-'13 Raymond William Stephens, to Hazel Elizabeth Hubbard, on April 25, 1914, at Milwaukee, Wis.

1914 Earl Kirkwood Augustus, *ag,* to Gretchen Foss, on June 18, 1914, at Champaign.

1914 Pauline Adela Carrier, *mus,* to William Kenneth Galeener, *ag,* on June 17, 1914, at Urbana.

1914 Gerald Vincent Carrier, *la,* to Blanche Smith, on June 11, 1914, at Urbana.

1914 Alleen Hall O'Bar, *la,* to Howard Brillhart, on June 23, 1914, at Chicago.

1914 James Rubin Colbert, *la,* to Ura Reichard, on June 24, 1914, at Urbana.

BIRTHS

1901 To Walter Charles Lindley, *la,* and Louise D. Brown (Lindley) on May 11, 1914, a daughter, Mary Alletta.

1903 To Susan Rolfe (Butler), *sci,* and Horace G. Butler on April 28, 1914, a daughter.

1905 To Hibbard Spencer Greene, *ee,* and Mary Epley (Greene), on July 5, 1914, a son, Robert Spencer.

1905 To Wade Hampton Rothgeb, *la,* and Mabel Hayward (Rothgeb), *lib,* on July 8, 1914, a daughter, Alice Marie.

1906 To Oscar S. Watkins, *chem,* and Grace Lucile Sinclair (Watkins), on April 21, 1914, a daughter.

1907 To Ina Olivia Lapham (Crown), *la,* and Frank L. Crown, on April 15, 1914, a son.

1907 To Jessie Ryan (Lucke), *la,* and Robert A. Lucke, on May 28, 1914, a daughter, Jessie Ryan.

1908 To Hamilton McClure Forman, *law,* and Blanche Collins (Forman), on May 24, 1914, a son, Charles Richard.

1909 To Joseph Kyle Foster, *la,* and Frances Parkinson (Foster), on May 30, 1914, a daughter, Roberta Parkinson.

1910 To Harry Erle Shinn, *ce,* and Pearl Newcomb (Shinn), ex-'12, on July 7, 1914, a daughter.

1910 To Bradley Jay Knight, *law,* and Mrs. Knight, on May 23, 1914, a daughter.

DEATHS

ex-'72 John I. Parsons, born June 24, 1848, at Magnolia, died March 12, 1914, at Santa Rosa, Cal.

ex-'72 Charles W. Post, born October 26, 1854, at Springfield, died May 9, 1914, at Santa Barbara, Cal.

1895 Frank Lyman Busey, *me,* born, August 28, 1872, at Urbana, died June 7, 1914, at Battle Creek, Mich.

1901 Jesse J. Myers, *sci,* born April 15, 1876, at Hoop Pole, died May 28, 1914, at New Haven, Conn.

1907 Frank Lyman Bodwell, *ce,* born October 13, 1884, at Hallowell, Maine, died April 4, 1914, at Lyndon, Wis.



National Cyclopedia of American Biography
ROLAND RAY CONKLIN, '80

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THE LIFE AND WORK OF DR. JOHN MILTON GREGORY

PRESIDENT JAMES

Dr. John Milton Gregory, the first President of the University of Illinois, was born at Sand Lake, New York State, July 6, 1822. Trained at home to habits of industry and economy, attending the district schools in winter at least until thirteen years of age, and with a strong taste for reading, which was gratified by ready access to the district library, he was led in his eighteenth year, after another winter of country school drill to begin the work of a higher education. After a year's teaching in Scoharrie and Duchess Counties, he entered the Duchess County Academy, Poughkeepsie, New York, to prepare himself for college. He was admitted to the freshman class in Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1842, at the age of twenty, and graduated as bachelor of arts in 1846. He then devoted himself to the study of law for two years in the offices of Judges Page and Potter, of Schenectady, and in an office in Scoharrie County. Shortly after this he gave up his ideas of a career at the bar and became a preacher of the Gospel. His religious connections were with the Baptist Church. He was for a time in charge of Ball's Seminary at Hoosic, New Jersey; but his health failing, he removed to Akron, Ohio. Shortly after, in 1852, he became principal of a classical school in Detroit. While here his labors in the schoolroom, in teachers' associations, in the pulpit and Sunday Schools soon gave him a conspicuous place among friends of education in Michigan. He and Professor A. S. Welsh, then Principal of the Normal School, and E. O. Haven, afterwards President of the University of Michigan, projected, and under the auspices of the State Teachers' Association, established in 1854 the Michigan Journal of Education which was wholly committed to the editorial charge of Mr. Gregory in 1855, and edited by him alone for five years. It was really at his suggestion that this Journal was established in January of 1854. At the next session of the State Teach-

[1]An address delivered at the University June 16, Alumni Day, in commemoration of Dr. John Milton Gregory, first Regent of the University.

ers' Association, he was elected its President, and resigning his position at the head of the classical school, he devoted himself to the publication of this paper, and to the promotion of the cause of education in the commonwealth of Michigan. This work brought him very prominently into the public eye, and in 1859 he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in which office he was retained for six years, being re-elected twice. He would doubtless have been re-elected again if he had not decided in 1864 to accept the presidency of Kalamazoo College. In his office of State Superintendent, in the words of Dr. Haven, "his labors were arduous, well directed, and successful." Indeed, it has been as Superintendent of Public Instruction that he has become especially known as a man of broad views, accurate thoughts, and an earnest, successful administrator. His six annual reports, making an aggregate of over 400 pages, aside from their local and temporary objects express truths and opinions worthy of careful study. They have greatly affected public opinion on educational matters. He has given to the public a valuable compend of school laws, which although largely prepared by his predecessor in office, he enlarged and supplemented by original notes. A second edition of this work has been published with more notes, and thus he has contributed more than anybody else to produce system and uniformity in our schools. He entered upon his duties as President of Kalamazoo College in 1865, which position he held for two years until 1867, when he was elected first Regent of the University of Illinois. He resigned the regency of the University to take effect in September, 1880, and then removed to the city of Washington, where for eighteen years he was engaged in the public service, either in governmental or private station. For a time he was a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. He represented the United States government at the World's Fair in Paris in 1889. He was for some years busily engaged in lecturing and delivering addresses in various institutions and before educational and other associations. He died October 19, 1898.

The record of this man's life is thus brief. Many people would consider that it were rather monotonous and uninteresting, and wonder how a man in this career could render services which entitle his name to be enrolled among the great educators of the country,—his youth spent on the farm, his early manhood in filling obscure positions as teacher in seminaries and private schools, his best energies devoted for a time to the publication of a local and provincial sheet for teachers in a relatively unimportant state in the Union, six years of public station as Superintendent of Instruction in the same commonwealth, four years as president of a small college, thirteen years as president of a School for Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, which at no time during his administration had more than 350 students, and which seemed to be declining in prosperity, as measured by attendance or resources at the time he relinquished its direction. What did he do which makes it worth our while to gather

here today in his memory and to call the attention of our colleagues, our contemporaries, and our children to his life and service? This is the question which our exercises here today will answer.

The leaders and heroes of a free people are the men who with prophetic insight divine the permanent will of such a people, and secure for them the means of realizing it. They are the men who can feel the highest aspirations and the deepest longings of their fellow men and provide for their realization. They are the men who incorporate in themselves, so to speak, and in their own ideals and careers, the very essence of the nationality to which they belong.

A people is, after all, only a great aggregate of individuals. It has no adequate way of expressing its real and permanent will, as distinct from its seeming and temporary, except by endorsing and supporting the leadership of men whom it calls to this work of formulating national policies and administering them in the sense of the nation. We fancy that nowadays we have devised better means of expressing the national will than formerly was the case, by providing a ballot box and letting people cast in their fluttering pieces of paper. From the counting of these ballots we infer the public will. If every issue presented to a people were simple and plain, easy to be understood and easy to be passed upon; if every person of the requisite intelligence and proper maturity, of all colors and races, and both sexes, were permitted to vote upon each and every one of these issues; if it were feasible to provide means by which they could all express their will upon this almost infinite series of indefinite purposes; and if as a matter of fact they all exercised this privilege, and we could thus get the consensus of opinion of the intelligent and mature people in the community upon each question of policy, we might have some hope of ascertaining the will of the people in a fairly exact form. But no such method has ever been devised. No people has existed which extended such privileges to its members. No scheme of ascertaining this will in this complete way has ever been worked out, and there is no probability or possibility that it will ever be done. The initiative and referendum, which are our last attempt to work this out, and which represent in some directions a very close and desirable approximation to this end, have not by any means fully accomplished this purpose nor will they ever do so. In the last analysis, in a great nation like our own, the will of the people, except upon certain broad policies, will be expressed far more in selecting men who will stand for certain general policies and carry them out than in any other way. With the growing liberty of the individual, with the growing individuality of men and women, it is possible that we shall soon reach a point where no majority can ever be attained for any policy. And to speak of the will of the people under such conditions is to use highly figurative language. As a matter of fact we have just now a striking illustration of the way we do things in this country. In the last great national election, the people of the United

States by a distinctly minority vote put the government and all its power and means of affecting and controlling policies in the hands of a minority President and a minority Congress. They seem to be doing things just as rapidly, and probably just as wisely, and just as successfully as they were ever done by a majority President and a majority House.

The voice of the people then, as a matter of fact, in the last analysis must speak through one man or through a small group of men, and the man or men who are most successful in incorporating in their own lives and ideals the fundamental aspirations and ideals of the people, are the ones who in the long run will be entrusted with this function, and who will be the heroes and the leaders of the people.

Moses was the leader of the Israelites because he bodies forth, so to speak, in himself their real ambitions and their real desires. In spite of all the smallnesses and the meannesses of the Jew of his time, and that does not mean that he was any smaller or any meaner than any other man of his time—on the contrary, one may assign him a distinctly higher place than any of the rest, but still we must acknowledge the existence of these weaknesses in the history of the Israelites as shown in the Bible—I say in spite of all these meannesses and weaknesses, in spite of the longing for the flesh pots, and also in spite of the willingness to turn back, the average Jew, the real Jew, in his sober moments, in his permanent feelings, was a man whose heart went out to the worship of Jehovah; whose longing was for a union and consolidation of a divided people and a separation of this people, with its ideas and its ideals, in a clearly defined way from all the other peoples about them. The average Jew was a man to whom the ideas of righteousness appealed, as on the whole, so far as we know, to no other man of his time or generation, and it was because Moses incorporated in himself in a higher degree and in a more vigorous way these longings and these ideals that he became the leader and the hero and the savior of the Hebrew people.

So David in those dangerous and ominous times, when it seemed as if Israel might be lost and swallowed up by her enemies,—David, cruel, vindictive, bloodthirsty, man that he was, was endowed with intellectual power and vigor, and because he represented in himself these fundamental, permanent longings of his people, he became their leader and their king and the real founder of the state. It was his longing after the courts of his God, as the hart after the water brooks; it was his longing to see the realm of righteousness established in spite of the weakness and sin which characterized his life; it was his desire to maintain the integrity and unity and strength of his people that rallied about him in the long run all elements of the Jewish nation and enabled him to lay the foundation for the great monarchy which he passed on to Solomon.

So Pericles through a whole long lifetime, and in the imagination of all succeeding generations represented the longings, the inmost feelings and aspirations and hopes of the Athenian democracy. So through

prosperity and ruin, so through victory and defeat, so through sunshine and shadow, so in the literature of all succeeding generations, Pericles remained as the ideal statesman and leader of this wonderfully gifted, though all too short lived democracy.

So again Abraham Lincoln represented the American democracy. Few people had any chance to approve Lincoln's decisions in regard to individual and concrete things. All that could be done was to put authority in his hands and sustain him. Fierce were the conflicts which raged about his policies and his person. Everything that could be said or done of a critical or malicious character to interfere with his efficiency or ruin his career was said and done. Every effort was made to misrepresent his views, to question the wisdom of his decisions, to undermine him in the esteem of his fellow men, but all in vain. He represented the intense determination of the American people that the Union should be preserved. He represented their will, he embodied their aspirations in this great and fundamental issue, and so he became the leader and the hero.

Now as these men in the great field of national politics and world policies voiced the will of their people, so in every smaller relationship, in every one of the numerous ramifications, in all the differffent cells, so to speak, of our body politic, the same process goes on, and we build up this national body by the health and vigor of the individual cell. We become great and strong and powerful and influential because each individual cell is built up in its own strength and its power, and because in each portion of the country, in each geographical unit, in each individual social aggregation, some man is leading, some man is voicing the permanent will in the direction of efficiency and purity and progress. Just in proportion as this body politic, this body social is healthy in each one of these infinite number of individual cells, we find the nation looming up in history as one of the great elements in the progress of the race.

So in this field of education, in this particular part of it which we call higher education, in this portion of the geographical area which we call Illinois and in this period from 1867 to 1880, the man who by the will of God came forward at a critical time into a position of great possibilities, the possibility of great victory and great advance or the equally great possibility of defeat and retrogression, who became, so to speak, the particular cell in this particular aggregation, the man who was to see clearly the will of the people, who was to voice forth their highest aspirations, who was to carry out what the people of Illinois desired in their sober, second thought over the years and generations was John Milton Gregory.

As I knew Dr. Gregory and studied his career, and as I have gone again lately over the evidence of his work, I feel that the one great thing which Dr. Gregory did, the one great thing which the people of Illinois owe to him more than to any other man of that time was the establishment of this College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, provided for in

the federal law, upon such a broad basis, that it was compelled to develop into the great institution which it has become, and headed distinctly for that still greater future which looms up before it. If it had not been for Dr. Gregory, or some man like him, this institution would be, at the most, a merely enlarged edition of the agricultural colleges of Kansas, Iowa, Montana, and Texas. The fact that we have today here in this place an institution which is destined to be not only one of the great Agricultural Schools of the world but also one of the great universities of the world, was due, I believe, definitely to the life, ideas, influence, determination and industry of John Milton Gregory. I have little doubt that in the long run the state of Illinois would have developed a state university, but I have just as little doubt that if it had not been for Dr. Gregory the time for that development would have been put off for one or two generations. It is quite possible, moreover; indeed it is more than probable, that we should have had two weak institutions in the state—an agricultural college and the rest of the university—instead of one strong one like this. The benefit therefore which has come to this commonwealth, through the particular shaping of this institution, and the early fruition, and early enjoyment of its great facilities and opportunities for successive generations of students is due to Dr. Gregory more than to any other one man.

The state of Illinois did not offer in the year 1867 a very favorable ground for the development of a state university. The commonwealth had been grossly derelict in its duties in this great field of public policy. The federal government had given to the state, when it came into the Union, certain lands for the establishment of a college or seminary of higher learning. Our worthy predecessors in the administration of the state had seen fit to sell those lands for ridiculously low valuation and use the money, not for the purposes for which the lands were given, but to defray the ordinary expenses of the state government, and thus avoid the necessity to that extent of further taxation of the citizens. Effort after effort had been made for a period of fifty years to galvanize this idea of a state university into life, and to lead the people of this commonwealth to follow the example already set by the people of Michigan, and subsequently followed by all the surrounding states, of establishing and developing a state university. The idea met, however, with very little favor and succeeded in evoking almost no response.

Repeated efforts were made by the private colleges which had been established throughout the state to get hold of this fund which ought to have been established and ought to have been in existence, recruited from the proceeds of the sale of the original land grant, but which was largely "non est". The friends of these private institutions opposed the idea of a state college or a state university which should be founded upon this donation or supported by taxation. They were strong enough, combined with the general apathy and indifference of the community to prevent any

action whatever being taken, but not strong enough to obtain possession of these funds and secure their distribution among existing colleges.

Finally when the movement, which resulted in the passage of the celebrated Morrill Act of 1862, was assuming more definite proportions, the state was finally persuaded to establish a state normal school, and to meet the expenses of the same, it turned over the funds which ought to have been accumulated from the management of this original land grant. And although this was merely a normal school intended primarily for the education of teachers in the elementary public schools, it was felt desirable to recognize the origin of the funds by calling this the state normal university, and providing that certain subjects like agricultural chemistry should be taught in the course. Thus the proceeds of the college and seminary fund, which was in its inception to be for a college or university, were turned to the support of a normal school, and with that gigantic effort on the part of the people of this commonwealth, all interest in the state university seemed to have died away.

The laboring mountain produced a ridiculous mouse. This was in 1855, nearly forty years after the admission of Illinois to the Union. When the Morrill Act was passed in 1862, which gave to each state in the Union 30,000 acres of land for each senator and representative in the federal congress for the establishment of a school of agriculture and the mechanic arts, Illinois was entitled to nearly half a million acres of land, exactly 480,000.

I do not know of any better illustration of the beneficent influence of subsidizing education by the largest polical unit, viz., the nation, than was afforded by the history of this Land Grant Act of 1862. I am quite confident myself that the State of Illinois would not have established an agricultural college or an engineering school or any of the other departments of a state university for a full generation to come, if it had not been that the federal government offered this magnificent estate of half a million acres of land to the state for the establishment of a college of agriculture and the mechanic arts, on condition that the state would organize the institution.

The state ran the risk of losing the grant, while other states were taking advantage of it, unless it would organize for the purpose of securing the benefits of the act. Many of the influential men in the state were still so far back in their intellectual and educational, and (one might even say) their moral development, using that term moral in a large sense, that they resented this practical compulsion on the part of the federal government to provide for such an institution or to lose such a magnificent gift. But the work of education which had been done among the farmers of the state by Professor Turner and his coadjutors made sure that the state would move in the direction of establishing an institution of the kind proposed. It was nearly six years however after the passage of this bill before the institution was open, and this period of

six years had been filled with the liveliest kind of discussion, rising at times to an acrimonious and bitter kind of contest over what kind of institution should be established and where it should be located. And the aftermath of this fierce discussion among the people who were interested in the matter was quite noticeable in the events of the stormy years which followed the opening of the institution itself.

If it had not been supposed by many people that the gift of the federal government was amply sufficient to provide for the institution without state appropriations, I think it is doubtful whether the provision for establishing and developing this institution would have won legislative assent. Certainly the attitude of the governor who signed the bill—one of the most popular governors the state of Illinois ever had—would bear out this view. He is reported to have said to the gentlemen who were in his office when he signed the bill locating the school in Urbana and providing for its definite organization, "Here is your blankety, blankety bill. Take it and start your institution. You will never get a dollar out of the treasury of this state for its support." The story may be apocryphal, but it represented an attitude of mind and a notion and conviction that were very prevalent at the time the charter was granted by the legislature.

Behold the institution! started on its way under these rather unfavorable auspices, conceived and brought forth as an institution for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other subjects. It was not clear to the men of that time what kind of an institution would best serve to promote the progress of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The Board was constituted and they called to the position of Regent, as executive officer and expert adviser to the Board, Dr. Gregory.

Dr. Gregory was a man who was thoroughly convinced of the desirability of introducing new elements into our educational system, a thorough believer in the doctrine that learning and labor ought to be yoked together, but he also believed that the advance of agriculture and the advance of the mechanic arts, like the advance of any other practical department of community life, depended at bottom upon the advance in the sciences underlying these subjects. And in this he was at variance with the short-sighted men who insisted that the teaching of the new school should be "practical", meaning by practical, trade or mechanical teaching.

It was a new experiment. There is no great cause for wonder that the opinions were as divergent as east and west and north and south, and that owing to the history of the whole movement which resulted in this Land Grant Act, an element of irritation and bitterness should very soon creep into the discussion and settlement of the educational questions, where of course such an element had no place. When Dr. Gregory presented to the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois his scheme

or plan for the organization of this new institution, it is not too much to say that a perfect howl went out from many of the circles interested. The annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University for the first full academic year of work, viz., that beginning September 14, 1868, declared that the first aim of the Industrial University, as it was then called, as expressed in the law of Congress, is the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life. In order to do this, it is required under the statutes of incorporation to teach, in the most thorough manner, such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts and military tactics, without excluding other scientific and classical studies. The hope of the Trustees and faculty is that the institution will produce scholars of sound learning, but also of practical sense and skill, men abreast of their own times, men of Christian culture, trained in affairs and able and willing to lend a helping hand in all the great practical enterprises of this most practical age;—fitted to be leaders, if need be, in those mighty industrial interests upon which the social well being and civilization of our country so much depend. It is also their aim and hope that the University shall contribute to the increase and diffusion of real science and especially of that science which bears upon and promotes the useful arts.

A summary of the departments follows in which it is stated that classes are already at work in most of these departments, and will be organized in the others when the wants of students shall require it. These departments were chemistry, natural history, agriculture, pure mathematics, natural philosophy, astronomy, civil engineering, English language and literature, history and social science, commercial department, military tactics and engineering, mental and moral science. Here was a scheme or outline of studies, and this was the scheme which Dr. Gregory had presented in essence to the Board of Trustees, which, if it meant anything, meant that the people of Illinois so far as they expressed their will through this particular Board of Trustees meant to develop an all round, high class state college for the cultivation of the liberal arts and sciences, as well as for the practical branches of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The question was now, did Dr. Gregory and the Board of Trustees who stood behind him, represent the will of the people of the state of Illinois at this time? Were they genuine prophets who saw what the people really wanted and who beleived that the people would indicate in the course of time that this was their will, or were the other people correct, who upon the appearance of this program made the welkin ring with shouts of anger and derision? There were some people so deeply interested in the narrowly technical sides of agriculture and the mechanic arts that they wished nothing more in this institution than what we nowadays call a trade school;—a school for the cultivation of practical facili-

ties and practical skill in the routine work of managing a farm or a shop. It was a school to give the kind of training which one could get very much better upon the farm itself than in any school; which one could get very much better at the bench under the immediate direction of a skilled mechanic than he could in a school. Thus the fight was on from the beginning and a bitter fight and struggle it became from almost the very start. This conflict was between the two ideals, the one desiring a sort of elementary school labeled Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, the other looking forward to developing the work relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts upon a scientific basis, and adding to that the other subjects which were not to be excluded, in such a way that before the eyes of the people of this state should be placed an ideal of a great university including in one great comprehensive frame agriculture and the mechanic arts in conection with law, and medicine and teaching. Toward this ideal in the course of time the people of this State were to find their way through many years of waiting, many years of hesitation, many years of slow progress, and yet through a process which like the widening process of the suns was bringing them up to an ever wider vision, an ever larger realization and an ever keener pleasure in the accomplishment of the things which this plan set before them.

Dr. Gregory was a great teacher. This is the uniform testimony of all the students whom I have ever talked with who had the benefit of his instruction. He was a leader and inspirer of young men. There was considerable difficulty in the last year of his administration, on one ground or another, with the student body, and there were some who said that the alumni were not standing by the high ideals which he represented, and there was opposition to him and his policies in many different directions, yet I have never personally talked with a man or woman who was a student at the University of Illinois in Dr. Gregory's administration who did not profess the very highest regard for him and his ability and his motives, and ascribe to him an important and beneficent influence in their lives. Many of them have spoken to me of the uplifting addresses which day after day he made in the college chapel, as the small group of students could be gathered together for a few minutes in that intimate personal contact and personal touch, which was possible only in those early days, and in an institution of that size.

And I envy this man his opportunities for usefulness through immediate, close, personal contact with the individual persons who made up the student body—a possibility that has long since passed with the mere growth in numbers.

But, friends, there were other great teachers of that time, and other great college presidents in this state who were doing, in their respective departments, as much for the welfare of the young people who were in those institutions and under the care of those men, doing as much by way of inspiration, and as much by way of help to their students as Dr.

Gregory was doing here. Fowler and Cummings at Northwestern, Burroughs and Anderson at the University of Chicago, Bateman, later at Knox College, Sturdevant at Illinois College, Robert Allen, at McKendree College—there were men who were doing exactly the same kind of work in their respective positions, as Dr. Gregory was doing here. All honor to them, and thanks be to God that the youth of this commonwealth in those years had the services of such men! But, friends, the specific thing which Dr. Gregory did for the people, and for this commonwealth, the thing which no other man did for it, the thing which possibly no other man in the state at that time could have done for it, was to lift this institution, founded upon the initiative of the federal government, intended to be supported, in the minds of the community at any rate, solely by federal appropriations, intended in the imagination of many people to be a mere trade school for teaching a farmer's boy how to hold a plow or drive a reaper—I say lifted it entirely out of this class, pushed it up, out into the highway which led straight and direct toward becoming a state university, endowed by the people of this state with twenty times the income which the federeal government gave to it. An institution which should concern itself primarily with the sciences underlying the advance of agriculture, and so lay broad and deep the foundations of the university that was to be, an institution which was in course of time to become as comprehensive in all its outlook, and all its purposes as the needs of the commonwealth itself. I say that Gregory was the man who did this thing and put the idea of a great, comprehensive, state university in the place of the narrow, small college for agriculture and the mechanic arts, put that idea so deeply into the minds of the people that it is in process of realization today, instead of having to wait for fifty years. This was the specific contribution which Dr. Gregory made to the life and interest and welfare and hopes of the people of this commonwealth. He was a prophet and a leader because he voiced what turned out to be the permanent will of this people. He said this was the thing which the people of this commonwealth wished, this was the thing they were bound to have, this was the thing which they ought to start. There was a great outcry raised on the part of many excited and excitable people. Dr. Gregory appealed from Philip drunk to Philip sober; appealed from the attempt to decide these things by prejudice and narrow minded interests to the large views which ought to dominate the decision of any such fundamental question.

To repeat again the underlying thought of this paper: that we today, that you and I, and all of us, are privileged to be associated with an institution which is reaching out to serve in such a way as such an institution may, every interest of the commonwealth, not simply agriculture, not simply engineering, but law and medicine and teaching and the great branches of business such as banking and commerce, and that it is reaching over and beyond all this idea of serving these interests in any narrow

way, and is aiming to serve in an ever larger way the people of this commonwealth in their desires for the highest things of life in literature, in art, in philosophy—I say that we are privileged to be a part of such an institution here and now instead of this great privilege being reserved for our grandchildren and great grandchildren, fifty years from now, is, in my opinion due more to Dr. Gregory than to any other one man.

That is why, if I read the signs aright, we are gathered here today, men who never knew Dr. Gregory personally, men who never came under the charm of his voice and his manners, who never felt that personal inspiration which he was so sure to give toward all that was good and true and beautiful—I say why so many of us who knew him in none of these relations, and to whom he is, in a certain sense, a mere name, are gathered here today in memory of his life and his work, to call the attention of our contemporaries and our successors to what we owe to him and his influence.

The work of Gregory is not completed. The University of Illinois is not yet the ideal institution he had in mind. It is not a perfect symmetrical university. It is a great rambling structure composed primarily of a college of agriculture and an agricultural experiment station; with a half-completed annex for engineers; and a considerable number of more or less insignificant lean-tos which house the rest of the institution such as the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Music, Law, Medicine, Education.

Even the College of Agriculture is still too largely a mere empirical conveyer of knowledge already known, occupying itself with secondary instead of primary problems, devoted to practical instead of scientific things. In this however it is only like the other institutions of the same rank in other states and with every passing day it is changing and conforming to this higher ideal.

Friends: let us dedicate ourselves to this great task of building up a true university—an institution which will train adequately the young people who are to be the leaders of our society in all the different fields of social action—an institution which will do its full share in the discovery, diffusion and application of new knowledge—an institution which may prove a worthy leader to the people of this commonwealth in all the ways in which it may be of use.

THACHER HOWLAND GUILD

STUART P. SHERMAN

Thacher Howland Guild, a member of the department of English since 1904, died suddenly on the twenty-first of July while playing tennis on the University courts at the close of a day's work in the Summer Session. The inevitable first impression among his wide circle of friends was a shock of dismay at the tragic abruptness with which his alert and gracious spirit, midway in its course, was stopped. He had reached but his thirty-fifth year; and thought, unready for retrospection and summary, dwelt upon the frustration of his hopes and plans by the niggardly briefness of his years of maturity. With the resumption of University work this fall, however, his associates have had repeated occasion to turn backward and consider the variety of his fruitful services and the extent of his actual accomplishment. From no one recognized how many places, a quietly effective force has been withdrawn, first adequately valued now that it is missed. It seems fitting here to attempt some indication of the nature of Mr. Guild's contribution to the University and to the community in which he lived.[1]

The task is rendered somewhat difficult by what appeared to the more austere of Mr. Guild's colleagues who were driving hard on a single line of scientific investigation the wasteful dispersion of his energies. If a university be defined as an association of scholars collectively interested in everything and individually interested in nothing but their specialties, he was not distinctively a university man. He refused to limit himself to his specialty, and he was not, as he himself would have avowed, a scholar in that restricted sense of the word upon which men who have written unreadable monographs insist. His taste and inclinations were artistic, poetic, creative, rather than critical. They were none the less both consistent and persistent. Early in life he discovered several delightful interests—music, poetry, drama, human relationships; pursued them through his college course; followed them up as a graduate student; and turned them to account as a teacher. More tenaciously than almost any other man of my acquaintance he wrought, like Wordsworth's happy warrior, "upon the plan which pleased his boyish thought." At some apparent sacrifice of his own prospects, but to the distinct advantage of the undergraduates with whom he was mainly in contact, he preserved in the midst of the specialist and professional spirit of the western university the versatile and amateur spirit of the eastern college.

[1] I am indebted to Professor F. W. Scott for assembling many of the facts included in this sketch, and for various comment upon its subject.

His later interests are fully prefigured in his college career. Born in Providence, Rhode Island, February 16, 1879, he received his preparatory education in the local schools, and entered Brown University in the fall of 1897. He devoted himself to the regular studies with sufficient intensity to graduate in 1901 with Phi Beta Kappa rank and prizes for literary excellence, and he laid the foundation for subsequent graduate work in English at the University of Chicago and Harvard. If you talked with him about these days, his modesty gave you the impression that he had led for the most part the indolent and happy life of the average student, with wide margins for smoke and talk. A glance at available records, however, shows that his leisure hours must have been brimfull of those voluntary occupations known as "undergraduate activities" which bring a college man, not altogether undeservedly, into prominence and popularity among his fellows. He was a member of the Delta Phi fraternity and of the Cammarian club. He was president of the Brown Symphony Society. He played in Reeves's American band, both in terms and in vacations. He played the cornet daily in the chapel choir. He was class poet, amateur playwright, and amateur actor. He was Brown correspondent of the *New York Sun*. He was poetry editor of *The Brunonian*—the Brown monthly literary magazine, and editor-in-chief of the annual, *Liber Brunensis*.

I turn over the pages of this college annual with a peculiar interest. It contains here and there a flash of Mr. Guild's sunny humor, as, for example, a prefatory note thanking the other members of the editorial board "for non-interference," and "four hundred and eleven students and two co-eds" for "special practical assistance." It contains what, with him, one knows was a heart-felt expression of obligation to his Alma Mater "for furnishing us the finest spirit and environment in the college world." It contains also by his hand one of the best pieces of college verse that have come under my observation: a valedictory to that virile and inspiring teacher the late Hammond Lamont, who had then recently resigned his professorship at Brown to take up new duties on the New York *Post* and the *Nation*. I quote three of the nine stanzas, which I find pleasing in their affectionate familiarity, in their swift accurate strokes of characterization, and, above all, in the evidence they afford that Mr. Guild in his senior year at college had the last token of an effective higher education—the ability to recognize a good man when he saw him:

I see the tall straight figure now
 As into class he strode,
Felt hat and coat-tails specked with dust
 His bike raised on the road.
A fleeting smile, a few remarks
 As crisp as telegrams,
Then thump! and things came tumbling from
 That old green bag of Ham's.

Then we forgot the essays due,
In interested thought,
And heard great literary truths
Well-turned and ably taught.
His deep voice read us things worth while,
Fine poems and epigrams,
And all these things had fallen from
That old green bag of Ham's.

* * * *

He's gone like many another man,
Whom Brown has failed to keep,
For other posts look sharp for brains,
While we may seem to sleep.
And what old Bacchus used to get
In lusty dithyrambs,
We'd beat in cheers, to welcome back
That old green bag of Ham's.

I will complete these suggestions of the interests and ideals that Mr. Guild brought to the University of Illinois from Brown by adding that he dedicated this volume of the *Liber Bruncnsis* to Hammond Lamont in these words: "To that scholar who taught us to prize good reading, who won the support of Brown men on a platform of absolute integrity, who left his stamp on the University, and his inspiration in the hearts of his students."

There is nothing in this fine tribute to Mr. Lamont which may not be applied to the younger man who has followed him into the great stillness. Mr. Guild was an exacting, just, vital, and inspiring teacher. His intelligence was reënforced by his fineness of character. He came into the class room without a grain of academic dust, and he taught not to get through the hour but to get results. He thought it worth while to know his students as individuals, and in the dingy rooms of University Hall he conferred with them tirelessly far into the fag-end of the afternoon when the halls are vacant and silent save for the thunders of the Band. The "outside" work of many teachers bears no conceivable relation to class room instruction. Mr. Guild's extra-official interests and even his recreations steadily raised his efficiency as a teacher. In elementary and advanced courses he taught the principles of composition with zest and effect, precisely because he was himself steadily engaged upon composition as an art. He was an unusually good teacher of vocal expression and dramatic interpretation, because he kept himself always in practice in public readings and amateur "theatricals." He was especially effective in his courses in Shakespeare and the modern drama, because he had, in addition to his acquaintance with literature, a playwright's insight into technique and a practical acquaintance with the stage—qualifications possessed by very few men in his profession. Desiring always to touch

the creative impulse in his students, he was at work upon an original course in playwriting and was introducing into his course in dramatic interpretation instruction in the production of a play which promised to be of the greatest value to teachers in the high schools.

It was significant of the vitality of Mr. Guild's devotion to the drama that he did not cease to work for it when he left the class room. He held the not unplausible theory that if it is worth while to read a play, it is even more worth while to see it performed. His address on the playgoing of students, delivered not long since before the College Assembly, showed clearly enough how small and questionable a factor the theatre has been in the culture of our undergraduates, and how much they stand in need of intelligent direction. From first to last Mr. Guild applied himself with enthusiasm to the difficult task of awaking or creating an interest in the drama throughout the community. Before his time, there was no effective undergraduate dramatic organization. In 1905, shortly after he joined the English staff, an informal organization produced Robert Greene's *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay* in an acting version prepared by him in collaboration with Professor Scott. In 1906, with his encouragement, the Mask and Bauble society was established, an undergraduate dramatic club which, for several years under his personal direction, has given a series of highly creditable performances, including besides modern pieces such as *The Lion Rampant* and *The Servant in the House,* an elaborate revival in 1910 of Shakespeare and Fletcher's *Two Noble Kinsmen.* In this connection should be mentioned the public performances given by members of his class in dramatic interpretation, notably the delightful and instructive production of the old miracle play *Abraham and Isaac,* and *Monsieur D'Or;* and his direction from time to time of plays presented by various literary societies. From the first he was an active figure in the Players' club, an organization drawn from members of the faculty and their wives, which has annually furnished free dramatic entertainment in Morrow Hall to a large number of University people who are seldom seen in the local theatres. In the last year of his life he successfully interested himself in improving the offerings of the local theatres by enlisting subscribers to performances approved by the Drama League of America; in consequence of which we saw Mrs. Fiske, the Irish Players, and a good English company in Urbana. At his death his desk was piled high with correspondence which he had undertaken as chairman of the committee on plays for schools and colleges appointed by the National Council of Teachers of English.

His chief extra-academic ambition was to be a writer of actable drama, one of the most difficult forms of literature. Few or none of his associates knew through what long years and baffling circumstances he clung to his intention, and how steadily he wrought at his purpose. There lies before me a list of fourteen plays by him, some in print, some in manuscript, written over a period extending from 1903 to the



THACHER HOWLAND GUILD



THE NEW ARMORY, AS SEEN FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

present year. There is a group of five plays for amateurs published by the Walter H. Baker Company: *The Clancey Kids*, *My Cousin Timmy*, *Carroty Nell*, *The Bide-a-Wee Bears*, and *The Beauty Machine*. There is the college play called *The Class of '56*, presented here by the Players Club in 1907 and by the Bijou Theatre stock company in 1910; and another, *Two Strikes*, given by the Mask and Bauble in the same year. To 1910 belongs also *The Higher Good* which was presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club. In 1914 fall the successful farce-comedy, *Higher Up*, put on by the Mask and Bauble society at the Illinois Theatre, and the one-act drama in verse, *The Portrait*, presented by the Player's Club in Morrow Hall with Mr. Guild himself in the cast. To these may be added four plays in manuscript, which have not been produced: *The Power*, written in collaboration with S. S. Colvin; *The Opposition Party;* a dramatization of Jack London's *Just Meat;* and a translation of Tamayo y Baus's *Un Drama Nuevo* in collaboration with Professor Fitzgerald. Some of these plays no doubt are 'prentice work. Most of them are unpretentious simple hearted little comedies. All of them show the practical playwright's instinct for keeping in touch with his audience. There was nothing, however, of cold calculation in Mr. Guild's striking so frequently the strings of college loyalty, mirth, and sentiment: all that came straight from his heart.

He was scarcely less interested in music than in the drama. He played the piano, the French horn, and with a high degree of skill, the cornet. I have heard him in the Michigan woods deceiving the birds with his whistled mimicry, and drawing the whip-poor-wills into the trees about his cottage. As a mere child he had begun to compose music for his own satisfaction, and he drew up last spring in a reminiscent mood a list of some forty pieces of his own composition. His more popular songs, like many of his plays, are expressions of college spirit. I will mention only *Illinois Loyalty*, written in the fall of 1906; the *Siren Song*, 1907; the *Celebration Song*, 1909; and *We Are Brown Men All*, 1910. When he came to the University in 1904 he missed at undergraduate gatherings the jubilant mass singing that he had known at Brown, for at that time "bleacher" singing was almost unknown at Illinois. He filled the void with *Illinois Loyalty*, which has inspired directly or indirectly most of the songs that have been written since. Its popularity, attested by the sale of 10,000 copies in sheet music form, has not been confined to Urbana and Champaign. It was very swiftly taken up by the high schools of the State, and with adaptations it has been adopted by many schools beyond the State boundaries. The finest of his songs, so far as I know them, was completed on the day of his death—so that it is almost literally true that he went into the darkness singing. *'Tis Thy Voice*, which has not yet been published, was heard by those who attended the musical memorial service on the 29th of July.

Of Mr. Guild's other miscellaneous activities space remains only for passing mention. He lectured from time to time in neighboring towns, and during two or three of his earliest years here held readings and discussions for a club of ladies in Champaign. From 1905 to 1909 he took charge of a class of boys in the Settlement House; and I am inclined to think that if he had not been a teacher, a playwright, an actor, and a musician, he would have preferred above other callings to be a social worker. More recently he conducted a Bible class for the Iris club, and was a kind of unofficial adviser to the members of that organization. He was a member of the Trinity M. E. Church, and in this last year was studying there with a class of fifteen Chinese students Rauschenbusch's *Christianity and the Social Crisis*. These are only a few of the occupations "that weighed not as his work, yet swelled the man's amount."

It is some consolation to say of a man who died young that he died happy. Mr. Guild had on the whole, I am sure, a happy life, and he created a fine felicity for those who were near to him. Sensitive and high strung, he had his times of depression when he questioned rather bitterly how what he gave so freely was received. But his unflagging courtesy prompted him generally to burn his own smoke, and the courage that comes from a clean Puritan conscience sustained him. He felt the keenest delight in the exercise of his talents; he was a true amateur in that if his work found no market, he paid himself with doing it. He seemed never idle, for he turned his recreations into artistic forms, and strove to make a fine art of life itself and each day a satisfaction as it went by. There was a deep fund of reverence in him for all fair and sacred things, divine and human. He was quick in his sympathies and perfectly kind in thought and act. He was a gracious host and the soul of hospitality. His crisp clear speech was a pleasure to hear; his talk, when intimate, generally took a philosophical or semi-religious turn. He had one self-indulgence: he was very fond of going back over his memories with the aid of old scrap-books and letters. He was strongly attached to his home, his relations, his friends, his fraternity, his college, his university. He never let go anything that had once been dear to him; by systematic correspondence he kept alive every association that he had formed. He remembered all birthdays and anniversaries, letting slip no occasion without a note or other token. "He spent less for his clothes," says an intimate acquaintance, "and more for presents to his friends than anybody I ever knew." He had his own standard of values. If he had renounced three-quarters of his activities, he might have been a greater scholar, but he would have been a poorer man. He measured his powers well; and then he spent them unselfishly, prodigally, to make his own community a better and more interesting place to live in.

HOW WE GOT OUT[1]

I—THE WAR IN ENGLAND

THOMAS ARKLE CLARK, '90
Dean of Men

When we arrived in London on the seventh of July one might have supposed that England was on the verge of an internal war. The picture galleries and most public buildings were closed; Hyde Park was a maelstrom of revolutionists and reforms; St. Paul's was being beset by the militants, and the Irish situation seemed to be growing more and more critical. Three weeks later, on the evening of July 27, near midnight, we heard the newsboys outside of our window calling out the startling news that Austria had declared war against Servia. Two days later we left London and went down to Truro, a little country town in Cornwall. We had not yet thought a general war possible. On Thursday, July 30, Mr. Fiero and I got bicycles and rode down to Falmouth, a distance of some twelve or fifteen miles. Like most Americans we thought we should like to see the castle, and as we were pedaling up the hill which leads to the grounds we were stopped by two soldiers who asked us our business. We had none, and were told that the English troops were mobilizing and that no one was allowed in the castle grounds unless he had some special business.

On Saturday, the first of August, the banks closed at noon. It had not occurred to me to lay in a supply of money. Monday was bank holiday. All day Sunday and Monday the streets of the little country town were thronged with men, who read the press bulletins, talked quietly, and showed considerable concern as to the outcome of the situation. Although war had not yet been declared we were sure it was coming. Tuesday morning when the banks should have been opened, we found large placards posted on the doors announcing that all banks would remain closed three days longer in order that certain adjustments might be made in the currency. It was in fact during this period that the one pound bank notes were issued by the government.

I had little ready money, and I was wanting to go on. I consulted the manager of the hotel where I was stopping and she agreed to accept an American Express check in payment of my bill and very generously gave me some forty dollars in gold in change.

From Truro we went on to Tintagel, a small village on the north coast of Cornwall. From this point we were expecting to take a rather extensive coaching trip for which I had bought the tickets while in Lon-

[1]Accounts of some difficulties met by Illinois people who while touring Europe last summer were caught in the war zone.

don. We found, however, that the coaches were not running, for the government was taking the horses. It was here while we were waiting in the hope that the coaches might be put on again, that we saw the first real preparations for war. The territorials began to gather and to bring their equipment, and the government officials were picking up horses and were bringing them in to the village preparatory to shipping them out. I shall not soon forget the scene from my hotel window on the morning of August 6. The long narrow street was filled with villagers watching the territorials getting ready to leave; horses, about eighty in number, were being led down the street by their owners and were being delivered over to the government officials. Sometimes women and children followed along side patting the horses tenderly and kissing them good bye. The tearful farewell to horses and friends as the procession moved off brought us nearer to the sorrows of war than I had ever been before.

Realizing in a day or two that the coaches were not likely soon to run again we were taken in an automobile to the nearest railroad station and set out for Ross. On the way we stopped for a night at Bristol where after a few attempts—futile so far as Thomas Cook and Son was concerned—I succeeded in getting cashed $200 in Travelers Checks. At Bristol we saw about four thousand territorials marching away to what sort of fate I have often since wondered.

Occasionally on our way to Ross we were delayed or side tracked to wait for another train to pass; it was not always certain that a "through" train would get through, but we arrived at our destination in good season, and from that time we had no trouble. Occasionally we heard rumors that our boat probably would not sail, once in a while we had annoyances from delayed trains or irregularity of service, but we really suffered little inconvenience. We passed the weeks pleasantly in the Wye valley, at Edinburgh, Melrose, and the English Lakes, came down to Liverpool on the afternoon of August 29, and took the boat just as we had planned last winter to do. Our experiences were so nearly devoid of excitement as to be hardly worth relating.

Certain impressions I did carry away as to England's efficiency, and as to her attitude toward the war. Whatever internal dissentions there may have been before there were none after war was declared. Even the militants gave up raising Cain and began to help in every way they could. All the closed buildings were opened. There were no Irish, or Scotch, or English; they were all Britons, and everyone was singing "Brittania rules the seas" and believing it. Everywhere men and women were deploring the necessity of the war, but I never heard one word of complaint because personal belongings were being taken by the government, or personal friends or relatives were being sent to their deaths. Everyone helped—old men and little children—and the rapidity with which men and supplies were got together was unbelievable. Everywhere women of all classes—shop girls and titled ladies—were knitting stockings

for the soldiers; on the tram cars and automobiles, on pleasure boats, in the parks, and in every conceivable place where women gather, the wool sock was in evidence. Whatever else may be true, the English people are united, and men, women, and children of every class are making a willing sacrifice for the successful conduct of the war.

II—FROM FREIBURG TO ROTTERDAM

CLARENCE VALENTINE BOYER
Associate in English

In retrospect, the discomforts to which tourists were subjected in Europe during the days immediately preceding and following the outbreak of hostilities seem trifling. The horrors of actual warfare have caused the complaints of neglected travelers to appear ludicrously egotistical. Compared with the ordinary incidents of travel, however, the experiences of those days were thrilling, and the suffering, though negligible on the physical side, was, from the standpoint of nervous suspense, distressing enough to be felt for a long time afterwards. The suddenness with which international complications came to a climax was one cause of so many travelers being stranded in Europe. Lack of familiarity with the language of the country, and, in consequence, inability to keep adequately informed on affairs in general, or to understand orders and directions, were the source of the nervous anxiety of those who were stranded. As late as July 25, I left Munich without a suspicion of trouble. When I reached Freiburg in Baden Sunday afternoon, the 26th, I was surprised at the number of people gathered around the newspaper offices. The scene resembled one in the United States when baseball scores or election returns are about to be posted. The following day I noticed the same crowds, but was too busy trying to find a room in which to live to pay much attention to anything else. Not until Tuesday did I learn the cause of the excitement. That night at the dinner table, hearing the word "Krieg" bandied from mouth to mouth almost continuously I inquired of my German neighbor what war they were talking about. He then informed me in English that Austria had declared war on Servia and that no one knew how many countries might be involved.

The nervous tension increased daily thereafter. A person could not get within thirty feet of the windows of the newspaper offices where the latest telegrams were posted unless he were willing to fight for position. On every corner small knots of acquaintances were gathered earnestly talking and gesticulating. Newsboys rid themselves of their supply of single leaf "extra" editions almost before the ink was dry on the page. The greatest crowds, however, gathered before the infantry barracks through the open gates of which, when the guards did not block the way, the soldiers could be seen in the court engaged in bayonet practice.

Soldiers were constantly marching in and out of this building, and officers were rushing about in a state of excitement that rapidly communicated itself to the crowd waiting in eager expectation for some definite piece of news. Every one who was not working for the government in some capacity was in the streets watching the excitement. Shop owners were where they could gather the most news; their clerks were gathered at the door of the shop resenting, not inviting, the entrance of customers. Tailors and shoemakers were, however, very busy. I took a piece of leather that needed a few stitches taken in it to a shoemaker for repairs. He refused to take a minute off for the work, saying that he was employing as many men as he could engage to make shoes for the soldiers as rapidly as possible. At night, the cafés and beer gardens were crowded with men, women, and children, listening to martial music and singing patriotic songs. Whenever the bands struck up a national air, the people all rose, removed their hats, and sang with the utmost fervor.

In spite of all these signs of war I was not much alarmed. It did not seem possible to me that all the nations of Europe could engage in war. If not humanitarian, at least financial reasons, I thought, would hold them back. Friday morning, however, after reading in the paper of the failure of a number of banks, I thought I had better fortify myself with a little cash. Accompanied by a friend I went to one of the banks. He presented a letter of credit which the bank refused to honor; I presented an American Express Company check and was allowed twenty dollars, five dollars of the amount in silver, the rest in paper. Gold was not to be had under any circumstances. To test the scarcity of even silver, I took the small amount of paper I had drawn to every bank in Freiburg, but was refused silver for it in every instance. I entered a small shop to buy a pocket knife, and tendered a ten-mark note for the purchase, which amounted to three marks. Rather than give me seven marks change in silver, the shopkeeper refused to make the sale. The universal demand for gold and silver of course sent prices soaring. The pressure was felt particularly in the food market. Some people were so fearful that the supply of food would give out, or the price of it reach a fabulous height, that they came with huge sacks to make purchases that would last them for a month or more.

About noon on Friday, I went to the railway station to inquire about train schedules. For several days trains had been running irregularly owing to partial mobilizations, and the German residents had been giving conflicting bits of advice to worried tourists. "Wait until the mobilization is over before attempting to leave", said one. "Leave as soon as you can", said another. "When the mobilization is over, all the ports of exit may be closed." To be on the safe side, I determined to obtain such information as I could from the ticket agent. As I passed the telegraph office a clerk rushed out of the building waving a paper which he posted on the bulletin board. The message was an order for a complete mobili-

zation of German troops. Leaving the crowds to cheer the news, I hurried to the railway station, where I found to my dismay that all passenger service had been indefinitely suspended. The fact that I was shut in, of course made me the more anxious to get out. But there was nothing to do but possess my soul in patience. On the way back I stepped into the postoffice to obtain some mail that I had been long expecting. There were, indeed, a number of letters that had been forwarded to me from London and Paris. But much to my surprise the postmaster refused to deliver them. He said that they would be sent back to the place from which they had come; that I could receive no mail from outside Germany; and that the only way I could communicate with America was by writing postcards in German. Such being the case, my situation took on a graver aspect. With a limited supply of cash on hand; with only a small credit at the bank, which was likely to be shut off at any moment; with no means of obtaining more funds because of the cessation of communication with the outside world; with no immediate opportunity of escaping from Freiburg to a city where a consul might be of some assistance; I began to speculate on my chances of earning a living wage in Germany during war time.

As the preparations for war went on, the excitability of the people increased to such an extent that crowds became semi-hysterical mobs. The town had gone mad over the reports brought in from time to time of French and Russian spies taken in the act of committing some outrage. Many Americans were wearing tiny flags bearing the stars and stripes in order that there might be no mistake in their nationality. This precaution, however, seemed to me absurd, until I witnessed an incident that showed upon how slight a provocation a mob could act. While I was standing before the barracks Sunday morning, on the outskirts of a crowd that extended well across the street, a tall, gray-haired, rather mannish-looking woman passed me. She had not taken many steps before a small boy pointed to her and cried out that she wore a wig. Some one exclaimed that she must be a spy. At once the cry was taken up and the mob was upon her, ready to tear her to pieces. Fortunately for her there were numerous officers about. Two of them at once seized her and drew their swords to protect her from her assailants. Even so guarded she was scarcely safe from the fury that would destroy first and investigate afterwards, until she was inside the walls of the police station.

When I reached my room after witnessing this incident, my wife informed me that news had come that a train would run at two o'clock that afternoon to Frankfort. We left for the station as soon as possible. There we found the platform literally packed. The train, already two-thirds full, had no sooner pulled in than there was a mad rush to board it. By pushing, struggling, and fighting we managed to get into the corridor, but could get no farther. Not a seat was to be had. In fact, we were so packed together that it would have been impossible to sink even

from weariness. The travelers on this train were not chiefly tourists, but Germans, either voluntarily departing for another part of the country, or going to join the colors at some point specified.

In Frankfort we witnessed the same excitement on the part of the residents, and the same restless uncertainty on the part of the visitors that we had noticed in Freiburg. Even the American Consul was without official advice with which to meet the inquiries of those who besieged him. He advised those who had passports to move on, but could not comfort them with the assurance that the trains they took would actually reach the frontier. The tourist agencies, English and German, were willing to sell tickets, but would not guarantee that we would reach our destination, and could not tell when a train would start. Even the ticket agent at the station, to whom I applied, said that all trains were subject to military orders and that he had received no notice of trains that would leave that day. About noon, however, I learned from a money changer in the station from whom I was trying to obtain Dutch silver that a train would leave for Rotterdam at 12:30. We caught the train.

The first part of the journey was uneventful As we approached Cologne, however, the train was halted oftener and oftener to allow troop trains to pass. I cannot estimate the number of these long trains loaded with soldiers bound for the front we passed before nightfall. There seemed to be hundreds of them. The trains were garlanded with green pine boughs, and the soldiers were in the highest spirits. They always crowded to the windows to cheer and wave as their train passed us. One would have thought they were bound for a day's outing instead of for the seat of war. In the stations the same gaiety prevailed; I saw no tearful partings, and no sign of despondency.

When we entered the Cologne station we were ordered to close our windows, and thereafter they had to be closed whenever we entered a city, passed over a bridge or through a tunnel. The reason given by some Germans on the train was that the officials feared some one in the train might throw out a bomb. If such were the real reason, the order was absurd, for the sashes could not be locked, and any one might have opened a window the moment the guard's back was turned and thrown out a dozen bombs before any one could stop him. The only effect of the order was to inconvenience passengers. The combination of bad air and intense heat was almost intolerable.

About ten or eleven o'clock at night the train stopped at some siding where there was no shelter. All passengers were ordered out and the train was sent back to serve the troops. There we had to stand in a driving rain along with another trainload of passengers who had been dumped out some time previously. Wet clothing soon added to the irritation set up by fatigue, hunger and thirst. We had had nothing to eat or drink since seven o'clock in the morning, for the food and drink supplies ordinarily kept in the stations, had been removed in obedience to

some official order. Finally, at the end of an hour or more, a train backed up to where we were waiting. The train consisted of third class coaches of the plainest sort,—box cars with wooden benches running crosswise. The moment the train stopped there was a wild rush for places. Suit cases were tossed in regardless of the heads they might strike, and were followed by the scrambling owners. After every one was in, some attempt was made at arrangement. The women were given seats, although they could not budge an inch after they were once seated. The bags were piled breast high in the aisles, and one or two men stood between every every two piles to keep them from toppling over on the persons who were seated.

In this fashion we rode twenty miles or more to the frontier station. Here we had to descend to have our baggage inspected. After this performance there was the same mad rush for the train. About the time every one had become settled, a guard informed us that all the men would have to get out again as some one among them was suspected of being a spy. This caused my wife the greatest consternation. She feared that I might be detained on suspicion, or, even if I were not, that the train might pull out without me. In either case she would be carried into a foreign country of whose language she knew nothing, to be joined by me she knew not how, when, or where. Such nervous strains as this were the real hardships that travelers had to bear.

We reached Utrecht at three o'clock in the morning. Later in the day we went on to Rotterdam. Although the excitement of the people in Holland was not as great as in Germany, money was just as tight. The banks would disburse nothing but paper; German paper could not be exchanged; shopkeepers would not sell their goods if they had to return silver in change for a purchase made with paper money. The last stage of our railway journey, too, came so near ending disastrously that my recollections of continental travel, even in Holland, are anything but pleasant. The train which we took for the Hook of Holland where we were to embark for England, had, after a long delay in starting, been running along at good speed when it came to a sudden stop. Two heavy suit cases shot off the rack above and came down on my wife's head. The blow knocked her unconscious. Not until we reached the landing pier had she recovered enough to control the use of her limbs.

BUILDING—NOW AND FOR THE FUTURE

To the campus stroller it appears that the University is doing more than the usual amount of building this fall. From the north to the south limits of the campus one finds builders at work either putting up the proverbial "one wing" or slowly developing entirely new creations. Among the most noticeable of the many structures which the returning student will find next fall will be the Chemistry and Administrative additions—both in reality additions, but of such magnitude that the Commerce building and the Chemistry building, the fortunate nuclei for bigger things, will appear quite differently when the work is completed. The Administrative addition to the Commerce building will fill up much of the space now existing between it and Wright street, leaving until a future time the completion of the building by adding the north and south wings. The Chemistry building will be greatly enlarged, and will extend to Mathews avenue. The contract price for the two buildings is $294,653. They are to be finished by October 1, 1915. The Administration building will probably be ready before that time, as the contractor has been offered a bonus in case the work is done by July 1.

THE ADDITION TO THE CHEMISTRY BUILDING

This enlargement has been sadly needed for several years, and has been especially urged during the last biennium when the enrollment filled all available space and overflowed into other buildings. The crush is not due so much to the income of students specializing in chemistry, or even to students in general science, but is attributed to the throngs of engineers and ags who are obliged to season their education with a course or two in chemistry. It might be said that these same throngs, in addition to divers other throngs, take Rhetoric 1 in the College of Liberal Arts, and that University hall should therefore be given a big annex for the department of English. But the student in chemistry must have more elbow room—space for reactions, retorts, and possible explosions. Admitting that his rhetorical brother should have all of these and more, the latter gets along tolerably with a cane-seated chair. The Board of Trustees said a year and six months ago that the number of students in chemistry had more than doubled since 1901-'02, when the present building was erected, and that "it is necessary to provide more ample accommodations for these students or else exclude some of them altogether."

The steadily increasing demand for more room to accommodate students is an obvious reason for a new building, but not the only one. The trustees have long observed Germany's prominence in the chemical industry and her policy in developing highly trained chemists to keep secure this prominence. To train these in the United States—at Illi-

nois—is recognized as one step necessary in the home manufacture of chemicals. As it happens the unforeseen European War adds mightily to the importance of the trustees' views. The department of chemistry at the opening of college in September could hardly get supplies at all because of the cessation of the chemical and glass industries in Germany. Such articles as could be had cost almost twice as much as usual.

The idea must not be held, however, that the present department of chemistry with its restricted quarters is doing negligible work. The faculty this year includes fifty-nine people, and the registration is over 1,100 in the beginning course alone. The present facilities for taking care of students will be practically doubled with the help of the new building. The reader may be reminded here that the completion of the new Stock Pavilion released the old stock-judging room in the Agricultural building, which will be fitted up as a laboratory to be used by students in animal husbandry chemistry courses. All alumni ags will of course remember the old judgery, where on many a winter afternoon were found not only the grangers but also divers L & A students, there to appease a little their hunger for home. The space provided in this room will relieve the strain somewhat on the Chemistry building, until the addition can be erected. The cornerstone was laid on October 9.

THE ADDITION TO THE COMMERCE BUILDING

The addition to the Commerce building for administrative purposes is, as is generally known, the result of the necessity for more room in the Natural History building, or "omnibus building" so called because of the widely varied departments of the University officed there. All of the administrative departments—the Business office, Registrar, President, and Dean of Men—are situated there, along with the Museum, the departments of zoology, entomology, botany, physiology, and geology, the State Laboratory of Natural History, the trustees' rooms, the *Illinois Directory* office, and other interests. The intention is to transplant everything not strictly classed as natural history to the new Administration building, and allow scientific peace to reign. In the rooms vacated will be established additional laboratories for botany, geology, physiology, bacteriology, etc., in order that students in these subjects may have adequate space. Many applicants, from both Agriculture and Science, have been excluded during the last biennium. The rapid increase in agricultural registration brings up the question of room in the Natural History building as well as in the Chemistry building.

The Administrative addition when joined to the Commerce building will complete a large H shaped structure, of which the Commerce building now forms the east half.

THE ADDITION TO THE LIBRARY

The University Library has increased during the past year by 30,000 volumes and several thousand pamphlets making a total of over 300,000

volumes and pamphlets now in the Library. To relieve temporarily the over-crowded condition of the stacks, an addition to the stack room has been erected. This addition accommodates 100,000 volumes, the average acquisition of books in four years. The addition is the same width as the old south wing, and extends 28 feet back to the sidewalk.

PROGRESS MADE ON THE NEW ARMORY

The reverberations in the new Armory are kept busy these days answering to the long drawn out sighs of an air-compressor, the bombarding of cement guns, the clanking of plumbers' tools and the chirps of sparrows. The east end is now completed. The west end should be finished by Thanksgiving unless cold weather stops the cement work. The placing of the floor will take considerable time. Just when the cadet Brigade will be allowed to drill under the big top can not be definitely stated.

THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC BUILDING (SMITH MEMORIAL)

Explanation has already been made in the *Quarterly* of the provision made by Capt. T. J. Smith, former trustee, for the donation to the University of 700 acres of farm lands, in return for which the trustees agree to erect as soon as possible a building for the School of Music to be known as the Tina Weedon Smith Memorial. Capt. Smith's wife was deeply interested in music, and he takes this way of perpetuating her memory.

The building, which will stand just east of the Auditorium (see opposite page 163, July *Quarterly*), will have its south front in line with that of the proposed Auditorium extension and the Gregory Memorial building. The combined frontage will make a facade 800 feet long—recognized as an unusual opportunity for architectural effects. The School of Music building according to preliminary sketches will be about 180 by 58 feet, with an auditorium 88 by 160 having a capacity for 1,000 people, and architecturally will be something like the style of Mr. Blackall's Auditorium just west.

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION BUILDING

An appropriation of $150,000 for a new School of Education building was requested almost two years ago. In July, 1913, President James recommended that Supervising Architect James M. White be directed to proceed with plans for a building to cost $120,000. Letters from school superintendents and presidents of normal schools in Illinois urged that the building be started at once. Before this could be done, however, an appropriate site had to be found. The block just east of the Trinity church on Springfield avenue was purchased and plans for the building were prepared. A picture of the structure as first planned was shown in the *Quarterly* last April. The general style of architecture has since been changed to a modern adaptation of Gothic, but the interior plan as

previously described in this magazine has not been changed. Only one wing will be built at first. Work on the structure probably will not begin until next spring.

BOTANY ANNEX—PLANT PATHOLOGY LABORATORY

A laboratory for the department of botany has been erected on the lot north of the Transportation building. The former residence of Professor Forbes which stands on the area adjoins the greenhouse and is used as a plant pathology laboratory. The combined structure is for the use of advanced students in plant pathology and physiology, and is known as the Botany annex. The location is as near to the Natural History building and the power plant as could be had.

The provision for this building is one step further in the development of plant pathology, which received a decided impetus when Professor Frank L. Stevens, dean of the college of agriculture and mechanic arts in the University of Porto Rico, was given charge of the work at the University last spring. The courses given this semester in the Botany annex include Plant Pathology 7a; 15a; and Plant Diseases.

An artifiical cooling system and one for controlling humidity make favorable the conditions for experimentation. As the study of plant diseases will be part of the work done, provision for isolating certain of the rooms has been made.

THE DORMITORY FOR WOMEN

This subject has been so long discussed that any further mention of it would hardly merit attention were it not for the fact that after a year's discussion of the location a site for the building seems at last to be forthcoming. Three lots on West Nevada street between Mathews and Lincoln avenues have been made the subjects of condemnation proceedings by the University. The lots adjoin the new women's athletic field on the north, and comprise the best available location for the new dormitory or Women's Residence hall, as it is known. The field (455 by 250 feet) is just west of the Forestry, and will probably soon be enlarged by annexing the north end of the Forestry. Some of the trees may be removed from the addition to make room for playground apparatus.

THE NEW CERAMICS BUILDING

At present the work in ceramics is housed in a small two-story building in the rear of the Transportation building. What is now desired is a structure much larger which would be used for ceramics, mining, municipal and sanitary engineering, and the State Geological Survey. Sketches now in preparation show a 3-story building 66 by 188 feet east of the present building and facing Goodwin avenue.

OBSERVATORY MAY BE MOVED FURTHER SOUTH

Astronomical observatories do not thrive well in a busy community. The same may be said of any kind of laboratory in which precision and

absence of all distraction is highly essential. When the present Observatory was built, the surrounding acreage was peaceful enough for Cowper himself. Now, however, the situation is different. Four years after the Observatory was erected, the College of Agriculture building went up, a short distance north. Then came the Auditorium, edging up still closer. Tennis courts and ball diamonds were next laid out, and attracted crowds of lusty-voiced students. The ags started an experimental farm at the back door, and happy crowds of girls came to sketch the sycamore tree near Burrill avenue. With all this going on the news came that the School of Music would soon have new quarters closer still. Thereupon Professor Stebbins began to look around for a new site. If one can be decided upon the Observatory doubtless will be moved further south, possibly near Mt. Hope cemetery.

The 30-inch reflecting telescope which has been lately added to the astronomical equipment is housed in a small building east of the present structure. The instrument acquired is used in connection with a potassium photo-electric photometer, employed in measuring the light and heat of stars. It is capable of detecting the light of a candle a mile distant without the aid of a telescope. This is accomplished by allowing the light to fall on a sensitive potassium surface in a vacuum. This creates a minute electrical current which is measured by the electrometer. Thus the light of a star when concentrated on the sensitized surface creates an electrical current from the strength of which the heat of the star can be determined. This machine was constructed by Professors Kunz and Schultz of the physics department and Professor Stebbins, director of the Observatory, and is the only instrument of its kind in America.

The combination of the reflector and photometer should extend considerably the scope of research work in astronomy. The reflector had been in use some time at Washington, D. C., where it was used to melt platinum by concentrating on it the rays of the sun.

INTERIOR CHANGES IN THE AUDITORIUM

The Auditorium has been so radically remodeled inside that it is scarcely recognizable. Much of the work was in connection with the installation of the organ, which occupies considerable space above the stage, although invisible to the audience. While the scaffolding was up, a systematic effort was made to remedy the defective acoustics of the building. Strips of felt were stretched radially from the dome to the arches as directed by Dr. Watson of the physics department. He had studied the problem for some time and has written an article about it. In addition to the installing of the organ and laying the felt, the interior of the building has been re-decorated.

The four manual organ, one of the largest in the Mississippi valley, has 3,600 pipes.

A NEW LIGHTING SYSTEM FOR THE CAMPUS

The new lighting system for the campus was installed during the summer, and now illuminates the grounds in a way hardly comparable to the old isolated lamps. The new system comprises incandescent lamps enclosed in large globes each placed on one of seventy-five cast iron standards about twelve feet high spaced 150 feet apart. The lights extend in rows on both sides of Burrill avenue and along the other principal driveways and walks. The connecting cables were placed underground. The standards were designed by R. L. Kelley, '13, under the direction of the Supervising Architect.

NEW EQUIPMENT FOR THE BOILER HOUSE

Contracts have been awarded for a large amount of equipment for the new boiler house, such as stokers, feed pumps, coal and ash handling equipment, and coal scales. The Burr co. of Champaign, of which E. M. Burr, '78, is president has the contract for the coal and ash bunkers.

NEW TENNIS COURTS LAID OUT

Eleven new tennis courts are being laid out on University property three blocks east of the Gymnasium. Clay taken from the Administration building excavation was used in the construction. The old courts are so much in demand that students are obliged to sign up in advance so as to get turns.

OFFICE OF STATE ARCHITECT AT UNIVERSITY

A branch of the State architect's office is to be located on the campus, where the architectural work for the University that formerly was done in Chicago will be accomplished. Under the old system it was impossible to prepare building plans in advance of appropriations, as the State architect may collect fees only on the basis of contracts actually awarded. With the branch located at the University, plans will be prepared as needed and the cost be deducted from the State architect's commission.

The branch office will adjoin that of Supervising Architect White, and will be under his general supervision.

BUILDING IN THE UNIVERSITY NEIGHBORHOOD

Outside of the University zone, new high schools have been built during the year in Champaign and Urbana. In the University business district George N. Cunningham of the Co-op has erected a new building north of the present store. To make room for the new structure the old Co-op building, in which was established one of the first student supply stores in the vicinity of the campus, was torn down. The shack was over forty years old. For several years it had been occupied by a pressorium. In the new building is located Strauch's photograph shop, of which B. A. Strauch, '08, is owner; and a grocery store of which George Kirk, '14, is proprietor.

SAGAMORES OF THE ILLINI

IV—ROLAND RAY CONKLIN, '80

The primer of finance has been thumbed by dozens of money kings, but few of them came to understand better than R. R. Conklin the psychology of cash. Most of us work for it but he makes it work for him.

We shall go to New York and look this man over. Who is he, anyhow, and why should the *Alumni Quarterly* fall for a write-up of him?

Arriving in New York, we hunt up Wall street, and march into his office. He may not care about seeing his country relatives there, but we are used to being rebuffed. We pass through the massive doors.

"Is Brother Roland Conklin in?"

"Not in," said an office boy, looking at us in amazement.

"Well, where is Childe Roland? Has he to the dark tower came yet this morning?"

Receiving no reply to this prairie breeze we left the place and started out to Mr. Conklin's country home at Huntington, Long Island. Rosemary Farm, he calls it. We found it after a half day of walking, riding cars, and accepting native lifts. That is, we found the entrance to an imposing driveway that serpentined off and up to a high knoll overlooking Long Island Sound. On this knoll was a big house with a flag-pole in front—something like a country club, we thought, as we made our way up to it.

Rosemary Farm, or rather house—there is so much of it that description in sections is the only recourse for the writer without a Zeppelin—the house is one of those easy-going mansions with doors everywhere so that regardless of how one approaches it he will think he has struck the front porch. And the porches are everywhere, most of them being after the sensible architecture we knew in the barns on the farm, where doors hinged at the top opened out and up and rested on props. The entire building of Mr. Conklin's has the charm of simplicity, and lacks the noisy elegance of much architecture thereabouts. A building expert who knew the place told us that "The house was designed to be the 'home' of its occupants and we feel sure that it has fulfilled in every way all the requirements. As an architectural composition it is indeed a success, and is another proof of our rapid strides in the direction of the ideal in domestic architecture."

Meanwhile we strolled around the estate, for the wonders of Rosemary Farm made us forget for a time the farmer we had come to see. A magnificent (we seldom use this word) garden adjoins the house—not a garden full of cucumbers, horseradish and pennyroyal, but a garden such as the poets describe. Big fountains, squirting water into amazing pat-

terns, dripping water plants growing in queer shaped pools, and trellises covered with strange vegetation confront the observer on every hand. Our botanical training which we once thought of as a dead loss asserted itself at once; we recognized old friends with glad cries. Our glad crying was at its height when a throat was cleared somewhere behind us. We faced about. There stood Mr. Conklin.

Roland is a business-like appearing fellow and, as he stood there, looked rather dignified. A man of practical views, we thought; a man who with whiskers would look like Spencer Trask; with a little less engaging smile, J. W. Folk. A good big nose, a mouth big and generous too.

"We have come," we began, "to see you. You know we of the *Alumni Quarterly* want to tell about a real Sagamore of the Illini."

We snapped our fingers twice, crossed our legs, and gave the old sign. The effect on Mr. Conklin was magical. His face glowed with welcome. His greeting was most affectionate. "Back to the old days," he said, and repeated an old song:

Make the one stove boom, professor—
Only the one stove boom.
'Twill keep the little life I have
Till I get back to my room.

"And how's everybody at the old place?" he continued, hospitably marching us toward the house. "How's Robinson and Frank White and Groves and old Bills? How many cider captains has the regiment this fall? Remember Neely? He used to sell maps in Perry county—wanted me to take St. Clair county because of the Germans there—do the students still sing 'drowned in the mud, the mud, the mud'? . . . the University Band was disbanded in '79, wasn't it? My joke, ha ha—you recall what the prof said:

Full many a pun is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on a stupid class.

"But you have come to see me," he continued, "and I mustn't talk all of the time. Shall we look over the house?"

Considerable of a house. Roomy as a gym, filled with all that a man could want. Bits of old continental buildings worked in; a music room with facilities for private theatricals; pipe organ; paintings from ancient monasteries; wonderful rugs; glistening candelabra up among the beams; elaborate wood-carving and porch boxes. We noticed that all bedrooms opened on sleeping porches and that the breakfast room looked out on a terrace—probably a development of the old-fashioned summer kitchen. And after we had made the rounds and had seen Mrs. Conklin and the rest of the family we sat in the library and began the difficult task of getting Mr. Conklin to talk about himself. We already knew that he was born in Urbana 56 years ago, and that his ancestors back to John Conklin

have lived on Long Island since 1653. He paid his own expenses through the University, and graduated in 1880, receiving a "certificate in the elective course."

"How did you enjoy yourself as a student, Mr. Conklin?" we asked. "You were interested in oratory, were you not?"

He shook his head and looked suspiciously at us. We unfolded an old *Illini* and read:

The sophomores in all their sophomorosity opened the closing exercises by a program that was worthy of them. The opening address by Mr. R. R. Conklin was too lengthy, but otherwise good.

Roland seemed to be lost in revery. We continued reading from another issue of the paper:

R. R. Conklin has returned to school and will graduate this year with his class. He has made a fine start out in Kansas during the past year, and is now connected with one of the largest real estate agencies in that State.

No response. We tried a joke, popular in the '80's:

The reason that the boy stood on the burning deck was because it was too hot to sit down.

"A quaint old place, the University of Illinois, when I was there," he mused, and we saw that the spirit of the past had him; "a place I like to get back to. I enjoy climbing up to the old Main Hall clock and to the bell at the other end. Does the rope still break once in a while and set the janitor on the floor? I suppose that old pair of tin insoled initiation shoes is still in the back room of Adelphic hall? Remember when old ——— was initiated . . ." (Mr. Conklin was president of Adelphic in his senior year.)

But how did he come to have what he has? Did he graduate from the University and take a train directly to this Long Island estate, here to watch the fountains plash?

He did not. His ticket read to Kansas City, where he founded the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust co. This company made loans on real estate aggregating $25,000,000, and financed street railways, electric light companies, gas and water companies all over the United States. In 1893 this seven-figure company moved to New York. Using the city as a center and anything that promised returns as a radius, Mr. Conklin and his allies have cut and are cutting big circles in the financial world. In 1898 the company, reorganized as the North American Trust co., became the fiscal agent of the United States in Cuba. Opportunities galore arose on that tumultuous island, which at the time was barely able to sit up and notice American rule, and Roland wasted no time. A national bank, two telephone systems, sugar companies, railroads, alligator pears, mangoes, an experimental farm—all these interests attracted his money and his genius for organization. For Mr. Conklin is a great organizer and executive; one who can hitch up money and men and drive them on to new triumphs.

With the cold jingle of money accompanying his progress through life one might think that Mr. Conklin would be a silent, cautious, how-much-is-this-fellow-worth kind of a man. But cash for the sake of cash is not a precept indented very deeply in his brain. He likes to travel, to collect and read books, to build roads, to dip into society, to farm, to try out the Montessori school system, and to visit the University of Illinois. He is a member of the executive committee of the Alumni Association. We tremble sometimes when we think what he might do with the Association were he to take a notion to reorganize it.

UNIVERSITY FOR THE QUARTER

REGISTRATION STATISTICS (OCT. 1)

URBANA DEPARTMENTS

(Increase, 12½ per cent)

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS	1913 MEN	1913 WOMEN	1913 TOTAL	1914 MEN	1914 WOMEN	1914 TOTAL	INCREASE
Liberal Arts and Sciences	888	596	1484	1060	642	1702	218
Engineering	1087	2	1089	1177	2	1179	90
Agriculture	766	143	909	917	148	1065	156
Music	5	68	73	2	57	59	—14
Total, Undergraduates	2746	809	3555	3156	849	4005	450
Law	102		102	109		109	7
Library	1	39	40	3	41	44	4
Graduate	190	46	236	214	52	266	30
Total	3039	894	3933	3482	942	4424	491
Duplicate registration	3	2	5	1	1	2	—3
Net total to date in Urbana	3036	892	3928	3481	941	4422	494

CHICAGO DEPARTMENTS

(Registration still incomplete)

Pharmacy	243	6	249	190	7	197
Medicine	(8 freshmen)					276
Dentistry	(21 freshmen)					63

REGISTRATION BY COURSES, URBANA DEPARTMENTS

COLLEGE AND COURSE	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Liberal Arts and Sciences			
General L. & A.	258	388	646
Business	393	8	401
General Science	88	27	115
Medical Preparatory	101	2	103
Household Science		214	214
Chemistry	49	3	52
Chemical Engineering	94		94
Ceramics	46		46
Ceramic Engineering	31		31
Total, Liberal Arts and Sciences	1060	642	1702
Engineering			
Architecture	161	2	163
Architectural Engineering	186		186
Civil Engineering	196		196
Electrical Engineering	277		277
Mechanical Engineering	259		259
Mining Engineering	37		37
Municipal and Sanitary Engineering	35		35
Railway Civil Engineering	11		11
Railway Electrical Engineering	9		9
Railway Mechanical Engineering	6		6
Total, Engineering	1177	2	1179
Agriculture			
General Agriculture	917	21	938
Household Science		127	127
Total, Agriculture	917	148	1065
Music	2	57	59
Total, Undergraduates	3156	849	4005
Law	109		109
Library	3	41	44
Graduate	214	52	266
Total	3482	942	4424
Duplicates	1	1	2
Net total to date	3481	941	4422

The preceding statistics show a gain above the average for the colleges and schools at Urbana.

Some Yet to Hear From

The figures for the registration in Chicago are not final, so that the total in the University will not be known much before Nov. 1. Such figures as are given herewith were obtained by long distance telephone as the *Quarterly* went to press. The small number of freshmen at present registered in Medicine and Dentistry is evidence that the higher entrance requirements have kept back some students.

Analyzing the increase at Urbana, it will be seen that among the colleges Liberal Arts and Sciences leads, with Agriculture second, Engineering third. In the list of schools the Graduate School is first with an increase of 30. The only school or college showing a decrease is the School of Music, which had 14 fewer than last year. Of course the figures may be quite different by Nov. 1.

The summer session enrolment was 938 instead of 930 as printed in *Fortnightly Notes* Oct. 1.

The terms of three trustees of the University expire this year: Mrs. Laura B. Evans, Taylorville; Arthur Meeker, Chicago; Allen F. Moore, Monticello. Mrs. Evans, republican, is the only one of the three renominated by the party conventions on Sept. 18. The other two republican nominees are Dr. J. T. Montgomery, Charleston, who as president of the State board of agriculture is a member, ex officio, of the Board of Trustees; A. P. Grout, Winchester. Mr. Grout was trustee from 1908 to 1913.

Nominations For Trustees

At the democratic convention the nominations were Robert R. Ward, '03, of Benton; Robert F. Carr, '93, of Chicago; and Henry W. Huttman of Chicago. Mr. Ward, who is a banker of Benton, Ill., graduated from the College of Law in 1903. He is a member of the Chicago Illini club. Mr. Carr, who graduated in chemistry, '93, from the University, is a well known business executive of Chicago, having been president of the Dearborn Drug and Chemical works for several years. He is a life member of the Alumni Association, and belongs to the Chicago Illini club.

The progressives nominated Alfred S. Cowles, Chicago; Mrs. Chandler Starr, Winnebago county; S. Anderson, Coles county.

Appointments of new men are not as numerous as last fall, and in the importance of positions filled are not as significant. This may indicate that the salaries paid and the work of the faculty in 1913-14 have generally been mutually satisfactory. The highest position to be filled was director of the School of Music. The place has been taken by John Lawrence Erb. He succeeds Dr. Charles H. Mills, whose resignation was mentioned in the July *Quarterly*. Dr. Erb was for eight years in the University of Wooster, at Wooster, Ohio. He has written a number of books on the theory of music, has contributed to musical journals and is a composer of some ability. He is both an organist and a vocalist.

Changes in the Faculty

Professor Erb was born in Berks county, Penn., in 1877, and received his early education in the Pottstown, Pa., high school. He then attended the Metropolitan College of Music and the Vergil Clavier School of New York City. He also studied under Buck, Shelley, Woodman and Greene. In 1895 he became director of music at Adelphi College, and in 1905 was called to the University of Wooster, where he remained until 1913. He then resigned, and for a year had been directing choirs in

Chicago and traveling in Europe when he decided to come to the University.

Professor Erb is well known as a composer and writer. Most of his work has been published by the Theo. Presser co. His writings include Johannes Brahms, a biography; Hymns and Church Music; Elements of Harmony; Elementary Theory. His ability as an organist will have a good opportunity for recognition in the new organ just installed in the Auditorium.

Guy M. Whipple has been appointed associate professor of education. He came from Cornell University. His work here will include the teaching of educational psychology and school hygiene. He will also conduct research work in both of these fields, and probably will establish a clinic for the study of mental defects in school children.

Dr. Whipple, who is an investigator in the field of school hygiene and sanitation and educational psychology, is a graduate of Brown University, and holds the degree of doctor of philosophy from Cornell University. He has also studied in Europe. His published work includes a Manual of Mental and Physical Tests, which has been translated into German and Russian. He is an editor of the *Journal of Educational Psychology*.

Charles Ernest Carpenter, assistant professor of law. Mr. Carpenter came from the University of North Dakota. Prior to his work there he taught in Kansas and in Cambridge, Mass. He was educated at the Kansas State University and at the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. from the latter institution in 1908. He won honors in oratory, and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Ralph E. Heilman, assistant professor of economics. Dr. Heilman came from the University of Iowa, where he was assistant professor of economics and sociology. In 1912-13 he was instructor in Harvard. He received his Ph.B. from Morningside College in 1906; A.M., Northwestern, '07; Ph.D., Harvard, '13. He was born in Ida Grove, Iowa, in 1886, and aside from his teaching work has had experience in Y. M. C. A. work. He has published several articles, his master's thesis on the Chicago traction problem being well known.

Charles A. Ellis, assistant professor of civil engineering. Professor Ellis came from New Rochelle, N. Y., where he was engineer for the Dominion Bridge co. His previous work included that of assistant professor in the University of Michigan and as designer for the American Bridge co. He graduated from Wesleyan in 1900, and for a time was assistant to the city engineer of Middleton, Conn.

Theodore C. Pease, associate in history. Dr. Pease had been doing inspection work for the Illinois Historical library. He was assistant in history here six years ago, and later was on the faculty of the Pennsylvania State College. His early training was in Lewis Institute. Dr. Pease will carry on the work in research in Illinois history begun by Dr. S. J. Buck.

John J. Didcoct, assistant high school visitor on part time. Dr. Didcoct graduated from the University of Wooster in 1901, and studied in the Columbia University Teachers' College. He came to Illinois from Wooster, where he taught in the summer session. He has also taught in various high schools in Illinois.

Earle S. Alden, instructor in English. Mr. Alden graduated in 1909 from Colorado College; A.M. Harvard, '13. In 1910-11 he was on the faculty of Colorado College.

Thomas Harris Boughton, instructor in pathology, College of Medicine. Dr. Boughton had been professor of bacteriology and pathology in the University of Kansas. He was educated in the

University of Chicago, Rush Medical College, and Lewis institute. He is a member of Sigma Xi and is the author of several articles.

Mamie Bunch, '14, instructor in household science. Miss Bunch while a student in the University was assistant in the same subject. She attended the University of Chicago, and for four years was superintendent of schools in Douglas county, Illinois. She has traveled in Europe and Africa.

Alfred C. Callan, instructor in mining engineering. Mr. Callan came here from Pottstown, Pa., where he was assistant manager of a machine company. He graduated from Lehigh University in 1909, and for a time was instructor there.

Jessie Y. Cann, instructor in chemistry.

Carl S. Downes, instructor in English. Dr. Downes has received three degrees from Harvard, and spent a year at Merton College, Oxford. He came here from Leland Stanford. Previous to his western teaching experience he was in the University of Texas.

Ralph S. Fanning, instructor in architectural design. Mr. Fanning came here from Dayton, Ohio, where he was an architectural designer. He graduated from Cornell in 1912.

William Dewey Foster, instructor in architectural design. He graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1911 and in 1913 Since June, 1913, Mr. Foster had been head draftsman for Lour and Bollenbacher, Chicago.

Edwin Frank, Massachusetts Tech, '06, instructor in mechanical engineering. Mr. Frank comes from Milwaukee, Wis., where he was draftsman for the Allis-Chalmers co.

Greta Gray, instructor in household science. Miss Gray has taught in the schools of Washington and Idaho. She was educated in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the Washington State College, and in the Washington State normal school.

Horatio S. McDewell, instructor in mechanical engineering. Mr. McDewell graduated from Harvard in 1907. He was assistant in Harvard, and served an apprenticeship course with the Allis-Chalmers co. in Milwaukee. During the past year he assisted in the editing of a mechanical engineer's pocketbook.

Roy L. Moodie, instructor in anatomy, College of Medicine. Dr. Moodie came to Illinois from Baylor University, Texas. He received his A.B. from Kansas in 1905; Ph.D. from Chicago in 1908.

Charles R. Moore, instructor in electrical engineering.

Wililam J. Putnam, '10, instructor in theoretical and applied mechanics. Mr. Putnam came here from the Illinois Traction System for which he served as structural engineer at Springfield.

Victor E. Shelford, assistant professor of zoology on part time. Dr. Shelford, who succeeds Dr. C. C. Adams, will devote part of his time to the University and the rest to the State Laboratory of Natural History. He comes from the University of Chicago, and has quite a reputation as a zoologist taking a geographical point of view in studying animal life.

Clayton S. Smith, instructor in physiological chemistry, College of Medicine. Dr. Smith graduated from Rutgers in 1909; M.Sc., '12; Ph.D., Columbia, '13. He came to Illinois from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, where he was assistant pharmacologist for the bureau of chemistry. He has written extensively in the field of chemistry.

Joel E. Sperry, instructor in bacteriology.

Margaret B. Stanton, instructor in household science. Miss Stanton has taught in the Iowa State College, in the Colorado state preparatory school and in the Des Moines high school. She

graduated from Iowa, '98, and has her master's degree from Wisconsin and Columbia.

Ralph E. Tieje, '10, instructor in English. Mr. Tieje returns to his Alma Mater after several years' absence in teaching work in Oklahoma and Washington. He was assistant in English at the University in 1911-12.

Anna W. Williams, instructor in household science.

William S. Wolfe, '13, instructor in architectural engineering. He took his master's degree in June, and during the summer was in active practice.

John W. Davis, instructor in electrical engineering. Mr. Davis comes from Leland Stanford. He graduated from Cornell in 1910, and later taught at Vanderbilt and Harvard.

Sylvan E. Ganser, instructor in architectural engineering.

R. C. Whitford, instructor in English.

Harold M. Hillebrand, instructor in English.

P. V. B. Jones, associate in history.

L. H. Harris, instructor in English.

Russel M. Story, instructor in political science.

H. T. Scoville, instructor in accountancy.

Harvey E. Smith, Harry D. Easton, William L. Morgan, and Edward C. Lee, instructors in the Miners' and Mechanics' institute.

PROMOTIONS

Dr. D. A. K. Steele has been appointed senior dean and head of the department of surgery in the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois. It was largely through Dr. Steele's efforts that the College of Physicians and Surgeons became an integral part of the University as its permanent medical department. His appointment as senior dean is a well merited tribute to his successful efforts in supporting and upbuilding the College for more than thirty years.

Herbert F. Moore assistant professor, theoretical and applied mechanics in the Engineering Experiment station, is now professor.

Walter F. Dodd has been advanced from the rank of assistant professor of political science to that of associate professor.

George D. Beal, instructor in chemistry, has been promoted to the rank of associate. B. Smith Hopkins has received the same promotion.

In the department of English, Dr. Clarence V. Boyer, Dr. Herbert L. Creek and Dr. Gertrude Schoepperle have been advanced from the rank of instructor to that of associate.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

J. H. Pettit, professor of soil fertility, has been granted a year's leave of absence in order that he may recover his health. He has been ill for some time.

In political science Dr. Walter F. Dodd has been granted leave of absence for the second semester of 1914-15. He intends to do some work in Washington, D. C. Professor Fairlie, who was absent last year, has been granted an additional absence, which extends to February, 1915.

Professor M. H. Robinson of the School of Commerce has been granted leave of absence for this year.

Dean W. F. M. Goss of the College of Engineering, absent last year, has been granted additional leave for the first semester this year.

Professor Cyril G. Hopkins of the College of Agriculture, who has been absent since last November, returns to his work on November 1. Professor L. H. Smith is acting head of the department of agronomy during Professor Hopkins' absence.

Miss Nina B. Crigler, associate in household science, was unable to return to her work this year because of ill health. She is in California.

Members of the faculty abroad last year who have returned to take up their work include Dr. Leonard Bloomfield, assistant professor of German; Dr. David H. Carnahan, associate professor of romance languages; Dr. David S. Blondheim, assistant professor of romance languages.

Earl M. White, better known as Prep White, is absent this year from his duties as associate in farm mechanics. Alumni will remember Prep more as a football mechanician than as an agricultural one. During his absence, K. J. T. Ekblaw, '09, is at the head of the division of farm mechanics.

RESIGNATIONS

Professor R. M. Alden of the department of English has returned to Leland Stanford University, as successor to the late Professor Newcomer, head of the department of English. Professor Sherman succeeds him here as chairman of the department of English.

John M. Bryant, assistant professor of electrical engineering, has resigned. He now is at Austin, Texas, as professor of electrical engineering in the University of Texas.

Charles F. Kelley, associate in art and design, has resigned. He goes to the Ohio State University as head of the department of art and design.

Arthur J. Todd, instructor and associate in sociology since 1911, has gone to the University of Cincinnati.

Dr. Leslie M. Turner and Dr. Jean B. Beck have resigned from the department of romance languages. The latter has a position in Bryn Mawr.

Solon J. Buck, associate in history, has resigned. He is now assistant professor of history in the University of Minnesota.

Glenn A. Shook, instructor in physics, has resigned to accept the appointment of instructor in physics at the University of Michigan. He received his doctorate from Illinois in June.

Ira J. Carrithers, '08, who was instructor in intermural athletics last year, is now a coach at Lake Forest.

In the department of municipal and sanitary engineering and theoretical and applied mechanics, resignations include those of Harold E. Babbitt, instructor.

F. M. Simpson, '09, instructor in animal husbandry, has resigned to accept a position in the office of markets, Washington, D. C.

"Wee Willie" McGill, trainer of Illini athletes for two years, has resigned. During the summer he pitched a few games in the I-M league. He is succeeded by O. H. Glimstedt, a specialist in Swedish massage and gymnastics.

Pictures For Engineers

Stereopticon lectures are common at the University, a lantern or two being available in most of the buildings. Motion pictures, however, are not yet so familiar. Visiting lecturers offering cinematographical accompaniment have had to provide their own machinery. The College of Engineering, however, steps to the front with a projecting apparatus of its own, which of course may be made to serve especially well the needs of engineers.

The People Around Us

Alumni who still have the idea that Champaign and Urbana are yet tank towns, mere flag stations, or, more tolerantly, dusty prairie cities with horses asleep at the hitchracks and settled with passive citizens in houses scroll-sawed like the cover of the *Bookman*, might be told that the two cities now have 26,678 people. We are therefore bigger than Bloomington, and closely approach Danville. We are ahead of Evanston, Moline, Rock Island, Elgin, and Galesburg. Decatur may stay ahead for a while, but we are thundering close behind.

Laying Of Cornerstone

The cornerstone of the new Chemistry building was laid on October 9. Preceding the exercises at the building site, a program was given in the old Armory. President Abbott, '84, of the Board of Trustees, presided. Talks were made by Professor Noyes, Director of the Chemical laboratory, and by William Hoskins of Chicago. The cornerstone was laid by President James.

PERSONALS

In speaking of President James, who was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the Univeristy of Michigan at Commencement, the *Alumnus* says: "Doctor Edmund Janes James, of the University of Illinois, a man of large and varied experience as teacher and executive, a profound scholar, an author of recognized authority in the field of public finance and administration, and now the distinguished head of one of the great state universities of the middle west."

In the August *Alcalde* of the University of Texas is printed an article on the library in that institution. Director P. L. Windsor of the University of Illinois Library is mentioned as a former librarian at Texas. "Mr. Windsor resigned in 1909," says the article, "on being elected to so important a position as librarian of the University of Illinois and director of the Library School in connection with that institution."

Mr. James H. Kelley, formerly executive clerk in the President's office but now president of the Colorado State Normal School at Gunnison, was married to Miss Clara Baker at Lake Bluff, Ill. During his stay at the University Mr. Kelley came to be one of the most esteemed of all the clerical force.

Miss Anna Hughitt, assistant in the department of physical training for women, studied dancing in New York during the summer. She will teach the subject at the University in addition to her other work.

Albert A. Harding, director of the University Military Band, had charge of the Musicians' Association band of Champaign during the summer.

John D. White, University postmaster, organized a troop of cavalry during the summer, which was mustered in on June 23 during the Mexican war scare. Mr. White was formerly in active service.

The Rev. Martin E. Anderson, pastor of the George McKinley Memorial church of Champaign, has resigned. He is now in Rogers Park as pastor of a Presbyterian church.

Professor Oldfather was in Italy during the summer exploring the ruins of ancient cities. On the way home he saw more ruins that he had expected.

Miss Alta Gwinn, '07, assistant in English, was married on September 18 to T. E. Saunders, ex-'05, a business man of Urbana. They are at home at 805 s. Goodwin ave.

PARAGRAPHS

Members of the faculty detained abroad on account of the European War found themselves in some cases destitute of funds. The University, realizing this condition, arranged with the Department of State to telegraph money to all faculty people in distress.

The Illinois efficiency and economy commission, of which Professor John A. Fairlie is director, has considered at some length the proposal that the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois should have nine members, to be appointed by the governor, one each year and holding office for a term of nine years.

The University of Michigan is also taking some interest in her first president, Henry Philip Tappan. On June 24 a large bronze tablet in his memory

was unveiled in the alumni memorial hall.

A wireless receiving set has been installed at the Observatory to be used in receiving time signals from the government at Arlington, Va. The device is to keep the clocks in correct time.

EXTERIOR VIEWS

The conventions of the various parties will be held on the 18th. Since the enactment of the primary laws the only nominations made at the conventions are for trustees of the University of Illinois. A place on this board is not a political plum. No salary is attached and the duties, though honorable, are onerous. The state university has an income as large as those of some of the greatest corporations, and its interests and expenditures run in many directions. Therefore only people of liberal ideas, wide outlook, unimpeachable character, and some business knowledge should be put on this board. Above all, they should be above petty politics, personal animosities, and local influences. The trustees should know that their business is to lay down general policies and not to undertake details of educational administration.

We call this matter to the attention of the delegates to the party conventions because the trusteeship of the state university is one of the highest trusts in the gift of the people. We appeal to the delegates to see to it that only men and women of the right kind are nominated for the position, and it should be understood by the nominees, whoever they may be, that the people will expect them seriously to attend to their duties.

Three trustees are to be nominated by each party. Not more than one on each ticket should be an alumnus of the university. The people are not ready to turn over the management of the university to its graduates. Nor are they ready to localize it in Urbana and Champaign.—Chicago *Tribune*.

OBITUARIES

MATTIE ELWELL NOYES

Mrs. Noyes, wife of Professor W. A. Noyes, died on July 8 at Pittsford, Vt., where she was spending her vacation. She had been in failing health for some time.

ADELAIDE LOUISE SHATTUCK

Mrs. Adelaide L. Shattuck, wife of Professor S. W. Shattuck, and mother of C. W. Shattuck, Mrs. Anna Shattuck Palmer, '91, Walter F. Shattuck, '91, and Mrs. J. M. White, died August 8 at Urbana, aged 73 years. She had been critically ill for but a short time. Mrs. Shattuck had been well known in student and faculty life for 46 years. Early graduates in particular are grieved to learn of her death.

Adelaide Louise White was born in Circleville, Ohio, in 1841, and twenty-five years later on August 14 at Columbus was married to Professor Shattuck, who was then vice-president of Norwich University in Vermont. After the Civil War she came to Urbana with her husband, and resided here and in Champaign the remainder of her life. She was active in the work of the Presbyterian church and the Dorcas society, and was a patroness of Kappa Kappa Gamma and a member of the Dames of the Loyal Legion.

The four children born are all living, and together with Professor Shattuck have the sympathy of all Illini who enjoyed the privilege of knowing her.

Pall bearers at the funeral were Professor A. H. Daniels, Professor H. J. Barton, Professor A. N. Talbot, '81, Professor I. O. Baker, '74, Dr. Cleaves Bennett, '96, and H. S. Capron. Burial was in Mount Hope cemetery, Champaign.

NOTES ON BOOKS AND ARTICLES

Under this head will be published notices (space permitting) of such books and articles as are sent to the Quarterly for that purpose, and under a sub-title will be listed all such books and articles by alumni, members of the faculty and allied scientific bureaus as may be brought to the notice of the Editor. The cooperation of the alumni and faculty is invited, that this department may be made a complete record of our contributions to current literature.—EDITOR.

Clark, T. A., and Warnock, A. R.: Facts for Freshmen concerning the University of Illinois. New edition, revised, pp. 109. The University, 1914.

This well-known book differs a little in style and arrangement from the 1911 edition, and is even more of a wholesome collection of information and advice than before. The title might well read, *Facts for Freshmen, Sophomores, Juniors, Seniors, and Specials Concerning the University of Illinois.*

The temptation must be big in writing a book of this sort to borrow information. One snip of the shears saves a half day of work. Most of the people who have written pocket information bureaus about the University make a serious mistake on the title page when they say, By So and So. They should rather say, Pasted Up By So and So, Who is deeply Indebted To—(Here, follow with a page of names in small type).

In *Facts for Freshmen* we do not sense the coldness of the scissors. We feel instead that the two authors have drawn on the treasury of their own experiences in dealing with college men, and that what is said is not vague blankety advice phrased to hit the average human being like an uncertain voice from nowhere in particular, but is strong personal talk from men who know to boys who don't. Written with considerable charm of human interest, the little book is read when one with all its facts but lacking in attractiveness would fail to score.

We do not know of any other Illinois publication giving such information as:—

Which college course to choose
Contracting for a room
What and what not to buy
How to work through college
Who should not go to college
Getting on with the landlady
Problem of cutting classes
The danger of getting behind
Problem of joining fraternities
Class organizations
Detailed building directory
Student life calendar

The book is written primarily for freshmen, but most of the things said might well be taken seriously by the young women who plan to come to this University.

Clark, Thomas Arkle, '90: The Fraternity and its Underclassmen. The *Greek Exchange.*

Dean Clark in this article takes the side of the much-abused fraternity freshman who traditionally answers the phone, runs errands, and in general hovers expectantly in the vicinity of the upperclassmen waiting for some service to perform for His Majesty. The Dean believes that freshmen and sophomores have too little responsibility, and since they "often finally develop into upperclassmen, the effect upon the whole fraternity is bad. If responsibility is not given to the man when he first enters the chapter, if his thinking is done for him, if he is treated as an inferior and a child, it will often later be difficult

to put responsibility upon him and have him assume it. . . The fraternity is to be a brotherhood, not an autocracy."

Gibson, Charles B., '77: That Belgian Commission. Chicago *Loxias* (Greek), Sept. 26, Oct. 3, 1914.

Mr. Gibson writes at considerable length not so much on the Belgian commission as on the charges of cruelty made against the Germans in the present war. He takes the stand that until these charges are disproved, the Kaiser's soldiers should be held guilty, and places little faith in the war correspondents' stories of being unable to find evidence of German atrocities. Mr. Gibson was formerly professor of chemistry in the old College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Mrs. Eva Katharine Gibson, wife of Mr. C. B. Gibson contributes to the Sept. 18 number of the *Loxias* a poem, The Women of Liege. The attack by the Germans is told in verse form.

—

Professor J. W. Garner of the department of Political Science has an article, The Decreasing Population of France, in the September number of the *Popular Science Monthly.*

Professor S. S. Colvin, formerly of the department of psychology, contributes an article, The Attention of the Child in Learning, to the September number of *School and Home Education.*

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Harry G. Paul, assistant professor of English, has written for the September number of the *English Journal* a stimulating article on supplementary reading for students in English.

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Dean T. A. Clark, '90, writes in the June number of the Alpha Tau Omega *Palm* on the subject, Fraternity Obligations.

BOOKS AND ARTICLES RECEIVED

McDaniel, A. B.: Coordination in Engineering Instruction. Bulletin of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Vol. IV, No. 10, June, 1914.

Savage, T. E.: The Relations of the Alexandrian Series in Illinois and Missouri To The Silurian Section of Iowa. *American Journal of Science,* Vol. xxxviii, July, 1914.

STUDENT LIFE

Some Thoughts About Homecoming

Homecoming, as everybody knows or should know by this time, will be the week-end of Nov. 14. The Chicago game on Saturday leads the attractions, although other diversions from the normal will serve to taper off the mountain of interest. Close to the peak we should place the word Homecoming, for in its significance lies the primary reason for the occasion.

As of yore the class football championship will be decided, the hobo band revived, and the sack-rush fought. The evening before the Chicago game will be enlivened by a mass meeting, the alumni smoker, and the Mask and Bauble play. Then for the morning of the big day is billed the cross country handicap, alumni reunions, and the Mawanda luncheon. In the evening, another Mask and Bauble play.

Such is the track of events as laid down. You will not need to follow it. The things you do are all your own. You can even miss Homecoming altogether and still be a good alumnus. Nothing formal, nothing compulsory, nothing infallible, about this Homecoming. We know you will come if you can.

Time Now For Brain Work

Students have settled down to the semester's work, after weeks of registration, room hunting, solicitors, class politics, church receptions, and crowded classes. The underclassmen have been charged with painting a few numerals in conspicuous places, and are seen now and then sitting on the senior bench. A common sight has been that of freshmen with tooth-brushes trying to scour painted numerals from walks. No hazing has yet taken place (Oct. 9). Extra policemen have patroled the student district since college opened.

Elimination Of Extras

Student political life became suddenly animated on Oct. 9, when primary day for all four classes was observed in anticipation of the general election a week later. The primary takes the swarm of candidates, who in one long campaign would talk the voters into desperation, and boils the group down to two for each office.

Separate polling places for men and women are now provided.

Sororities, Fraternities

Will sorority pledge day develop into something impressive and not to be referred to playfully or will it remain an afternoon of front porch hysterics with a thousand or so students crowding up from the flower beds and reporters straining to be witty? Precisely just what happens now is difficult for anyone except an athlete—a tall athlete—to know. We tried to find out. So at 1 o'clock, Oct. 3, we entered a crowd of students in front of the three main houses on John st. and focused our attention diligently on what was going on. About twenty out of the ninety-five girls who had accepted invitations were to come to these three houses.

Evidently the exercises had not yet begun. The crowd basked lazily in the sun and applauded everything that passed, from ice wagons to chaperones. A clear view of the stage was easy, so long as there was nothing to see. But no-

body but a vigorous, non-collapsible student could live or see in the crush that ensued when there was something to look at. The preliminaries began with a string of yells up the street followed by a cloud of dust and a roaring automobile. The girl who was driving stamped hard on the brakes and the big machine squealed to a stop. The crowd rushed up. We caught a glimpse of the pledge, as she and her new sisters struggled to get up to the porch. This done,

Average grades made by the various sororities last semester are:

NATIONAL SORORITIES

Kappa Kappa Gamma	87.32	Achoth	85.03
Gamma Phi Beta	87.05	Sigma Kappa	84.76
Delta Gamma	86.56	Alpha Chi Omega	84.56
Kappa Alpha Theta	85.47	Chi Omega	83.51
Alpha Omicron Pi	85.41	Alpha Xi Delta	83.49
		Alpha Delta Pi	83.43
		Pi Beta Phi	83.02

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Y. W. C. A.	85.72
Presbyterian Hall	84.65
Osborne hall	82.72



SORORITY PLEDGE DAY

the multitude retired, to wait for another arrival.

Such is sorority pledge day.

Open house was observed by all the rejuvenated sororities on the Sunday evening after. Men who called found the girls so attractive that all else was forgotten, even to the identification of hats when time came to go. From the complaints that arose next day it would appear that only one or two hats in the entire group of delegations went out on the proper heads. A homecoming was arranged for, but few exchanges resulted.

The fraternities and clubs have been increased by about 250 men, most of whom are of course freshmen.

Average grades made by fraternities and clubs last semester are given out as follows:—

Iris	86.07	Acacia	82.85
Alpha Chi Sigma	85.98	Alpha Delta Phi	82.59
Pi Omicron	85.48	Phi Alpha Delta	82.03
Triangle	84.76	Tau Kappa Epsilon	81.90
Zeta Psi	84.43	Beta Theta Pi	81.84
Delta Upsilon	84.26	Sigma Pi	81.81
Acanthus	83.97	Delta Kappa Epsilon	81.50
Alpha Tau Omega	83.75	Phi Sigma Chi	81.44
Phi Sigma Kappa	83.58	Psi Delta	81.44
Phi Gamma Delta	83.03	Sigma Nu	81.41
Chi Phi	82.99	Chi Beta	81.03
Delta Tau Delta	82.88		

Sigma Alpha Epsilon	80.87	Kappa Sigma	79.98
Phi Kappa Psi	80.81	Alpha Sigma Phi	79.68
Ilus	80.73	Phi Kappa Sigma	79.22
Zeta Beta Tau	80.69	Phi Kappa	78.26
Psi Upsilon	80.65	Delta Omega	77.95
Theta Delta Chi	80.50	Chi Psi	77.33
Phi Delta	80.20		

Preparations For Directory

The managers of the Student *Directory* have been working at night in the Registrar's office getting the list of names into shape for the printer. Meanwhile a temporary directory is available at the Y. M. C. A. The new book will be in the same general style of makeup as the one last year.

The Play For Homecoming

The students' interest in Homecoming will find expression in the Mask and Bauble play to be given Friday and Saturday evenings, Nov. 13 and 14. We are told that Our Wives is to be the attraction, and unless the committee changes its mind, alumni may assuredly prepare themselves to see this play. The tentative dramatis personae is being coached by Mrs. Heilman, wife of Dr. Heilman, a new member of the faculty. She succeeds the late Mr. T. H. Guild as coach of the club's productions.

New House For Acacia

The new Acacia house at the corner of Daniel and Fifth sts. is now being occupied. "The dining-room," says the Heth *Hello,* the local magazine, "is big enough to seat every Acacian and his wife and seven children at one time."

Membership of Y. W. C. A.

The membership of the Y. W. C. A. is at present (Oct. 10) 321, a slight gain over last year at a corresponding time. Miss Elizabeth Curry, general secretary, resigns this month on account of illness at her home.

New Editor Is Selected

Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, '16, has been appointed editor of the *Illio* to succeed H. L. Owens, who resigned. Kirkpatrick received the second largest number of votes in the election last spring. Roger Bronson is business manager. The *Illio* office is now just east of the *Illini* quarters in University hall.

PERSONALS

Howard Walton, '17, won the golf championship of the central Illinois country club association on July 16 at Champaign.

Phil Armour, '15, has been reelected cheerleader for 1914-15.

Mildred C. Bishop is student secretary for the department of history.

Ed Morrissey, '15, was employed part of the time during the summer in the advertising department of the Chicago *Examiner.*

N. C. Seidenberg, '15, spent his vacation reporting for the Urbana *Courier-Herald.*

Wilson M. Smith, '15, spent part of his vacation writing for the Cheyenne, Wyo., *State Leader.* One of his town promotion articles occupied a page in the paper August 16. The proprietor calls Wilson "our special write-up editor."

Albert Sizer, ex-'16, is teaching school this year at Fisher.

Esther Lynch, ex-'17, is teaching at Rockford.

OBITUARY

FLORENCE EMILY SMITH, '17

Florence E. Smith, '17, died on August 24 of typhoid fever at her parents' home in Champaign after an illness of over six weeks. She was born in 1894 in Champaign, and received her early education in the Champaign high school.

ATHLETICS

SEATS FOR THE CHICAGO GAME

Reserved seats for the Chicago game

at Homecoming, Nov. 14, may be had by mail from Mr. George Huff, Director of Athletics, after Nov. 1. If you want a desirable seat you must let him know as soon as possible after that date, as the demand is already considerable. Enclose with your order either $1.50 or $2 for each reservation, and address your letter to Mr. Huff at the Men's Gymnasium.

FOOTBALL

Oct. 3—Ill. 37; Christian Bros. 0.
Oct. 10—Ill. 51; Indiana 0.
Oct. 17—Ill. 43; Ohio State 0.



PRESIDENT JAMES ON THE ILLINOIS BENCH

Oct. 24—Northwestern at Evanston.
Oct. 31—Minnesota at Minneapolis.
Nov. 14—Chicago at Urbana (Homecoming).
Nov. 21—Wisconsin at Madison.

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The football season opened Oct. 3, with the Christian Brothers team as opponents. The Illini had been taught by the local press to be prepared for a second Kentucky reverse but a few lunges soon backed the visitors to their goal, which was easily crossed. The rest of the game was a succession of this reverse gear football. Coach Zuppke dealt out twenty-three men in all from his well stocked deck. This horde of warriors puffed and steamed through a hot afternoon and, being in most cases new men, varied the play with some amusing errors. The only applause worthy of the name arose when President James appeared. He was given a hearty reception.

Of the twenty-one on the squad last fall, eleven were in the first game. A good sign was that several of the plays bordering on brilliancy were made by new teamsters. Clark as quarterback and Macomber as kicker were satisfying. Of the veterans, Pogue, Watson, and Capt. Chapman should be given kind words and gentle encouragement. Rooters approved of the numbered players and took due notice of the new rule prohibiting coaching on the side-lines. Lineup:

ILLINOIS [37]	CHRISTIAN BROS. C. [0].
R. E.	Armstrong, Devereux, Lynn, Hart., Applegram L. E.
R. T.	Nelson, Petty W. Essman L. T.

R. G.....Stewart, Poirot	Brenton L. G.
C.....Watson, Chapman	C. Essmann C.
L. G.....Chapman, Wiedling, Sieben	Diver, Ehrufield....R. G. Ahlstrom.....R. T.
L. T.....Madison, Pruett	Heronimus R. E.
L. E.....Squier, Derby	Gallagher Q. B.
Q. B.....Clark, Real	Shea.....L. H. B.
R. H. B.....Macomber, Pethybridge	Shank.....R. H. B. Rodgers.....F. B.
L. H. B.....Wagner, Pogue, Senneff	
F. B.....Schobinger, Rue	

Touchdowns—Schobinger [2], Clark [2], Macomber [1]. Goals from touchdowns—Macomber [5]. Referee—Magidsohn, Michigan. Umpire—Knight, Dartmouth. Head lineman—Schommer, Chicago. Field judge—Nichols, Oberlin. Time of periods—15 minutes.

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If the first game on the schedule was a comfortable winning, the second (over Indiana 51-0) should be called a dazzling victory. Illinois has not stacked up such a Conference count for many a long year. Rooters would have slept well over a smaller triumph, so long as the mark made by Chicago against the Hoosiers was passed. The game brought to light the ability of Clark, the new quarterback, in whose head dwelt and dwells a brain that seems to have taken to Zuppkeism like the rooters to Clark. The game was fairly up in the air with forward passes by the Illini. One observer counted 26 of these throws, 15 of which were successful. Several often went off in rapid succession. The only apparent reason for not shooting them all the time lay in the danger of injuries from wry neck. The Illini gradually increased their lead from zero in the first quarter to 9 in the second, 25 in the third, 51 in the fourth. The battle was halted frequently to take out time for Hoosier injuries.

The Indiana style of play, with its "Formation B, 8-13-21-etc., shift" as explained each time in a loud voice by the foreman of the eleven, seemed ponderous, although it resulted in steady, if slow, gains. The Hoosiers played in the middle of the field as if they were hovering over the goal line; and enjoyed fair luck so long as Illinois kept to the old-line policy.

Coach Zuppke gave most of his squad chances for opportunity's knocks. The old reliable players such as Pogue, Wagner and Capt. Chapman were at times almost lost in the steam of the beginners, but the rooters did not forget that the old ones are with us yet. Lineup:

ILLINOIS [51]	INDIANA [0].
R. E.....Armstrong, Applegram	Glackman, McCoy, Hare L. E.
R. G.....Stewart, Siebens	Worsey,
C.....Watson, Wanzer	Zaringern L. T.
L. G.....Chapman, Wiedling	Scott L. G. Weiland, Voss.....C.
L. T.....Madsen	Redman, Hopkins, R. G.
L. E.....Squier, Derby, Markwardt	Allen R. T. Krause, Prather,
Q. B.....Clark, Kirhy	Mathews R. E.
R. H. B.....Macomber, Pethybridge	Whittaker, Swope..Q. B.
L. H. B.....Wagner, Pogue	E. Erehart, Peckinpaugh, Bushman L. H. B.
F. B.....Schobinger, Rue	M. Erehart, Schonknilder, R.H.B. McIntosh, Williams.....F. B.

Touchdowns—Clark, Schobinger, Wagner, Pogue, Pethybridge, Rue, Applegram. Goals from touchdowns—Macomber [2], Clark [2]. Goal from field—Macomber. Safety—A. Erehart. Referee—Eckersall, Chicago. Umpire—Benbrook, Michigan. Head lineman—Schommer, Chicago. Time of periods—15 minutes.

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Vigorous football massmeetings preceded the first two games on the schedule. Because of the remodeling work going on in the Auditorium the rooters congregated in the old Armory.

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The Athletic association already has over 2,000 members, an increase of several hundred over last year.

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A new rooter hat is replacing the old orange peel felt. The new piece is of the high-crowned mode now in style, and is admitted by the dealers to be quite a hat.

MINOR SPORTS

Some talk of soccer and croquet as University sports has been heard. A few games of soccer were played two years ago, but the idea of butting an association football around with the head did not take with the students. Croquet is a campus newcomer—or will be if it is introduced.

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The first tennis match was to be played with Northwestern Oct. 10, but had to be set aside on account of rain.

THE ALUMNI

UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES

The Alumni Association through a standing committee has been instrumental in securing the nomination of acceptable candidates for the office of trustee of the University. Of the nominees of the various parties, four were recommended by the alumni committee.

These four are: on the Democratic ticket,

Robert F. Carr, '93, Highland Park
Robert R. Ward, '03, Benton

On the Republican ticket,

Mrs. Laura B. Evans, Taylorville
A. P. Grout, Winchester.

The recommendations were made to the state conventions after very careful consideration by the committee. It is highly important to the welfare of the University that the alumni at large give equally careful attention to the candidates nominated to these positions by the several parties. It is important also that the alumni should not only take pains to inform themselves as to the candidates and the duties that will devolve upon those who are elected; but they should also see to it that voters generally shall be alive to the importance of this office. A large percentage of voters are indifferent or uninformed as to the nature of the office or the qualifications of the candidates. Alumni should make themselves sources of information on both points. Alumni are urged to be non-partisan in voting for University Trustees and to consider carefully the qualifications of the various candidates. Help the University by urging all your friends to vote for the best qualified candidates. Do not forget that women voters have the right to vote for University Trustees.

ALUMNI NOMINATED FOR TRUSTEE

Two graduates of the University are candidates on the democratic ticket for election to the office of University trustee. Both are well known men and both possess the qualifications necessary for the place.

Robert F. Carr was born at Argenta, Ill., Nov. 21, 1871, son of Doctor and Mrs. Robert F. Carr. After attending the local schools he entered the University of Illinois as a preparatory student in '88, graduating in '93. He went to Chicago the same year, and has since been in the chemical manufacturing business with the Dearborn Chemical co. He has occupied various positions, having been president the past eight years. He is also a director of the Standard Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago.

Mr. Carr has taken an active interest in the University of Illinois. He is a member of the University club and of the Illini club. He also belongs to the Union League, Chicago Athletic association, Exmoor Country club, American Chemical society, and is a life member of the Art Institute. In 1906 he married Miss Louise Smiley, of Chicago. They have two daughters.

Robert Russell Ward, who was born Aug. 9, 1879, at Benton, Ill., is the son of William R. Ward and Imogene Snyder (Ward). He received his preparatory education in the Benton high school, and graduated from Illinois in 1903. He was a member of Phi Delta Theta, Phi Delta Phi, Alpha Delta Sigma and Shield and Trident, and was interested in various other student activities. After his graduation he returned to the home of his boyhood, where he has law, banking, agricultural, and mining business interests. In 1905 he was married to Terzie Isabel Kirkpatrick. They have three sons.

CONFERENCE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The Western Conference alumni association, comprising representatives of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Chicago, Northwestern, Indiana, Iowa, Purdue, Minnesota, and Ohio State, is preparing for a big celebration on Saturday evening, Nov. 21, at the University club in Pittsburg. Most of the old and new Conference teams will have games on that date. It is planned to receive the returns and enjoy a general discussion of the season.

The association is a sort of outgrowth of the Pittsburg alumni club, which for years has been one of the more prominent of Illinois organizations. The desire of the members to get a larger working unit led to the formation of the Conference association, of which E. K. Hiles, '95, is president. Representatives of Michigan, Wisconsin, and of Ohio State hold the other offices. An executive committee is a part of the government. K. H. Talbot, '09, represents Illinois on this committee. Mr. Talbot is secretary of the old Pittsburg club.

The first meeting of the new association was attended by 117. Alumni of Ohio State (26) were most numerous. Wisconsin was second, Illinois third, Michigan fourth, Purdue fifth, Chicago sixth, followed by Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Northwestern.

THE POWER OF OLD KING WEATHER

The Indianapolis Illini club's trip to the Indiana-Illinois football game Oct. 10 dwindled on account of the threatening weather to a few Big Four trips. The only Hoosier we saw was R. H. Habbe, the faithful secretary of the club, who visited the Association office in the morning. He had sent postcards to all the Indianapoli inviting them to go on the excursion. The card shower was not entirely in vain, as the invitations also called attention to Homecoming and the club's Thursday luncheons.

Any alumnus who changes to Indianapolis as a home is urged to attend the

club's Thursday luncheons at the Board of Trade. Communicate with R. H. Habbe, 445 Newton Claypool bldg.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF DETROIT

The Detroit alumni association enjoyed a smoker on Oct. 2. J. A. McRae, '96, mechanical engineer with the M. C. railroad, gave a talk.

Luncheons are given on Saturdays at the Edelweiss café. A special program is arranged for the last Saturday of each month. George B. Allen, '11, is secretary-treasurer. Any alumnus going to Detroit should look him up at 634½ Hamilton ave.

ILLINI CLUB IN SUNNY TENNESSEE

An Illini club in Memphis, Tenn., has been formed, with John W. Palmer, '10, as president and E. S. Pennebaker, '10, as secretary. Luncheons are given on Thursday of each week at the Hotel Chisca grille room. All Illini who chance to be in town are cordially invited to these luncheons. About thirty Illinois alumni reside in Memphis, which Pennebaker calls the "best city in the central South." He is resident engineer for the Union Railway co., roadway department.

A CHALLENGE FROM ST. LOUIS!

Chicago Illini club, atten-SHUN. Face south-west. The St. Louis club would challenge you to a football game. Says St. Looey:

In Louie Fischer, '98, Henry Merker, '98, Capt. Fairweather, '04, Jimmy Cook, '05, and Siler, '05, we have a machine that would score on anybody. Ike Elkas and Red Willmore complete our steam roller.

That the St. Louis club is no mere sewing circle is evident from Secretary Buckingham's report on membership, now over 100. "We want 100 more," says the Secretary, "and we will get them or bust. Non-members, please take notice." The next meeting will be about two weeks before Homecoming. A big crowd is coming to see the game. "The record of that football team already has the old grads dusting off their suitcases."

About thirty—less than usual—attended the first meeting of the club this fall. (Sept. 26) The club meets on the last Saturday of each month for an informal good time. No elaborate programs are attempted, as the committee believes that Illinois men can entertain themselves.

OUR SCHENECTADY CLUB CORNER

From President John D. Ball of the Schenectady club comes a talkative letter buzzing with gossip of the Illini in that city. Following an introduction soothed with literary zephyrs is a dissertation on Purdue:

Purdue alumni trimmed us last Saturday 3 to 2. We got the 2. Shades of G. Huff! We play again Oct. 17, but it will be merely informal. Which reminds me I am about to protest, through a committee, because Purdue was left out of the football schedule. It may be all right for the University, but around here Illinois and Purdue stick together against common enemies. Personally, I shed knocks as well as technical information, but some of our fellows are taking it to heart.

Brother Ball continues that the club lately had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. Vedder, "erstwhile instructor at Illinois, now at Union College"; and that "tomorrow [Oct. 10] the club leaves at 1:30 for a 16-mile hike to the Helderberg mountains. Fifteen have signed up to go." Then follows a program with such numbers as "resting tired feet," "Go to bed," "Hike around famous Indian Ladder," "We do this on 50c per member per year—the hall room boys have nothing on us."

[If you are an Illini club president somewhere or other, why not be sociable like Mr. Ball? He and the other members mobilize their rhetoric at intervals and add a new chapter to their history.—The *Alumni Quarterly*.]

PLETCHER'S OUTSTRETCHED ARMS

If you turn to a calendar you will easily find Oct. 31. Reflect a moment.

The Illinois football team goes to Minneapolis on that date to Go For the Gophers. Are you going? Then sit down instantly, take a sheet of the most important club stationery you have, and write to E. B. Pletcher, '11, Care of Y. M. C. A., St. Paul, Minn. Tell him you are coming; that you want the band to meet you at the dee-*pot;* and that you want to sit with the Illinois crowd.

Pletcher writes that all alumni who can be rounded up will sit in the Illinois section, and will have a prominent part in a collection of stunts arranged for the occasion. "Win or lose," says Pletch, "the entire crowd will go to Minneapolis for dinner and an evening of real high life. . . All men who are now or will be in Minneapolis or vicinity on the above date are urged to be on hand when the whistle blows."

[Mr. Pletcher is personally known to us. He could not advertise in these pages if he were a grafter. We can unreservedly recommend his proposition.—The *Alumni Quarterly.*]

WHAT THE LIBRARIANS ARE DOING

The Library School makes the following report of its alumni:

Mary H. Clark, 1902-03, cataloger in the Newberry library, Chicago.

Catherine S. Oaks, '13, assistant cataloger, Miami University library, Oxford, Ohio.

Elizabeth H. Cass, '13, assistant in the Western Reserve University library school.

Edith H. Morgan, 1912-13, librarian of the State Normal school, Gunnison, Colo.

George H. Roach, 1913-14, assistant in the Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis.

Grace Smith, 1913-14, cataloger, University of Oklahoma.

Cena Sprague, 1913-14, assistant in the Iowa State University Library, Iowa City.

Leila B. Wilcox, 1913-14, librarian of the Franklin, Ind., public library.

Ethyl Blum, 1913-14, cataloger for the Illinois State historical library, Springfield.

Agnes Cole, '01, cataloger, State library, Salem, Ore.

OBITUARIES

SAMPSON JAMES FOUNTAIN, '05

Sampson J. Fountain, professor of architecture in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, died on Aug. 15. He had been at the college for the last two years.

Professor Fountain was born Nov. 15, 1881, at Camden, Ala., and attended the Belton, Tex., high school. He also attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He graduated in architecture from the University of Illinois in 1905. He followed the profession of architecture in Texas, Ohio, Tennessee and Illinois before going to the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas as professor.

In 1908 he was married to Edna Drake at Cleveland, Ohio.

OTTO ANTON BAUER, '11

Otto A. Bauer died on Aug. 19 at Marion, Kan., from the effects of an injury received from a falling derrick. As active head of the firm of V. Bauer and sons, contracting engineers, he was superintending the construction of a large church when death overtook him. He was 27 years of age.

Mr. Bauer, who was born in Home City, Kan., in 1887, received his preliminary education in the Horton, Kan., public schools, and graduated from the high school in May, 1906. He attended Rose Polytechnic institute during the winter following, and entered Illinois in 1907. He was in the employ of the Iowa Mausoleum co., Waterloo, for one year after graduation, and then went to

Horton, Kan., to assume active head of the firm of V. Bauer and sons, contracting engineers.

At the University Mr. Bauer was a member of Loyola (now Phi Kappa), of the Spalding guild, and Architect's club.

LESTER CHARLES MAXEY, '11

L. C. Maxey, or rather Lester Maxey as everybody knew him, died August 6 near Mount Vernon from injuries received when an automobile he was driving went into a ditch. With four companions he was returning from Centralia when the accident happened. The funeral was held August 7 at his home in Mount Vernon.

Lester Maxey, who at the time of his death was but 25 years of age, graduated from the University in 1911. The Class of 1911 probably contained more men widely known for their achievements in student life than any other class. For instance "Hippo" Jordan, "Trim" Trimble, and "Cy" Willmore—known as the "great triumverate," and intimately associated with Mr. Maxey. Lester was editor of the *Daily Illini* in his senior year—was, in fact, the last editor to serve under the old system of student politics. He and his able associate editor, "Cubby" Baer, strenuously opposed the coming of the new system of elections to student offices, as did a great many other members of the class.

Lester was a genius in college politics. Good-humored, likeable, warmhearted, with the rare ability to take well with all classes, he attracted people to him and easily won their friendship and support. He participated in some of the most picturesque student political campaigns known at Illinois, those of "Ek" Ekblaw for *Illini* editor and of "Cy" Wilmore for president of the Athletic association being examples. He belonged to and was a leader in Shield and Trident, the old antipodes of Phoenix; was a member of Phi Kappa Sigma, and of the Egyptian club.

After his graduation Mr. Maxey returned to his old home at Mount Vernon, where he became assistant cashier of the Ham National bank. On June 10, 1913, he was married to Miss Leila Wilson of McLeansboro. She, together with his father and one sister, survives him.

The Mount Vernon *Daily News* says:

> An honorable and upright young man blessed with a bright and cheerful disposition that made it a pleasure to count him as a friend, his sudden and tragic death brings grief to many besides the members of the immediate family. Only 25 years of age and just beginning his business career Mr. Maxey was a young man who would unquestionably have gone far. He was a student in the Mt. Vernon public schools and a graduate of the University of Illinois where he distinguished himself by his ability as a scholar. He was at the time of his graduation one of the best known and best liked men at the great university and had scores of friends among the alumni.

FRANK CHARLES ROHRBOUGH, '13

Frank C. Rohrbough was drowned September 6 in a small artificial lake near Kinmundy, Ill. He and several friends—among them George Bargh, '14, were swimming in the lake—which is used as a water reservoir by the Illinois Central—and is supposed to have stepped into a deep hole. He could not swim. He was buried at Kinmundy, his home town.

Mr. Rohrbough graduated in civil engineering, and at once began work for his uncle, Louis King, a cement contractor of Champaign. While in the University Mr. Rohrbough was a member of Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering fraternity. He is remembered as a likeable man and as a competent engineer. His parents and two sisters survive him.

Rohrbough was born 22 years ago at Garden City, Kan., and received his early education in the Kinmundy and Du Quoin high schools. He was an Elk and a Mason and belonged to the Alumni Association. It is with a sense of deep regret that we mark his card "Died, Sept. 6, 1914."

NEWS OF THE CLASSES

When you have a new address, position, wife, or child, notify the editor. Announcements sent to friends may reach the QUARTERLY, but probably will not. Mail your information direct, unless your class has a secretary; in any case please make sure that the QUARTERLY is kept in touch with you.

1872

C. W. Rolfe, 601 east John street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1873

Fred L. Hatch, Spring Grove, Illinois, Secretary

1874

Mrs. Alice Cheever Bryan, 508 south Fourth street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Frances A. Potter (Reynolds), *la,* of Providence, R. I., tells in the Rocky Mountain *Husbandman* of the Gregory reunion she attended at the University last June. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were married by the first Regent in June of their graduation year.

I have just returned from a visit to the University of Illinois. We went there to our class reunion of 1874. Forty years. Think of it. That does not tell exactly how old I am, but in the five days at Illinois in June, I felt as young as—at least the graduating class. My graduation was in the early days of the University, and the contrast between conditions then and now makes one almost believe in Aladin's lamp.

The present year, in fact, brought back a large number of the alumni to pay tribute to the first president, John Milton Gregory, whose vision and foresight laid deep and broad the foundations of a state university of which Illinois is now so proud. There were many interesting memorial occasions at this commencement time, but one of the most impressive was the unveiling of the bronze tablet on the granite rock at his grave on the campus. Aside from his name and birth and death dates there is only this sentence, IF YOU SEEK HIS MONUMENT, LOOK ABOUT YOU.

And a noble monument it is. As I stood there, I vividly recalled the one large, plain brick building, set down on the black Illinois soil, with not a tree or flower, or spear of grass to beautify its surroundings.

There Dr. Gregory and three faithful associates carried on the whole foundation work of the present giant educational center.

True in a couple of years there were flowers and lawns and young trees growing, and a year later saw a fine large new building erected, and development went on, as Dr. Gregory, with untiring energy persisted in his efforts to build a real university. But now! An immense campus beautifully laid out, with walks and lawns and noble trees shading the buildings and drives. In place of the old building, long since torn down, there are now acres of large, handsome structures, each one suited to the work of the department to which it belongs. The University is a community itself, as it may well be with over 5,000 students and 600 in the faculty. There were over 800 degrees given this June at Urbana and the Commencement procession was quite long and dignified.

Mrs. Reynolds in a letter to the *Quarterly* tells of the birth of a daughter, Eleanor Frances, to Ernest Shaw Reynolds, Ph.D., '09, and Mrs. Reynolds on June 14. The grandmother continues that "Eleanor Frances, being an enterprising young lady of six weeks, is now visiting us in Providence."

1875

George R. Shawhan, 606 east Daniel street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Henry M. Dunlap, *sci,* is having a new house erected at his fruit farm south of Champaign. The building is the largest and most elaborately finished of any country home in the county.

1876

Frank I. Mann, Gilman, Illinois, Secretary

1877

Mrs. Emma Piatt Llewellyn, 334 Sixth avenue, LaGrange, Illinois, Secretary

Alice Amelia, daughter of Dr. J. E. Bumstead, *la,* graduated in household science from the University this year.

1878

E. M. Burr, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1879

Judge W. N. Butler, Cairo, Illinois, Secretary

Lorado Taft, *la,* writes in the July number of the Art Institute *Bulletin* (Chicago) a tribute to the memory of W. M. R. French, the late director of the institute.

The Kansas City *Star* has the following to say of Henry M. Beardsley, *la*:

Henry M. Beardsley first entered public life in Kansas City through his election to the council in 1898. In the sixteen years that have elapsed since that date, ten years of which he served as a public official, there never

has been an emergency when Kansas City has not been able to depend on his coming forward. In the midst of a busy life, he never has been too busy to do his share for the city. His active participation in the campaign against the franchise is in line with his whole career.

1880

Charles W. Groves, 701 west Church street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1881

Mrs. Virginia Hammet Talbot, 1011 west California avenue, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Arthur Boothby, *me,* died at his home in Indianapolis, Ind., May 22, 1914, at the age of 64 years. Mr. Boothby had been for many years chief draftsman for Dean Brothers Steam Pump Works and had designed a large part of the equipment and pumping machinery manufactured in this large establishment. He was prominently connected with Christ Church (Episcopal). Mrs. Boothby with two daughters are living in the family home at 3321 n. Pennsylvania st., Indianapolis. Mr. Boothby was the oldest member of the class of '81.

Loretta Elder (Robinson), *lit,* and her husband, A. F. Robinson, '80, spent their summer vacation in a voyage to Alaska.

Kenneth D. Ross and Albert W. Robinson, both juniors, gained preliminary honors for scholarship during their sophomore years at Illinois.

1882

N. S. Spencer, 401 west University avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

F. B. Maltby, *ce,* is with the Cape Cod Construction co., Buzzards Bay, Mass.

1883

Judge J. F. Going, 221 Fremont street, Chicago, Illinois, Secretary

1884

Miss Keturah E. Sim, 916 west Hill street, Urbana, Secretary

The class of '84 is well represented on the Pacific coast. Ella Barber, Cora Hill, Thomas and June Hunt, Lola Ellis Forsythe, and Josie Krause Chalfont are there, and would each be pleased to see the members of '84 at the Panama Exposition.

1885

Miss Charlotte Switzer, 608 west Church street, Champaign, Secretary

The present address of Arthur Tappan North is 7133 Harvard ave., Chicago.

1886

S. F. Bullard, 3001 south 29th street, Tacoma, Washington, Secretary

1887

Mrs. Angie Gayman Weston, 601 east Daniel street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1888

Miss Mary C. McLellan, 706 west Park avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

[At least one member of '88 sailed into poetry as the result of the June reunions. As a good example we perhaps ought to print the entire poem and have it set to music for a class song, but cannot spare the elbow room that verse must have. Rather than risk crushing the delicate tetrameters we give herewith occasional excerpts, padded with our excelsior.—The *Alumni Quarterly.*]

We come from every sovereign state;
We hail from every clime,
Some with and some without a mate,
To have a bully time.
Full preparations have been made
For all who care to come.
We seek the old, enjoy the shade
We feel ourselves at home.

[The last rhyme is a little out of tune and everybody did not seek the old, but the spirit of Illinois lifts us off our feet. Drive on—]

It's "Shorty" this and "Alpha" that,
And "Grimes" and "Parson" too,
And many's the confession pat
That's largely overdue.

[Meaning, no doubt, that everybody already knows it. We have some confessions of our own, but who would listen? Next stanza:—]

We hear the annual dinner bell,
We wear the Orange and Blue;
Our lusty Rah! Who! Rah! we yell,
And Os-Kee-Wow-Wow too.
The rear campus is much the same
And little light is shed,
As we look on that old, old game,
A soph with a co-ed.

[To our mind the first line strikes a universal chord of human nature. The yells are well keyed in; we realize how difficult it is to yell and sing at the same time. We would question the accent on "Rear Cam-pus". "The Old Back Yard" would be better.]

—And trust that we may live to tell
About another year.

[The End.]

—

Fred D. Baker and his wife visited the University in September for the first time since Mr. Baker left in 1888. He brought back with him his two sons to have them enter the University. The older son is already a graduate of the University of Colorado.

Lincoln Bush and family spent July and August at Lake Sheridan, a day's auto ride from East Orange, N. J. Mr. Bush came down Thursdays and returned Sundays or Mondays. Denzil has become quite a swimmer, and the present of a new canoe made it possible for the two boys to have a cool and happy summer paddling about on the lake.

Harry S. Grindley and Mrs. Grindley attended the Railsback reunion at Delavan, Ill., in August.

Effie Mathers Enlows, who was called to Ohio shortly after Commencement by the death of her aunt, has been kept busy all summer by a chapter of minor accidents to her two youngest children.

Dr. J. Allen Patton, who is with the Prudential Life Insurance co. with offices in New York City, in September visited his son, Fred W. Patton, a student in the University.

Nellie W. Jillson after Commencement returned to Pittsburg, Pa., with Miss Louise Zilly, '08, taught another week, then went to Midland, Pa., to visit her sister Lucy. After that she and her mother spent a month at Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., staying at Bemis and enjoying the scenery. Mrs. Hart and family went to Niagara Falls and later to a farm near Somerset. Mrs. Hart was better known to us as Lizzie Jillson. Mrs. Townshend (Sallie R. Jillson) spent the summer at Delaware Water Gap.

Nellie McLean Lumley, son Harold and daughters Arlene and Dorothy, spent the greater part of the summer at Lake Geneva, Wis.

1889

Miss Amy Coffeen, 4369 Oakenwald ave., Chicago, Illinois, Secretary

The midsummer number of the *Columbian Herald,* official publication, Order of Columbian Knights, contained an article by Philip Steele, entitled In Troubled Mexico.

Blanche A. Church spent August with relatives at Littleton, N. H., a place beautifully located among the mountains.

The Secretary will be in Chicago for the winter. Any communications from members of the class will be gladly received at 4369 Oakenwald ave.

1890

Thomas Arkle Clark, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Who should wander in to see me one day near the middle of October but Lucia Brumbach Bogardus. Time seems to be loafing on the job with Lucia, for she looks as fresh and rosy as she did twenty-four years ago, the last time I saw her. She was leading by the hand her son Richard, and showing him the University where she expects to send him within a few years. Her oldest son, Almon, graduated from the high school last June, and is now working in his

father's office. Wallace is a junior in high school, and Helen is a sophomore. They all hope some day to come to the University of Illinois. Lucia is enthusiastic over the reunion next year, but she was not sure that she could come back for it.

1891

Glenn M. Hobbs, American School of Correspondence, 58th street and Drexel avenue, Chicago, Secretary

About a month back, we were puzzling our poor brain over the problem of getting something which would command attention for the alumni column in the face of all of this war excitement when our private New York wire began to click and along came a special dispatch from London which put us on easy street at once. We have been holding our breath ever since for fear the Champaign *Gazette,* the Chester *Tribune,* the *Orange Judd Farmer,* or some other newspaper shark would spoil our scoop, but so far not a peep. If T. A. is on the board of censors, this may not get through but we are going to chance it. It is known to all of you that Alice and T. A. were in Europe again this year. (This dean business is a lucrative business all right.) Well, they were nearly bottled up in Paris but did manage to get over to London before the city was invested. T. A. was one day reading the Paris dispatches when one of the 420 millimeter ones exploded in his hands. Of course it filled T. A. with regrets, commas, word fragments, and a lot of mixed metaphors. He was rushed to the hospital and an examination showed that he had broken his word and split three of his infinitives, which, for a rhetorician is almost as bad as for a piano player to lose his right hand. Luckily for T. A. the dispatch was so antigerm-an that no infection resulted and he recovered rapidly, showing no deleterious effects other than a loss of his command of English. Being Dean of Men, he will probably get along just as well without it. We had a letter from Alice mailed in Montreal on September 7 hinting very guardedly of the accident and stating that they had been traveling by easy stages and expected to reach Champaign on the 15th. They tried a coaching trip in England (this was one of the stages mentioned above), but the government appropriated the horses, so they had to ride in the steam cars as T. A. was too weak to walk. We expected further advice from Alice but nothing arrived. We congratulate T. A. on his escape.

Leaving these sordid details of the war, we return to the annals of our other members in this land of liberty and fraternity. Jerry Bouton responded nobly to our "call to the colors" (the newspapers have had a mortgage on that phrase for some time and we are tickled pink to get a chance to use it). He has been asked to collect the horticultural exhibit for Arkansas at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and will probably undertake the work. A clipping from *Ozark Fruit and Farm* which he disclaims all responsibility for, other than providing the farm, indicates that Jerry is some scientific farmer. The article expatiates upon a test peach orchard, containing nearly twenty varieties which he is developing in order to show the kinds best suited to the climate and soil, as well as to find the best treatment for them. This is real research and Jerry is to be congratulated on the valuable scientific work he is doing.

A letter from Smolt gives the comforting intelligence that the round robin has been received and dispatched to Barclay. If Tom handles it promptly it should be in New York by November 1 and then only eight stops before reaching Chicago. Smolt has just returned from a vacation trip of two months in China and Japan where he saw many interesting things; in Tokyo he visited

Shiga of '92, who is head of the architectural department in the Tokyo Technical high school. Smolt also speaks of calling on Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Gunn, who are missionaries in the Philippines. He hopes to be on hand for the reunion in 1916, which hope we echo most heartily.

We had the pleasure of seeing John Chester for an hour one evening in July. He was on a business trip and called us up. John also wrote us on September 9, and here's where we take our life in our hands. We just hate to do it but the responsibilities of a news-gatherer are above friendship, yea above life itself. He avers that another shell was hurled into his matrimonial bark by the marriage this summer of his partner, Mr. Fleming. He did mention a "flying trip" to Atlantic City, as evidenced by the accompanying illustration. (We didn't have permission to print this, but we didn't have instruction *not* to.) Here the battle - scarred warrior sits with his hands gripping the the steering wheel and with *a man* by his side. His face while revealing determination shows that calm and beatific expression so characteristic of bachelors who have resigned themselves to their fate. John mentioned getting a good sized contract lately, which occurrence will, no doubt, have a salutary influence on his disposition for a while. He also mentions seeing Laura Beach Wright for a few hours in Pittsburg when she was returning from a vacation trip.



Braucher has been at work all summer except for a couple of short trips to Lincoln, Ill., and across the lake.

Howorth, under date of September 20th, sympathizes as a co-news-gatherer with our efforts to "mellow up" the members of the class and admits he is "pegging away" at his job of editing the Chester *Tribune*. We think that every country newspaper editor and every class secretary should have a halo.

Charlie Young writes of a vacation experience which outshines any California story that we can find up our sleeve. He says: "We spent a most delightful two weeks on a farm near Lake Champlain. This farm is owned by a millionaire friend of mine and is run more after the fashion of the Waldorf-Astoria or the Marlboro-Blenheim at Atlantic City, than any farm that you or I ever saw. The farm consists of 12,000 acres of land and is stocked with prize cattle, horses, sheep, hogs of international fame and ancestry of longer standing and purer and better blood than the royal families of Europe. The house has about fifty bed rooms, each with its private bath. There are boats on Lake Champlain of greater speed than ocean liners. There are more than fifty miles

of private drive through the place, and all in all it is a place to dream of, rather than to realize." Surely some farm.

Helen qualified on the 29th and we were glad to hear that the Schoonhoven family had pleasantly "vacated" at their farm in Westchester County. Helen has an article in the August *Craftsman.*

We hear some one say, "Where is our worthy president; what of him; has he no word of cheer and greeting?" Notwithstanding repeated efforts, nothing has been received from him for months. Somebody has evidently cut our private wire; we have our suspicions that this deed of outlawry was performed by himself but we can furnish no proof.

Our trip to California was a most interesting one and if we had more room and more time we could tell more. Stratton, '84, was our traveling companion on the trip out and we had a pleasant time together. Called up Harvey at Kansas City but did not have time to see him. It seemed good to hear his cheery voice again. He said John Powell was in LaPorte. We were talking on the train with a man from Oklahoma City who was going to Catalina Island to fish and play golf. We asked if he happened to know the only man we knew in Oklahoma City, George Frederickson. "I should say I do", he said. "He is the president of our golf club". He said George was prospering and played a very good game of golf. What a little bit of a world this is. Our stay in Pasadena was one round of pleasure after another. Having all of "friend wife's" and most of our own family in Pasadena, we were hurried from a luncheon here to a trip to the beach there, and we have only regained our breath after reaching quiet old Chicago. We played a little golf, motored about a thousand miles over the best country roads you ever saw and visited a good deal. Called upon Will Frederickson in Los Angeles during his hearing of a case. For old times' sake he refrained from committing us for contempt of court on account of the interruption. He had been away for two months and only returned a week before we left. We also called on Emma Seibert and Mrs. Goff. They were looking well and happy and we had a most enjoyable visit. Mrs. Goff is in the throes of house building, as she has purchased more ground in Hollywood and intends to have a fruit orchard in her back yard. California is certainly a wonderful state and Los Angeles is a bustling city. The entire family returned the last of August very well pleased with our vacation. Auf wiedersehen. Do your Christmas shopping early.

1892

Mrs. Cassandra Boggs Miller, 1103 west Illinois street, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

George A. Huff was one of the speakers at Jimmy Ashmore's "sob festival" August 17 at Decatur. G hinted that when he retired he would like to be succeeded by Jimmy. Ashmore recently resigned his position as coach at James Millikin University and has gone to Colorado as athletic coach. He is succeeded at Decatur by Norman Price, a student last summer in the School for Athletic Coaches.

1893

E. C. Craig, Mattoon, Illinois, Secretary

1894

Walter B. Riley, 702 west Clark street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Otto E. Goldschmidt, *ee,* has moved his office in New York to the Yale and Towne bldg., 9 e. Fortieth st.

1895

E. K. Hiles, 2511 Oliver building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Secretary

1896

Mrs. Sophia Leal Hays, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

D. H. Carnahan, *la,* is again at the

University after a year abroad. His address is 1006 w. Nevada st., Urbana.

1897

O. L. Gearhart, 107 west Springfield avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The address of H. A. Webber, *arch,* is now 506 Main st., Mt. Vernon, Ill.

1898

D. R. Enochs, north Neil street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Fred G. Fox, *la,* is now at 374 24th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

L. F. Wingard, *law,* of Champaign, with his mother spent part of the summer traveling in Canada.

Edward F. Nickoley, principal of the School of Commerce of the American College at Beirût, Syria, is spending his year's leave of absence at the University in graduate work. His present address is 1011½ W. Oregon st., Urbana. Mrs. Nickoley (Emma Rhoads, '99,) is registered in the Graduate School in English.

1899

L. D. Hall, 50 Erie street, South Haven, Michigan, Secretary

Carl E. Sheldon, *la,* LL.B. '02, is judge of the city court at Sterling, Ill. Since 1907 he had been city attorney of Sterling. "Deacon" will be remembered as one of the organizers of the Illinois chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and was its first president.

1900

Mrs. Nellie McWilliams Enochs, 618 west Clark street, Champaign, Secretary

1901

Frank W. Scott, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Henrietta Calhoun, *sci,* A.M., '03, writes from Ann Arbor, Mich., saying that a number of the class are in that city. She is on the faculty of the University of Michigan. "Kid" Gleason also is on the faculty. Sarah Mackay is assistant field worker on the Michigan State Eugenics commission.

1902

H. F. Post, Bemidji, Minn., Secretary

Roy Smith, *la,* came with his wife, Charlotte Hess (Smith), *la-'07,* from Japan to visit during the summer. Mr. Smith is a teacher in Japan.

C. L. Samson, *me,* is master mechanic for the Hamilton Manufacturing co., Two Rivers, Wis.

J. Sidney Condit, *la,* has been made a member of the firm of Winston, Payne, Strawn and Shaw of Chicago.

Lee Irving Knight, *la,* is doing research work on the chemistry of plant physiology at the University of Chicago.

1903

Mrs. Ethel Forbes Scott, 1209 west Springfield avenue, Urbana, Secretary

Born to Roy J. De Motte, *sci,* and Lucia A. Stevens (De Motte), *la,* on Aug. 13, a son, Frank Ernest.

1904

R. E. Schreiber, 1140 Otis bldg., Chicago, Secretary

S. T. Henry, *mse,* formerly western manager of the *Engineering Record,* is now executive assistant to the McGraw Publishing co., with headquarters at 239 w. 39th st., New York City.

1905

Thomas D. Casserly, Chicago Plumbing & Heating Co., 3941 Evanston avenue, Chicago, Secretary

Mary Collins, *sci,* of La Salle, was married to Lester J. Horan of Ottawa August 13. After a wedding trip they returned to Ottawa, where they are residing.

O. D. Center, *ag,* has been made director of University extension work in Iowa.

J. A. Thompson, *ag,* is doing graduate work this year in the College of Agriculture.

Agnes McDougall (Henry), *la,* is now living at 15 Twenty-seventh st., Broadway, Flushing, N. Y.

1906

W. R. Robinson, 837 south Illinois street, Springfield, Illinois, Secretary

R. H. Whipple, *ce,* of the American

Gas co. of Philadelphia, called at the office of the Class Secretary recently but did not find him in, as he was at that time on a train for St. Louis in company with O. S. Watkins, *chem.* Mr. Watkins is a member of the faculty of the College of Agriculture of the University.

A carefully planned farmhouse, designed by Joseph McCoy, *arch,* of Minneapolis, is described in a recent number of the *Northwest Farmstead.*

K. D. Waldo, *la,* has been appointed principal of the East Aurora high school, and should be addressed at 1 north State st.

Sabra E. Stevens, *la,* was granted the degree of bachelor of library science in June.

1907

Thomas E. Gill, 521 Ashton building, Rockford, Illinois, Secretary

Chester A. Beckwith, ex-*law,* is agent for the Illinois Surety co., 134 s. La Salle st., Chicago. He has been making a survey of central and southern Illinois for the company.

The postmaster at St. Louis reports that Mary S. Wilkinson, *la,* has moved from 5273 Waterman ave. and has left no forwarding address. Can anyone furnish it?

Born to Ernest O. Jacob, *me,* and Sarah O. Conard (Jacob), *la,* '06, on July 12, 1914, a son Philip Ernest.

1908

B. A. Strauch, 629 south Wright street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The father of E. F. Gilstrap, *arch,* and R. M. Gilstrap, died at Tacoma, Wash., on Aug. 2, as a result of heart trouble originating from a fall several months ago.

Robert J. Candor, *arch,* was married on June 25 to Edith Stillman of Denver, Colo.

C. J. Moynihan, *law,* sends this picture of C. J. jr. with the comment: "I am preparing him already for three years of all-round work in the University of Illinois."



Herbert E. Kahlert, *ee,* was married on August 4 to Miss Jane Carmont Bell at Huron, S. D. They are living at Spruce Arms, Minneapolis, Minn.

C. R. Wansbrough has purchased an interest in the Waggener Paint and Glass co. of Kansas City.

James W. Shaw, *me,* was married on August 3 to Miss Nina E. Dieterle at Chicago. She was a resident of Champaign for several years and graduated from the Burnham Hospital training school for nurses. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are at home in New York City, where he is a consulting engineer.

Ruth Kelso, *la,* A.M., '09, spent the summer abroad.

1909

P. K. Johnson, Belleville, Illinois, Secretary

Publications addressed to F. A. Coffin at 623 Maryland ave., Milwaukee, arouse a card from the postmaster, who says

that Francis is not there. Where is he?

F. M. Simpson, *ag*, is in the office of markets, Washington, D. C.

Thomas W. Samuels, *la*, A.M., '12, was granted the degree of J.D. by the University in June.

H. C. Dean, *ee*, has been assigned by the efficiency division of the Chicago city civil service commission to duty with the auditor's office of the board of education.

Mrs. Lillian T. Pollard, wife of Henry Pollard, *me*, died on Sept. 26.

Avery Brundage, *ee*, wearing the colors of the Chicago Athletic association, won the all-around championship of the Chicago central amateur athletic union at Grant Park August 29.

Clarence O. Gardner, *la*, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was a student in the University Summer Session.

Otis M. Eastman, *la*, was married to Miss Mae Searls on July 8, 1914, at Amboy, Ill. They are at home there to their friends.

1910

The address of D. A. Pierce, *ee*, is now 702 s. Boulevard, Evanston.

John R. Shulters, *la*, A.M., '11, who has been assistant in romance languages in the University during the past year, is now instructor in the same branch at the University of Michigan.

H. E. Hoagland, *la*, has been granted leave of absence as expert in the bureau of statistics and information, New York State department of labor, and is doing special investigation work for the United States commission on industrial relations.

Seymour Standish, *ee*, is chief engineer of The Chicago Bridge and Construction co., 1004 Consumers bldg., Chicago.

After Nov. 1, address George Schoeffel at 105 Flora ave., Peoria, where he has begun housekeeping. George was married on August 18 to Miss Jane I. Pedrick of Peoria.

E. D. Doyle, *ee*, lives at 1235 Vyse ave., New York City.

Joe P. Benson, *la*, is assistant cashier of the Herrin City National bank, and secretary of the Herrin Loan and Improvement association.

The marriage of Hazel Dell Dollinger, *la*, and Frank Parks took place July 20 at Champaign. They are residing at Greenfield, where Mr. Parks is in the hardware business.

William E. Britton, A.M., was granted the degree of J.D. by the University in June.

1911

Ruth M. Burns, Macomb, Illinois, Secretary

Edward A. Kircher, *la*, has taken up his work as instructor in mathematics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He received his Ph.D. from the University in June.

Cecile Montgomery, *la*, was married July 11 at Herrin to John Lewis Payne. Their address is 901 n. Twelfth st., Herrin.

Katharine Mourning, *la*, is again principal of the high school at Le Mars, Iowa. Her address is 1115 Main st., Le Mars.

Rose Graham Fleming, *la*, is teaching English in the high school at her home, Olney.

Bella Turk, *la*, is teaching English in the Macomb high school.

Grace Dexter, *la* is teaching mathematics at Homer.

Katherine Renich, *la*, is teaching history at Clinton.

Carlotta Ford, *hsc*, is located in Bozeman, Mont.

Philena Clark, *la*, is principal of the high school at Hamilton, Illinois.

Elmo S. Drake, *bus*, is still connected with the First National bank at Stonington. He writes that he has not yet been spoken of as a possible presidential nominee, nor has he been asked to

take a chair in any of the great universities. Still, though unmarried, he is happy. His brother, Waldo, *bus,* has retired from the banking business and is teaching the commercial branches.

The Secretary is serving as housekeeper and general maid of all work at home, since her mother on account of the war is bottled up in Tientsin, China, where she has been for the past year.

Ed Lyons, *la,* and also doctor of football science, received his degree in law from Harvard in June, and is now in the office of Dobbins and Dobbins, Champaign. Ed may be seen now and then looking on at football practice.

Miriam Gerlach, *la,* is taking work this year in the Graduate School of the University.

B. J. Wheeler, *ce,* was married on Sept. 19 to Maude W. Barnes of East St. Louis.

Mary Spangler, *la,* is in charge of the library in the township high school at her home, Joliet. She is very well satisfied with her work, which includes no teaching, no outside work, and is completed at 3:10 each day.

Ethel Drummond, *la,* and Frank Chase were recently married.

Gertrude Fifield Clark, *la,* and Percy Clark are living in Buda.

Charles A. Petry, *ce,* was married on October 6 to Miss Josephine Tyrrell. Mrs. Petry was formerly in the office of Professor Parr of the chemistry department.

Pauline Groves, *la,* is secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at the University of Kansas, Manhattan, Kan.

R. L. Morrison, *sci,* has been appointed professor of highway engineering in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas.

Sophie Rogers, *la,* is a graduate assistant in psychology this year at the University.

Members of the class granted the degree of Ph.D. in June are: J. H. Whitten and E. A. T. Kircher.

1912

Mildred V. Talbot, 415 west 118th street, New York City, Secretary

J. E. Huber, *ce,* is assistant engineer for the State highway commission, with headquarters at Springfield.

Nellie McClurg, *hsc,* is instructor in domestic science at the University of Kansas.

John B. Hawley, *arch,* has opened an office in the *Register* bldg., Santa Ana, Cal.

C. I. Newlin, *ag,* was married on August 5 to Melissa Belle Stewart at Irvington. They are now at home at 608 west Illinois st., Urbana.

Walter V. Turner, *me,* is technical editor of the *Gas Record,* Chicago. He and Mrs. Turner (La Della Strong, *la*) report the arrival of a daughter, Mary Lowdon, on July 10.

A. C. Hanford, *la,* A.M., '13, is an assistant in political science again this year in the University.

Leonard W. Glover, who was given the degree of A.B. in 1912, graduated from the School of Music in June.

C. E. Holley, *la,* has a fellowship in education at the University this year. Delmar G. Cooke, *la,* has a scholarship in English.

E. B. Blaisdell, *sci,* should now be addressed at 4200 Drexell bldg., Chicago. He had been in New York.

Grace A. Rust has begun her second year as teacher of mathematics in the Washington (Ind.) high school.

Ruth Lindberg, *la,* is now located at Garner, Iowa. Mail should be sent to Box 71.

Glen D. Bagley, *ee,* was married to Miss Jane McMullen on Sept. 12 at Urbana. They live in Schenectady, N. Y.

Max Montgomery, *arch,* who was in Europe during the summer studying as a beneficiary of the Plym scholarship, escaped from the war territory before the troubles really began. At present Max is with a firm of architects in Peoria.

1913

Mabel M. Haines, 808 west Oregon street, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Louis P. Bauman, *ag*, and Eleanor M. Combe, *la*, were married on July 4 in Champaign. They are residing temporarily in Peoria, where he is employed as farm expert for R. D. Clarke.

Shorty Costar, *ag*, seems to be in Chico, Cal. Is this correct, Mr. Costar?

Arthur Morris, *law*, is in the clothing business at Aberdeen, S. D. On Sept. 12 he was married to Clara Cronk, '14, of Birmingham, Ala.

George S. Nutt, *chem*, has been appointed assistant to the assayer, Bureau of the mint, U. S. Treasury department.

Alvah L. Prickett, *bla*, assistant in economics last year, is now in the correspondence department of Sears, Roebuck and co., Chicago.

E. L. Hillman's address is Box 267, Coalinga, Cal., in the oil field region.

A. J. Herbolsheimer, *ag*, is director of agriculture in the Stevens seminary, Glencoe, Minn.

P. L. Schoolcraft is engaged in teaching at Barre, Vermont.

Mabel Fern Worrell is teaching again in the McKinley schools of East Chicago.

E. R. Coolidge, *me*, is with the S. F. Bowser co., of Ft. Wayne, Ind., working under the direction of Sherwood Hinds, a former instructor in the College of Engineering.

Clara B. Harshbarger, *la*, writes from Pocatello, Idaho, that she is teaching there this year.

Helen L. Parker, *la*, received the additional degree in June of Bachelor of Music. She is now teaching in Chatham.

Members of the class receiving the degree of A.M. and M.S. in June include:

E. M. Lamkey
Isabella Anderson
Alice Morris
C. W. Lantz
Jessie Miller
O. P. Schinnerer
Margaret Theilen
Mahel Thorne
G. F. Sutherland
J. P. du Buisson
A. R. Brander
C. Scholl
H. C. Wolfe
H. P. Reeves
W. A. Shewhart
Y. Young
C. W. Hudelson
W. S. Wolfe
H. Mathews
N. L. Partridge

Jack Fletcher, *law*, is managing College hall in Champaign this year.

Paul C. Gauger, *ae*, was married on July 29 to Miss Eva McIntyre of Champaign. They are living at Crookston, Minn.

Elwin R. Coolidge, *ee*, was married on August 18 to Miss Gladys Beverlyn, ex-'15, at Urbana, the bride's home. Elwin is advertising manager for the Racine Plow co., Springfield.

1914

Naomi Newburn, 1006 west Main street, Urbana, Secretary

The marriage of Lottie Emily Steele, *la*, and Mr. E. R. Stetson took place on Sept. 21 at her home in Galesburg.

V. H. Warfield, *bla*, is with a bank at Hobson, Mont.

A. F. Keehner, *ce*, is junior engineer for the Illinois State Highway commission.

The address of H. J. Howe, *law*, is 6139 Dorchester ave., Chicago.

L. M. Bauer, *ae*, should be addressed at Horton, Kan.

Donald F. Gamble, *ag*, is engaged in livestock farming near Kewanee.

E. L. Hasker, *la*, is city editor of the Kankakee *Gazette*.

George Kirk is proprietor of a grocery store in the Co-op building, Champaign.

H. P. Ousley, *la*, is sales correspondent for the Raleigh Medical co., of Freeport.

William A. Albrecht, who was granted the degree of A.B. in 1911, graduated this year from the College of Agriculture.

Emily K. Sunderland, *hsc*, is cafeteria director and household science teacher in the Chattanooga, Tenn., Y. W. C. A.

Daphne Rexwinkle, *mus,* is in charge of public school music at Lorenz, Iowa. Irene Condit is teaching the subject at Philo and Gifford.

Rae A. Goldman, *la,* is studying for her master's degree in the University.

Roy Hansen, *ag,* is an assistant in the University experiment station of the College of Agriculture.

Paul Hayhurst, *ag,* is manager of a fruit farm at Sabot, Va.

Frankie L. Holton, *la,* is assistant secretary of the University Y. W. C. A.

Edward G. Howe Jr., *ag,* is manager of a dairy farm at Leroy, Ind.

Eda A. Jacob, *hsc,* is teaching in the Murphysboro township high school.

Marvin E. Jahr, *ag,* is instructor in farm mechanics at the University.

W. E. Johns, *ag,* is in agricultural work. His address is Route 6, Rockford.

Ralph L. Kelley, *arch,* is a draftsman in the office of Professor J. M. White, Supervising Architect of the University.

Oscar B. Kercher is junior engineer for the Illinois highway commission.

R. R. Reimert jr, *ae,* is spending the winter at Miami, Fla. Address him in care of the Marion apartments.

Nelle L. Ingels, A.M., is professor of mathematics in Greenville College, a co-educational institution at Greenville.

Elizabeth Hinshaw, *hsc,* is instructor in domestic science in the Montana State Normal College.

Albert Gonsier, *ce,* is doing special work for the Chicago Telephone co.

William Harris, *la,* is superintendent of schools at Altamount.

C. H. Westcott, *ce,* is a civil engineer with the Westcott Engineering co., Chicago.

T. C. Burwash, *bla,* is employed in the Bank of Pence, Pence, Ind.

Jesse J. Woltmann, *ce,* is city engineer of Anna, Ill.

Henry H. Kuhn, *me,* is with the Southern Lumber co., East Hammond, La.

Etta Lantz, *hsc,* is teaching in Bluffton College, Bluffton, Ohio.

Ernest Lawrence, *ag,* is principal of the John Swaney consolidated school, at McNabb.

Herbert E. Howes, *ag,* is farming near Wheaton, Ill.

The address of Margaret Taylor, *la,* is 320 n. Normal parkway, Chicago.

A. V. Essington is teaching in the Rockford, Ill., High School.

Chester Davis, *ag,* was married in August to Miss Martha McLean. They are now at home on a farm in northern Kansas.

Ogle H. Sears, *ag,* is in the chemistry department of Purdue University. Mail should be sent to 210 Waldron st., West La Fayette, Ind.

Lester E. Frailey, *la,* is teaching in the Champaign high school.

Harrie S. Mueller, *ag,* is a landscape architect and florist at Wichita, Kan.

V. Persis Dewey, *la,* is a teacher of dancing at Kenosha, Wis. Her address is 177 Deming st.

John Cutler, *me,* is a repairman in the boiler room of the Chicago Portland Cement co.

Lemuel DeForest, *me,* was married on August 30 to Miss Juanita Hammer of Urbana. They are at home at 823 north Delaware st., Indianapolis.

Hubert M. English, *sci,* is a student in the medical school of Harvard University.

Armin Elmendorf, *me,* is instructor in mechanics in the University of Wisconsin.

Odessa M. Myers, *la,* has a scholarship in classics at the University this year, and W. A. Albrecht, *ag,* a scholarship in agronomy. Others of the class granted honors include:—S. P. Boonstra, scholarship in architecture; Mark A. Van Doren, scholarship in English;

Frank E. Richart, scholarship in civil engineering; Raymond W. Owens, scholarship in electrical engineering.

Melvin Thomas, *ag,* is teaching and doing experiment station work in the North Dakota Agricultural College.

Louis A. Boettiger sailed September 9 for Bierut, Syria, where for the coming three years he will teach in the American College there.

Charles Francis Hill, *sci,* is part-time assistant in physics at the University.

Earl B. Dickerson is principal of a high school for colored students at Vincennes, Ind. His address is 127 Seminary st.

E. R. Suter, *ee,* is in the engineering department of the National Lamp works of the General Electric co., Cleveland, Ohio. Address him at 34 Taylor road, East Cleveland.

Milton Murr is a civil engineer for the C and N W railway at Mountain, Wis.

Katherine Chase, *la,* is teaching English and physical training in the high school at Mt. Carmel.

Hannah Harris, *la,* is teaching in the Waneka high school.

Agnes Olson is teaching in the Metcalf high school.

George Bargh, *la,* is reporting for the Centralia *Daily News.*

W. M. Welty, *ag,* is with O. C. Symonds, landscape architect, at Chicago.

E. M. Lurie, *ce,* is one of the proprietors of the Lurie Concrete Products co., 2360 Ogden ave., Chicago.

C. J. Ennis, *bla,* is in the real estate business with his father at Chicago.

The household science department of the University makes the following report concerning the 1914 graduates:

Katherine Acer, at home, Medina, N. Y.
Rena Anderson, teaching, Newman
Elizabeth Baines, teaching, Aurora
Helen Comstock, teaching, Batavia
Helen Fairfield, cafeteria, high school, Aurora
Helen Gere, at home, Urbana
Avis Gwinn, teaching, Ridge Farm
Nelle Hartsock, cafeteria, high school, Decatur
Hazel Hinshaw, teaching, Dillon, Mont.
Eda Jacobs, teaching, Murphysboro
Esther Kern, married (Mrs. R. L. Eyman), Kent, O.
Nell Kirkpatrick, teaching, Gibson City
Elizabeth Knowlton, at home, Urbana
Etta Lantz, teaching, Bluffton, O.
Eva Larson, student, Chicago Normal school
Naomi Newburn, graduate work, U. of I.
Carrie Pervier, at home, Sheffield
Jessie Rothgeb, at home, Wellington
Lavinia Stinson, teaching, DeKalb
Emily Sunderland, household science director, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Minna Wikoff, cafeteria, high school, Waukegan
Victoria Walkerly, cafeteria, Y. W. C. A., Decatur
Nelle Barrick, teaching, Kewanee
Mamie Bunch, Household Science department, U. of I.
Ethel Clarke, dietician, Presbyterian hospital, Chicago
Jessie Edmundson, teaching, Farmer City
Della Gaskill, teaching, Assumption
Elsie Gildersleeve, teaching, Pewanee
Helen Haines, at home, Springfield
Alice Hatch, teaching, Crystal Lake
Greorge Klein, teaching, Sidell
Mabel Schadt, director, textiles and clothing, Y. W. C. A., St. Louis
Minnie Milne, teaching, Eldorado
Clara Atteberry, teaching, Herrin
Helen Bicknell, at home, Lovington
Elizabeth Clausen, at home, Chicago
Clara Cronk, married (Mrs. Arthur Morris), Aberdeen, S. D.
Mabel Hansen, at home, Jackson, Minn.
Florence King, teaching, Westfield, Ind.
Margaret Sawyer, graduate work, Bellevue hospital medical college, New York City
Mabel C. Wallace, student, Chicago Normal, Chicago

MARRIAGES

1892 Edward Everett Gulick, *law*, to Louise Schernau, on July 18, 1914, at Champaign.

1905 Mary Collins, *sci*, to Lester J. Horan, on August 13, 1914, at La Salle.

ex-'05 T. E. Saunders, *law*, to Alta Gwinn, *la*-'07, A. M. '10, on September 18, 1914, at Urbana.

1907 Alta Gwinn, *la*, A. M. '10, to T. E. Saunders, ex-'05, on September 18, 1914, at Urbana.

1908 Andrew Ten Broeck, *sci*, to Phyllis Yeager, on September 10, 1914, at Danville.

1908 Herbert Edward Kahlert, *ee*, to Jane Carmont Bell, on August 4, 1914, at Huron, S. D.

1908 James W. Shaw, *me*, to Nina Esther Dieterle, on August 3, 1914, at Chicago.

1909 Otis Miles Eastman, *la*, to Mae Searls, on July 8, 1914, at Amboy.

ex-'09 Marjorie Harriet Gage, *la*, to Clarence Wilson Fiske, on September 16, 1914, at Moline.

1910 Ruth Davida Felmley, *la*, to Alva Bruce Meek, *ag*, on September 1, 1914, at Normal.

1910 Alva Bruce Meek, *ag*, to Ruth Davida Felmley, *la*, on September 1, 1914, at Normal.

1910 Hazel Dell Dollinger, *la*, to Frank Parks, on July 20, 1914, at Greenfield.

1910 Karl M. Dallenbach, *la*, to Ethel L. Douglas, *la*-'11, on August 22, 1914, at Chicago.

1910 George William Schoeffel, *la*, to Jane Italene Pedrick, on August 18, 1914, in Peoria.

1911 Bernice Ford, *sci*, to Harley J. Van Cleave, on August 1, 1914, at Rockford.

1911 Emmett Vincent Poston, *sci*, to Beryl Nutter, on September 2, 1914, at Martinsville, Ind.

1911 Ethel L. Douglas, *la*, to Karl M. Dallenbach, *la*-'10, on August 22, 1914, at Chicago.

1911 Eva Lyle McIntyre, *la*, to Paul Charles Gauger, *ae*-'13, on July 29, 1914, at Champaign.

1912 Charles Ivan Newlin, *ag*, to Melissa Belle Seward, on August 5, 1914, at Irvington.

1912 Charles John Elliott, *ag*, to Lillian M. King, *hsc*-'13, on September 2, 1914, at Plymouth.

1912 Glen David Bagley, *ee*, to Jane McMullen, on September 12, 1914, at Urbana.

1912 Henry T. Nafzigar, *ee*, to Marie Stoltey, *hsc*-'13, on August 27, 1914, at Champaign.

ex-'12 Helen Elizabeth Hough, *la*, to Hugo Branyan, on October 14, 1914, at Danvers.

1913 Paul Charles Gauger, *ae*, to Eva Lyle McIntyre, *la*-'11, on July 29, 1914, at Champaign.

1913 Lillian M. King, *hsc*, to Charles John Elliott, *ag*-'12, on September 2, 1914, at Plymouth.

1913 Eleanor M. Combe, *la*, to Louis P. Bauman, *ag*, on July 4, 1914, at Champaign.

1913 Arthur Morris, *law*, to Clara Cronk, *hsc*, on September 12, 1914, at Chicago.

1913 Elwin Ray Coolidge, *ee*, to Gladys Beverlin, ex-'15, on August 18, 1914, at Urbana.

1913 Marie Stoltey, *hsc*, to Henry T. Nafzigar, *ee*-'12, on August 27, 1914, at Champaign.

ex-'13 William Edward Dalbey, *ag*, to Alice Ray Gilpatrick, on July 8, 1914, at Granville, Ohio.

ex-'13 Elwell Payson Swett, *me*, to Marie Hogey, on August 19, 1914, at Chicago.

ex-'13 Lottie E. Steele, *hsc*, to Ezra R.

Stetson, on September 22, 1914, at Galesburg.

ex-'13 Clara Swigart, *mus,* to Heylinger De Windt, in September, 1914.

1914 Lemuel De Forest, *me,* to Juanita Hammer on August 30, 1914, at Urbana.

1914 Harry R. Pollock, *ag,* to Norah Brownfield, on August 25, 1914, at Champaign.

1914 Clara Cronk, *hsc,* to Arthur Morris, *law-'13,* on September 12, 1914, at Chicago.

1914 Chester Davis, *ag,* to Martha McLean, in August, 1914, at Macomb.

1914 Wilfred Carl Sigerson, *la,* to Bertha Gauble, on August 2, 1914, at Morrisonville.

ex-'14 Robert Eisner, *la,* to Helen Jane Stipes, on October 14, 1914, at Champaign.

BIRTHS

1901 To A. D. Emmett, *chem,* and Clara Bullard (Emmett), on July 16, 1914, a son, Edward Burton.

1907 To Ernest O. Jacob, *me,* and Sarah O. Conard (Jacob), *la-'06,* on July 12, 1914, a son, Philip Ernest.

1909 To Ernest Shaw Reynolds, Ph.D., and Ruth Evelyn Reynolds, on June 14, 1914, a daughter, Eleanor Frances.

1910 To E. D. Doyle, *ry ee,* and Edythe Schumacher (Doyle), on July 29, 1914, a son, Robert Dwight.

1912 To Walter V. Turner, *me,* and LaDella Strong (Turner), *la,* on July 10, 1914, a daughter, Mary Lowdon.

1912 To James Henry Coulter, *ce,* and Frances Watson (Coulter), on July 16, 1914, a son.

ex-'13 To Carl Morris Plochman, *ee,* and Mrs. Plochman, on July 23, 1914, a daughter, Amy Turnell.

DEATHS

1881 Arthur Boothby, *me,* born September 22, 1850, died May 22, 1914, at Indianapolis.

1905 Sampson James Fountain, *arch,* born November 15, 1881, at Camden, Ala., died August 15, 1914, in Texas.

1911 Otto Anton Bauer, *ae,* born April 22, 1887, at Home City, Kan., died August 19, 1914, at Marion, Kan.

1911 Lester Charles Maxey, *la,* born October 9, 1889, at Mount Vernon, died August 6, 1914, at Mount Vernon.

1913 Frank Charles Rohrbough, *ce,* born December 16, 1891, at Garden City, Kan., died September 6, 1914, at Kinmundy.

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